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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

N^o 27. }

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1883.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 2nd July 1883.

No. 157.—*Appointment.*—Mr. C. J. Lyall, M.A., C.I.E., C.S., Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam, to officiate as Judge and Commissioner of the Assam Valley Districts during the absence of Mr. W. E. Ward, M.A., C.S., on other duty, or until further orders.

No. 158.—*Appointment.*—Mr. E. Stack, C.S., Director of Agriculture in Assam, to officiate as Secretary to the Chief Commissioner during the absence of Mr. C. J. Lyall, on other duty, or until further orders.

MEDICAL.

The 3rd July 1883.

No. 221.—The services of Surgeon J. Armstrong, Officiating Medical Officer, 11th Native Infantry, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

No. 223.—The services of Surgeon M. Gaisford, Medical Officer, 40th Native Infantry, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

PATENTS.

The 30th June 1883.

No. 633.—Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provision of Act XV of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, at all reasonable hours, at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department at the Presidency upon payment of a fee of one rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying :—

No. 156 of 1882.—David Skinner Kemp, of Bombay European inhabitant, General Manager of Kemp and Company Limited, carrying on business as a wholesale and retail Chemist, manufacturer, aerated water maker and merchant of Bombay, aforesaid, for filling medicine and other bottles with powder, or other suitable solid material.

No. 161 of 1882.—Richard Olpherts, of Ardee, Ireland Esquire, for improvements in obtaining colouring matters from the indigo plant.

No. 185 of 1882.—Arthur Cooper, of the Laurels Linthorpe, Middlesboro, in the County of York, England, for improvements in the treatment of iron or steel ingots.

No. 4 of 1883.—Thomas Alva Edison, of Menlo Park, New Jersey, United States of America, for improvements in means for indicating and regulating the current of electrical generators for supplying electric lights and other purposes.

No. 5 of 1883.—Thomas Alva Edison, of Menlo Park, New Jersey, United States of America, for improvements in means for regulating the generative capacity of dynamo or magneto electric machines.

No. 6 of 1883.—Thomas Alva Edison, of Menlo Park, New Jersey, United States of America, for improvements relating to dynamo or magneto electric machines for regulating the generative capacity of such machines.

No. 7 of 1883.—Thomas Alva Edison, of Menlo Park, New Jersey, United States of America, for improvements relating to dynamo or magneto electric machines for regulating the generative capacity of such machines.

No. 8 of 1883.—Thomas Alva Edison, of Menlo Park, New Jersey, United States of America, for improvements in electrical generators and engines, and in apparatus or means for regulating generators of electricity.

No. 21 of 1883.—Charles Farquhar Findlay, of No. 7, Meeklenburgh Street, in the County of Middlesex, England, for improvements in rope traction railways or tramways.

No. 22 of 1883.—Frederick Morris, of San Francisco, in the State of California, United States of America, and John Patterson, of London, England, for improvements in amalgamating and settling apparatus.

No. 38 of 1883.—Arthur Campbell Rogers, Assistant Engineer, of Seohara, Bijnour, North-Western Provinces, for improvements to Messrs. Deeth and Ellwood's patent post sugar mill.

No. 55 of 1883.—Joseph Samuel Beeman, William Taylor, and Frank King, all of Cannon Street, London, England, for new apparatus for regulating and measuring electric currents.

No. 56 of 1883.—William Taylor and Frank King, both of 67, Strand, London, England, for improvements in secondary batteries.

No. 57 of 1883.—Joseph Samuel Beeman, William Taylor, and Frank King, all of Cannon Street, London, England, for improvements in electric secondary or storage batteries.

No. 67 of 1883.—Henri Herrenschmidt, Metallurgist, and Marmaduke Constable, Gentleman, both of Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, for an improved process of extracting the oxides of cobalt and manganese from their ores.

No. 68 of 1883.—Adam Cyrus Engert, of Three Mills Lane, Bromley-by-Bow, in the County of Middlesex, England, for improvements in steam boilers and furnaces.

No. 69 of 1883.—Henry Hamilton Remfry, of No. 5, Fancy Lane, in Calcutta, Solicitor and Patent Agent, for improvements in mechanism used for transporting goods and passengers by the aid of electricity.

No. 71 of 1883.—James Ballantyne Hannay, Chemist, of Glasgow, Scotland, for improvements in applying zinc for preventing corrosion in steam boilers.

No. 73 of 1883.—John Ambrose Fleming, of Hampstead, in the County of Middlesex, Great Britain, Doctor of Science, for improvements in the preparation or production of insulating materials or articles.

No. 78 of 1883.—Desmond Gerald Fitz-Gerald, of Brixton, in the County of Surrey, Electrician, and Thomas John Jones, of Princes Street, Hanover Square, in the County of Middlesex, Electrician, for improvements in secondary or storage batteries.

No. 86 of 1883.—William Bushell and Walter Thomas Haydon, both of Dover, in the County of Kent, England, Engineers, for improvements in machinery or presses for expressing oil from seed and in the manufacture of oil-cakes therefrom.

FORESTS.

The 6th July 1883.

No. 571 F.—Consequent on the retirement from the Service of Mr. D. Brandis, Ph.D., C.I.E., Inspector General of Forests to the Government of India, Dr. W. Schlich, Conservator of Forests of the 1st Grade and Officiating Inspector General of Forests to the Government of India, is confirmed in the latter appointment, with effect from the 24th April 1883.

A. MACKENZIE,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—POLITICAL.

Simla, the 2nd July, 1883.

No. 1710 G.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification, No. 212G.-P., dated the 23rd June, 1882, Mr. L. Biedermann, Acting Consul for Belgium, at Rangoon, has resumed charge of his office.

No. 1714 G.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification, No. 936G., dated the 3rd April, 1883, the recognition of the appointment by the Government of India of Mr. J. Macfadyen as Acting Consul-General for Denmark, at Calcutta, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

No. 1723 G.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, dated Simla, the 2nd July, 1883.

Read again—

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 2809P., dated the 15th October, 1875.

Read—

Circular No. 155G., dated the 20th July, 1883, addressed to the officers named in the margin,	inviting an expression of their opinion on certain
Resident at Hyderabad.	proposed amendments in the rules for the examina-
" in Mysore.	tion of junior officers in the Political Department,
Agent to the Governor-General for Central India.	and requesting them to submit any further propos-
" " " for Rajputana.	als which might occur to them as desirable.
" " " at Baroda.	
" " " in Biluchistan.	
Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.	

Read also the undermentioned replies from the officers named above :—

Resident at Hyderabad, No. 77, dated the 16th August, 1882.

" in Mysore, No. 1071-211, dated 8th August, 1882.

Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, No. 117G.-266, dated the 5th August, 1882.

" " " for Rajputana, No. 2159G., dated the 29th July, 1882.

" " " at Baroda, " 6193 " 31st "

" " " in Biluchistan, " 60F.C.-A.G.G., dated the 19th October, 1882.

Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, No. 162, dated the 9th August, 1882.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Governor-General in Council considers it desirable to amend the Rules which have hitherto been enforced for admission to, and retention of appointments in, the Political Department. The following Rules are therefore published for general information, in supersession of those issued under Resolution of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 2809P., dated Simla, the 15th October, 1875 :—

I.—The following are eligible for appointment to the Political Department :—

Covenanted Civilians.

Officers permanently appointed to Her Majesty's Indian Army.

Natives of India specially selected.

II.—Every officer hereafter appointed to the Political Department in and below the grade of Political Assistants of the 1st Class, must pass an examination in the following subjects :—

(A)

(Within one year from the date of his appointment.)

* (1) INDIAN HISTORY.—The last edition of Marshman's History.

* (2) POLITICAL ECONOMY.—Fawcett's Manual.

(3) INTERNATIONAL LAW.—Wheaton's.

(4) TREATIES.—Aitchison's Treaties, Vol. III, and also, if the officer is serving elsewhere than in Central India or Rajputana, the volume or portion of the work referring to the province in which he is serving.

* (5) LAW.—Markby's Elements of Law, Indian Penal Code, Criminal Procedure Code and Indian Evidence Act.

(6) AN EXAMINATION IN URDU.†—The candidate will be required to read ordinary and fairly written Urdu and Hindi documents and to converse fluently with a Native, besides interpreting and explaining without hesitation any orders that he may be directed to communicate.

* Officers who have already passed in these subjects before admission to the Civil Service, or otherwise, will not be required to undergo another examination in them.

† Officers will be required to pass this examination, notwithstanding that they may have already passed an examination in Urdu by the "Higher Standard," before appointment to the Political Service, but officers who have passed the "High Proficiency" test in Urdu are exempted.

(B)

(Within three years from the date of his appointment.)

An examination* in Arabic or Persian by the Higher Standard, or in Urdu by the High Proficiency Standard, to be passed at the Presidency, and, for the Province of British Burma, in Burmese by the High Proficiency Standard. The Standard in each case to be the same as that recognised under the Civil and Military Examination Rules.

III.—Half-yearly examinations in the subjects mentioned under (A) will be held in April and October of each year.

IV.—The head† of the Administration will, not less than a month in advance, fix the exact date on which, and the place where, the examinations will be held; will publish the same in the local Gazette, if there be one; and will send notice to all officers liable to examination.

V.—Not less than a fortnight before the date fixed for examination, the head of the Administration will appoint a Committee for the conduct of the examination, to consist of not less than two passed officers.

VI.—Such Committee will frame papers of questions (to be not less than eight or more than twelve) on each of the books abovementioned.

VII.—The candidates will be allowed three hours to answer each set of questions.

VIII.—To each question a number of marks will be allotted, to amount to about 100 in the aggregate. To pass the examination in each particular subject, it will be necessary that the candidate obtain sixty per cent. of such aggregate maximum number of marks.

IX.—When the examination is concluded, the Committee will submit to the head of the Administration—

(1) The questions and answers.

(2) A schedule of the marks obtained by each of the candidates in the following form :—

* Officers who have already passed the linguistic test prescribed for this examination, before the Presidency Board of Examiners, need not pass it again.

† Resident or Governor-General's Agent.

BOOKS.																									
NAME OF CANDIDATE.	MASSHMAN.			FAWCETT.			WHEATON.			ATCHISON.			MAREBY.			PENAL CODE.			CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE.			INDIAN EVIDENCE ACT.			Remarks containing the Committee's opinion as to whether the candidate has or has not passed in all subjects, including the Urdu test under (A).*
	Question.	No. of Marks.		Question.	No. of Marks.		Question.	No. of Marks.		Question.	No. of Marks.		Question.	No. of Marks.		Question.	No. of Marks.		Question.	No. of Marks.		Question.	No. of Marks.		
		Attainable.	Obtained.		Attainable.	Obtained.		Attainable.	Obtained.		Attainable.	Obtained.		Attainable.	Obtained.		Attainable.	Obtained.		Attainable.	Obtained.		Attainable.	Obtained.	
	I			I			I			I			I			I			I			I			
	II			II			II			II			II			II			II			II			
	III			III			III			III			III			III			III			III			
	IV			IV			IV			IV			IV			IV			IV			IV			
	V			V			V			V			V			V			V			V			
	&c.			&c.			&c.			&c.			&c.			&c.			&c.			&c.			
Total ...																									

* Taking 100 as representing the highest degree of efficiency in all subjects and 0 as representing the minimum standard of qualification, the Committee should enter against each candidate's name, in the column of remarks, a figure, being 100 or some fraction of 100, and indicating the estimate which they have formed of the candidate's general attainments.

The head of the Administration will consider the recommendation of the Committee, will decide whether the several candidates have or have not passed the required tests, and will report his decision to the Foreign Secretary within one month from date of examination. If in his opinion any officer has passed "with credit" or "with great credit," he will make a statement to that effect in the report.

X.—If an officer presenting himself for examination within a year from the date of his appointment is held to have passed in at least half the subjects mentioned under (A), he will be allowed six months' grace to enable him to pass in the remaining subjects. If he fails to pass in at least half the subjects within a year, or if, having passed in half the subjects within a year, he fails to pass in the remaining subjects within the period of grace allowed to him, he will be removed from employment in the Political Department.

XI.—Political Assistants will ordinarily receive no more than Rs. 400 per mensem until they shall have passed the above examination. They will then draw the full salary to which they may be otherwise entitled, subject to a certificate from the head of the Administration that they are in all respects qualified for the efficient discharge of their duties.

XII.—Examinations under (B) (except that in Urdu by the High Proficiency Standard, which must be passed at the Presidency) may be conducted by the Committees assembled under Rule V, if one of the members has already passed the Higher Standard examination in Arabic or Persian, or the High Proficiency examination in Burmese; but no officer will be entitled to receive any pecuniary reward for passing the Higher Standard or High Proficiency Standard at such examinations. Rewards are granted only for examinations passed at a Presidency town under the rules prescribed for the Civil and Military services.

In case an officer elects to pass the examination in Arabic or Persian before a local Committee, the papers will be set by the Calcutta Board of Examiners. The local Committee will see that the answers are written under such conditions as to time, &c., as may be prescribed, and the answers will then be sent to the Board of Examiners for report. The Committee will examine in the colloquial test, and will take care that the officer's qualifications in this respect are thoroughly satisfactory.

XIII.—Officers failing to pass the examination under (B), within the prescribed period, will forfeit their appointments, notwithstanding that they may have passed the examination under (A).

The head of the Administration will furnish the Foreign Department, on the 1st of April and the 1st of October of each year, with a statement of all officers liable to examinations (A) and (B) in the following form:—

Name of candidate.	Date of appointment to the Political Department.	Number of half-yearly examinations since appointment.	Remarks showing whether candidate has passed, and if not, whether under Rule X or XIII of Notification No. , dated , he has any further period of grace.

No. 1724 G.

Secretary to the Government of the Punjab.
Chief Commissioner, British Burma.
Ajmere.
Resident at Hyderabad.
" in Nipal.
" in Mysore.
Agent to the Governor-General for Central India.
" " " for Rajputana.
" " " at Baroda.
" " " in Biluchistan.
Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.
" in Turkish Arabia.
" Agent at Zanzibar.
General Superintendent of the Operations for Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti.
Agent to the Governor-General with the King of Oudh and Superintendent of Political Pensions.
Officer on Special Duty in Kashmir.
Officer in charge of the Ex-Amir Yakub Khan.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT, }
POLITICAL; }
Simla, the 2nd July, 1883.

Ordered, that the Rules, as now amended, be published in the *Gazette of India*, and that copies be sent to the Administrations and officers noted on the margin, for information and guidance, and to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay and the Home and Military Departments for information.

By order, &c.,
C. GRANT,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The 5th July, 1883.

No. 1735 G.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. J. Woodtli as Consul for the Netherlands, at Aden.

No. 1747 G.—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. T. H. Rooke as Acting Consular Agent for Italy, at Akyab, during the absence of Mr. G. Ruckert.

GENERAL.

The 5th July, 1883.

No. 1740 G.—Mr. J. H. A. Tremenhoe, M.C.S., is appointed to officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge of the civil and military station of Bangalore, with effect from the 23rd May, 1883, during the absence on privilege leave of Colonel H. G. Thomson, or until further orders.

MILITARY.

The 5th July, 1883.

No. 1743 G.—*Erratum.*—In Foreign Department Notification, No. 1363 G., dated the 9th May, 1883, for the words "14th April, 1883," read *20th March, 1883.*

No. 1745 G.—Jemadar Merwanjee Cooverjee, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, is permitted to resign his commission.

C. GRANT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 3rd July 1883.

No. 1864.—The following appointments are made in the Financial Department:—

Mr. E. S. Byrne to be Deputy Comptroller General in Class I of the Enrolled List of the Financial Department.

Mr. J. E. Cooke to be Deputy Accountant General, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, but to officiate until further orders as Deputy Accountant General, Bengal.

Mr. J. F. Finlay, M.A., B.C.S., to officiate until further orders as Deputy Accountant General, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Mr. Stephen Jacob, B.C.S. (on furlough), to be Deputy Accountant General, Bengal, in Class II of the Enrolled List of the Financial Department.

Mr. R. Logan, B.C.S., is confirmed in the appointment of Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce.

Mr. Arthur Frederick Cox, M.C.S., is appointed to be Assistant Comptroller General in Class III of the Enrolled List of the Financial

Department, but will continue to officiate until further orders as Assistant Accountant General, Bombay, and in Class II of the Enrolled List of the Financial Department.

The following Addendum to the Codes of the Financial Department is published for general information:—

The 4th July 1883.

No. 1826.

C. L. C.

PAGE 163.

Section 72, Rule 2.

Add the following to the Note under the Rule:—

When applying for privilege leave under the ordinary rules, a Sessions Judge should append to his application a certificate that he remained at his station on duty during the Court vacation. If he has not remained at his station on duty during the whole term of the vacation, he should state in the certificate the date on which he left his station, and the date on which he returned to duty. In the case of a Sessions Judge who has been absent from his station for a portion of the vacation, a period equal to the number of days of his absence should be deducted from his privilege leave.

The 6th July 1883.

No. 1926.—The Notification of this Department, No. 666, dated the 4th May 1883, is hereby cancelled, and the following issued in substitution thereof:—

Whereas it appears to the Governor General in Council desirable that precautions should be taken to prevent the importation of impure explosives into British India, His Excellency in Council, in exercise of the powers vested in him by Section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, VIII of 1878, is pleased, as a temporary measure, pending legislation on the subject, to prohibit the bringing or taking by sea or land into British India of dynamite and of all analogous preparations of nitro-glycerine, unless—

- (a) the custom-house authorities are satisfied on the report of the Chemical Examiner or of some other chemist appointed in this behalf by the Local Government that the explosives comprised in the consignment are free from exudation, and satisfy the "heat test" applied by Her Majesty's Inspectors of Explosives in England; or
- (b) that the consignment is covered by a certificate of one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Explosives in England showing that samples were taken from bulk before shipment and satisfied the tests applied by such Inspectors.

No. 1931.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 7 of the Indian Salt Act, XII of 1882, the Governor General in Council imposes a duty of 8 annas per Lahori maund of Jatta, Malgin, Narri, 102½ lbs. avoirdupois on Karrak, Bahadur Khel salt manufactured in the mines in the district of Kohat noted on the margin, with effect from the 7th July 1883.

D. M. BARBOUR,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 6th July, 1883.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 383.—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officers appointed by the Secretary of State probationers for the Indian Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Governments of Madras and Bombay in view to their appointment to the Staff Corps of those Presidencies respectively, with effect from the date of their arrival in India:—

Madras.

Lieutenant E. G. S. Warren, Royal Dublin Fusiliers.

Bombay.

Lieutenant R. D. Broome, 1st West India Regiment.

No. 384.—The undermentioned officers have been appointed on probation to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, and have been posted to corps under the Government of India:—

Lieutenant L. Herbert, Suffolk Regiment,—23rd April, 1883.

Lieutenant H. L. Pennell, 1st Dragoon Guards,—3rd May, 1883.

Lieutenant F. C. Grant, South Wales Borderers,—9th May, 1883.

No. 385.—COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT—

Lieutenant J. E. Preston, Madras S. C., Wing Officer, 13th Madras Native Infantry, to be a Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, on probation, with effect from the 15th June, 1883.

No. 386.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

5th Punjab Infantry.

Major J. Finnis, Officiating 2nd-in-Command, 2nd Punjab Infantry, to be Wing Commander, *vice* Major C. McK. Hall, but to continue to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, 2nd Punjab Infantry.

Major A. D. Strettell, Wing Officer, 2nd Punjab Infantry, to officiate as Wing Commander during the period Major Finnis may continue with the 2nd Punjab Infantry, or until further orders.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 387.—The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of furlough by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant C. B. Brownlow, Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for three months.

No. 388.—Sub-Conductor H. Stenson, Commissariat Department, was on leave in India (m. c.) from the 8th to the 17th October, 1882, in ex-

tension of privilege leave, under Rule X of the regulations of 1875.

No. 389.—Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) H. Tyndall, c.b., Bengal S. C., having vacated the command of the 2nd Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, on the 1st April 1883, is permitted to reside in Europe on the terms laid down in paragraph 7 of G. G. O. No. 209 of 1882.

PENSIONS.

No. 390.—Sub-Conductor Henry Gerard Hein, Commissariat Department, is transferred to the Pension establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 391.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major Edward George Wace,—1st July, 1883.

To be Major.

Captain Edwin Henry Hayter Collen,—1st July, 1883.

BREVET.

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel Woodburn Francis Bartleman, Bengal Infantry,—20th July, 1881.

No. 392.—NATIVE ARMY—

21th Native Infantry.

Havildar Kowda Sing to be Jemadar, *vice* Laddha Sing, invalided; Havildar Bagh Sing to be Jemadar, *vice* Tarah Sing, invalided,—1st May, 1883.

33rd Native Infantry.

Havildar Harpal Sing to be Jemadar, *vice* Seolal Aheer, invalided,—1st May, 1883.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 393.—Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Nicholls Walker, Bengal S. C., is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 1st July, 1883, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

No. 394.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the formation of a Volunteer Corps in Biluchistan, to be designated the "Biluchistan Volunteer Rifle Corps."

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 395.—BILUCHISTAN VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS—

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir R. G. Sandeman, K.C.S.I., Agent to the Governor General for Biluchistan, to be Honorary Colonel.

Major J. E. P. Mosley, Commandant, Biluch Guides, to be Commandant.

No. 396.—BEHAR VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS—

John Graham Cordery, Esq., c.s., Resident at Hyderabad, to be Honorary Colonel, *vice* William Brittain Jones, Esq., c.s.i., c.s., resigned.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 397.—The following promotions are made in the Engineer Establishment, with effect from the dates specified :—

Name.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	Date.
Capt. A. E. Ward, R.E. ...	Exc. Engr., 2nd grade, sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	Exc. Engr., 2nd grade	Permanent	14th April, 1883.
Capt. A. Hildebrand, R.E. ...	Exc. Engr., 3rd grade...	Exc. Engr., 2nd grade...	Sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	14th " "
Capt. S. J. Lambert, R.E. ...	Exc. Engr., 3rd grade, sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	Exc. Engr., 3rd grade	Permanent	14th " "
Lieut. T. P. Cather, R.E. ...	Exc. Engr., 4th grade...	Exc. Engr., 3rd grade ...	Sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	14th " "
Capt. E. Glennie, R.E. ...	Exc. Engr., 4th grade, sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	Exc. Engr., 4th grade...	Permanent	14th " "
Capt. C. H. Brookes, R.E. ...	Asst. Engr., 1st grade...	Exc. Engr., 4th grade ...	Sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	14th " "
Lieut. H. Appleton, R.E. ...	Asst. Engr., 1st grade, sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	Asst. Engr., 1st grade...	Permanent	14th " "
Lieut. J. E. Dickie, R.E. ...	Asst. Engr., 2nd grade	Asst. Engr., 1st grade ...	Sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	14th " "
Major W. G. Nicholson, R.E. ...	Exc. Engr., 2nd grade	Exc. Engr., 1st grade ...	"	26th May, 1883.
Capt. H. W. Duperier, R.E. ...	Exc. Engr., 3rd grade...	Exc. Engr., 2nd grade	"	26th " "
Capt. C. H. Brookes, R.E. ...	Exc. Engr., 4th grade, sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	Exc. Engr., 3rd grade...	"	26th " "
Lieut. W. H. Chippindall, R.E. ...	Asst. Engr., 1st grade	Exc. Engr., 4th grade...	"	26th " "
Lieut. G. H. B. Gordon, R.E. ...	Asst. Engr., 2nd grade	Asst. Engr., 1st grade...	"	26th " "

G. CHESNEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 2nd July 1883.

No. 163.—Mr. J. C. Ledger, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, sub. *pro tem.*, of the Railway Branch, is transferred from the Establishment under the Agent, Governor General, Central India, to that under the Director General of Railways.

No. 164.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 133, dated 11th April 1881, the services of Babu Mutty Lal Dey, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras in the Railway Branch.

The 5th July 1883.

No. 165.—Mr. E. F. Gordon, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Railway Branch, passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani on the 16th June 1883.

No. 166.—The services of Mr. J. W. Brassington, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Rajputana, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Punjab Government.

The 6th July 1883.

No. 168.—Mr. E. Holdwell (Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade), Honorary Assistant Engineer, is transferred permanently to the Madras Public Works Department Establishment.

W. S. TREVOR, Colonel, R.E.,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1883.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 22nd June, 1883, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT NO. IX OF 1883.

THE CENTRAL PROVINCES TENANCY ACT, 1883.

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SCHEDULE—ACTS REPEALED.

An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to Agricultural Tenancies in the Central Provinces.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to agricultural tenancies in the Central Provinces; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

- 1. (1) This Act may be called the Central Provinces Tenancy Act, 1883:
Short title. and
- (2) It extends to all the territories for the time being administered by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, except those specified in the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874, Schedule I, Part XIV of 1874 VI.
- (3) This Act shall come into force on such day as the Chief Commissioner, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may by notification in the local official Gazette direct.
Commencement.

*Central Provinces Tenancy Act, 1883.**Chapter II.—Of Tenants generally.*

Nevertheless, any notification, rule, order or appointment to an office may be made under this Act at any time after the passing thereof, but shall not take effect before this Act comes into force.

2. On and from the day on which this Act comes into force, the Acts mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed.

3. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

(1) "land" means land which is let or occupied for agricultural purposes or for purposes subservient to agriculture, and includes the sites of buildings appurtenant to such land;

(2) "tenant" means a person who holds land of another person, and is, or, but for a special contract, would be, liable to pay rent for that land to that other person. But it does not include a farmer, mortgagee or thikadār of proprietary rights;

Explanation.—An inferior proprietor is not, as such a tenant:

(3) "landlord" means the person of whom a tenant holds land, and to whom the tenant is, or, but for a special contract, would be, liable to pay rent for that land;

(4) "rent" means whatever is paid, delivered or rendered, in money, kind or service, by a tenant on account of the use or occupation of land let to him;

(5) "pay," "payable," and "payment," used with reference to rent, include "deliver," "deliverable" and "delivery";

(6) "arrear" means an instalment or part of an instalment of rent which is not paid on or before the date on which it is payable.

(7) "holding" means a parcel of land held by a tenant of a landlord under one lease or one set of conditions:

(8) "improvement" means, with reference to a holding, any work which adds to the letting-value of the holding, which is suitable to the holding and consistent with the purpose for which it was let, and which, if not executed on the holding, is either executed directly for its benefit, or is, after execution, made directly beneficial to it:

Explanation I.—It includes the reclaiming, enclosing or clearing of lands for agricultural purposes; but it does not include such embankments, temporary wells and water-channels as are made by tenants in the ordinary course of agriculture; and no work executed by the tenant of a holding is an improvement if it substantially diminishes the value of any other part of the estate of his landlord:

Explanation II.—A work which benefits several holdings may be deemed to be, with respect to each of them, an improvement:

(9) "Revenue-officer" and "Settlement-officer," in any provision of this Act, mean respectively such Revenue-officer or Settlement-officer appointed under the Central Provinces Land-revenue Act, 1881, as the Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, direct by name or by virtue of

officer or Settlement-officer (as the case may be) under that provision:

(10) "agricultural year" means the year commencing on the first day of June, or on such other date as the Chief Commissioner may, in the case of any specified local area, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint:

(11) "sir-land" means—

(a) land recorded as "sir" in the papers of the last preceding settlement of the local area in which the land is situate;

(b) land not so recorded, but which has been cultivated by the proprietor or one of the proprietors thereof for a period of not less than twelve consecutive years;

(c) waste land which has been broken up by the proprietor or one of the proprietors thereof, and cultivated by him for a period of not less than six consecutive years; and

(d) the "bhagra" lands of Sambalpur:

Explanation.—Land which has, after the date of the above-mentioned settlement, or the expiration of the above-mentioned period of twelve years or six years (as the case may be), been for a period of six consecutive years unoccupied by the proprietor is not sir-land. Land is not unoccupied by the proprietor when it is leased out by him with an express reservation of his sir-rights:

(12) "village" includes any tract of land which, at the last settlement of the same, has been recognised as a village, or which the Chief Commissioner declares to be a village for the purposes of the Central Provinces Land-revenue Act, 1881: and

(13) "record-of-rights" includes the supplementary administration paper prepared at or after the time of making a settlement before the Central Provinces Land-revenue Act, 1881, came into force.

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CHAPTER II.

OF TENANTS GENERALLY.

A.—Classification of Tenants.

4. There shall be four classes of tenants, namely:—

- (1) Absolute occupancy-tenants;
- (2) Occupancy-tenants;
- (3) Sub-tenants;
- (4) Ordinary tenants.

B.—Provisions relating to Rent.

5. In all suits and proceedings between landlord and tenant, the rent payable for any agricultural year by a tenant in respect of his holding shall be presumed, until the contrary is proved, to be the rent payable in respect of the holding in the agricultural year immediately preceding that year.

6. An order fixing, altering or commuting the rent of a holding on an application under this Act may, as the officer making the order thinks fit, take effect from the commencement of the agricultural year next following the date of the application, or from any subsequent

*Central Provinces Tenancy Act, 1883.**Chapter II.—Of Tenants generally.*

day, or, if it is made on the ground of increase, diminution or deterioration of the holding, from the date of that increase, diminution or deterioration, or from any subsequent day.

7. Rents shall be payable in such instalments and on such dates as the Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, prescribe, and, in the absence of any such notification applicable to the case, according to the contract between the parties, or, where there is no such contract, according to local usage.

8. When two or more persons are landlords of a tenant in respect of the same holding, the tenant, subject to any rule which the Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, make in this behalf, and to any contract between the parties, shall not be bound to pay part of the rent of his holding to one of those persons and part to another or others; and, subject as aforesaid, those persons shall, if the tenant so desires, appoint one of their number or some other person to receive the rent.

9. (a) When a landlord refuses to accept any instalment of rent payable in money when tendered to him by a tenant,

(b) when a tenant, in the case mentioned in section eight, desires the appointment of a person to receive rent payable in money and the appointment is not made within a reasonable time, and

(c) when a tenant in any case is doubtful as to the person entitled to receive rent payable in money,

the tenant may apply to a Revenue-officer for permission to deposit in his court the amount of rent which he believes to be due; and that officer shall receive the deposit, if it appears to him, after examining the applicant, that he had reasonable grounds for making the application, and that it was made in good faith, and if the applicant pays the fee (if any) chargeable for the issue of the notice next hereinafter referred to.

10. (1) When a deposit has been so received, it shall be deemed to be a payment made by the tenant to his landlord in respect of rent due.

(2) The officer receiving the deposit shall give notice of the receipt thereof to every person who he has reason to believe claims or is entitled to the deposit, and may pay the amount thereof to any person appearing to him to be entitled to the same, or may, if he thinks fit, retain the deposit pending the decision of a Civil Court as to the person so entitled.

(3) No suit or other proceeding shall be instituted against the Secretary of State for India in Council, or against any officer of the Government, in respect of anything done by a Revenue-officer under this section; but nothing in this clause shall prevent any person entitled to receive the amount of any such deposit from recovering the same from a person to whom it has been paid by a Revenue-officer.

11. Every tenant from whom, except under any special enactment for the time being in force, anything is levied by his land-

lord in excess of the rent legally payable, shall be entitled to recover from the landlord such sum as the Court thinks fit, not exceeding five hundred rupees, or, when double the amount or value of what is so levied exceeds five hundred rupees, not exceeding double that amount or value.

12. If a landlord refuses a receipt for rent paid by a tenant, or grants a receipt but refuses or neglects to specify therein the holding, and the period or crop, in respect of which the payment is made, or the amount paid, the tenant shall be entitled to recover from him such sum, not exceeding double the amount or value of the rent so paid, as the Court thinks fit.

13. Notwithstanding anything in the record-of-rights, but subject to any contract in writing between the parties, the rent payable in money by any tenant may, on the application of his landlord, be enhanced by a Revenue-officer on the ground that an improvement has been made in accordance with this Act by or at the expense of the landlord whereby the productive power of the holding has been increased.

14. When the area of a holding the rent of which is payable in money is increased or diminished by the encroachment of the tenant or the landlord, or by fluvial action or otherwise, or the soil of a holding is, without the fault of the tenant, permanently deteriorated by a deposit of sand or other like calamity, a Revenue-officer may, notwithstanding anything in the record-of-rights or any contract between the parties, by order, on the application of the landlord or of the tenant, alter the rent with reference to that increase, diminution or deterioration.

15. When a landlord grants a lease, or makes any other contract fixing the rent of any holding, and, while the lease or contract is in force,—

(a) land-revenue is for the first time made payable in respect of the holding, or

(b) land-revenue having been previously payable in respect of it, the revenue payable when the lease or other contract was granted or made is increased or diminished,

a Revenue-officer may, notwithstanding anything in the record-of-rights or any contract between the parties, by order, on the application of the landlord or of the tenant, alter the rent with reference to the revenue.

16. (1) In all cases in which an absolute occupancy-tenant or occupancy-tenant pays rent for a holding in kind, or on the estimated value of a portion of the crop, or at rates varying with the crop, or partly in one of those ways and partly in another or others, the landlord or tenant may, notwithstanding anything in the record-of-rights or any contract between the parties, other than a contract whereby waste-land is let for the purpose of reclamation, apply during the progress of a settlement to a Settlement-officer, or at any other time, if the Chief Commissioner thinks fit to appoint a Revenue-officer in this behalf.

*Central Provinces Tenancy Act, 1883.**Chapter II.—Of Tenants generally.*

officer, to commute the rent to a fixed money-rent.

(2) On the receipt of the application, the officer shall determine the sum to be paid as money-rent, and shall order that the tenant shall, in lieu of paying his rent in kind, or otherwise as aforesaid, pay the sum so determined.

(3) If the application is opposed, the officer may, for reasons to be recorded by him in writing, refuse to grant the same.

C.—Of the Landlord's Lien on the Produce of a Holding.

17. In sections eighteen to twenty-four (both inclusive) the produce of a holding means—

- (a) crops and other products of the earth standing or ungathered on the holding;
- (b) crops and other products of the earth which have been grown on the holding and have been reaped or gathered and are deposited on the holding or on a threshing-ground, or are stored, by a tenant of the land on which they have been grown, within the village in which the holding is situate or the tenant resides.

18. Where an arrear is due in respect of a holding, the landlord may, by notice served as herein-after provided, prohibit the removal of the produce of the holding.

Provided that—

first, such a prohibition shall not be made on account of an arrear which has been due for a longer period than one year, or in respect of any produce which is under attachment by order of any Court; and

secondly, such a prohibition shall not be made more than once in respect of the same produce on account of the same arrear.

19. (1) Every notice under section eighteen shall be in writing, and shall specify the amount of the arrear claimed, the period for which, and the holding in respect of which, it is claimed, and, when an amount in excess of the rent payable by the tenant in the last preceding agricultural year is claimed, the decree, order or agreement, as the case may be, for the payment of that amount.

(2) The notice shall be served on the person in charge of the produce, and shall remain in force until the rent specified in the notice is paid, or, if that rent is not previously paid, until the expiration of thirty-five days from the date of service of the notice.

20. A notice under section eighteen shall not prevent any person from reaping, gathering or storing any produce, or doing any other act necessary for its due preservation.

21. If, while the notice is in force, the landlord institutes a suit for the recovery of the rent, the notice shall continue in force until the Court trying the suit otherwise directs; and, if the landlord obtains a decree in the suit, the amount of that decree shall be the first charge upon the produce.

22. (1) If the produce of the holding on which the arrear is due is under attachment by order of a Court, the landlord may apply to the Court to sell the produce and pay to him out of the proceeds of the sale thereof the amount or value of—

- (a) any rent which has fallen due to him in respect of the holding within the year immediately preceding the application; and
- (b) the instalment of rent falling due next after the time at which in the ordinary course of agriculture the produce would be harvested.

And the Court, if on inquiry it finds the landlord's claim to the whole or any part of the rent to be proved, shall sell the produce or such portion thereof as it may deem necessary, and shall apply the proceeds of the sale in the first instance to satisfy the claim.

(2) The finding of a Court on an inquiry under this section shall have the force of a decision in a suit between the parties.

23. Where land is sublet and any conflict arises under sections eighteen to twenty-two (both inclusive) between the rights of a superior and of an inferior landlord, the right of the superior landlord shall prevail.

24. (1) Any landlord of a holding who distrains or attempts to distrain the produce of the holding, or prevents or attempts to prevent, otherwise than in accordance with this Act, any person from reaping, gathering, storing, removing or otherwise dealing with any produce of the holding, and

where a notice in respect of the produce of a holding has been served under section nineteen and is in force, any person who, knowing or having reason to believe that the notice is in force, removes, attempts to remove or abets the removal of the produce, except for any of the purposes mentioned in section twenty,

shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

(2) Nothing in this section, and, except as provided in section 516 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, no proceeding under this section, shall affect the right of any person to recover compensation in a civil suit.

D.—Commissions for dividing or estimating Crops.

25. Whenever rent is taken by division of the produce, or by estimate or appraisement of the crop, if either the landlord or the tenant neglects to attend, either personally or by agent, at the proper time for making the division, estimate or appraisement, or if there is a dispute about the division of the produce or the quantity or value of the crop, a Revenue-officer may, on the application of either party, issue a commission to such person as the officer thinks fit, directing him to divide, estimate or appraise the crop.

26. (1) When a Revenue-officer appoints a Commissioner for any of the purposes mentioned in section twenty-five, the officer

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may, in his discretion, direct the Commissioner to associate with himself any other persons as assessors, and may give him instructions regarding the number, qualifications and mode of selecting those assessors (if any), and the procedure to be followed in making the division, estimate or appraisal.

(2) The Commissioner so appointed shall make the division, estimate or appraisal in accordance with those instructions.

27. (1) If in any division under the foregoing Remedy for error in provisions either party receives less than the share to which he is entitled, he may, within three months from the date on which the division is completed, institute a suit against the other party to recover the value of the additional portion of the crop due to him at the price which prevailed on that date.

(2) If no such suit is instituted within the said period of three months, the division shall for all purposes be deemed as between the parties thereto to have been rightly made.

28. (1) When a crop has been estimated or appraised under the foregoing Procedure when crop has been estimated or appraised, provisions, the estimate or appraisal shall be reduced to writing and signed by the Commissioner making the same, and shall be submitted to the Revenue-officer by whom the commission was issued.

(2) The Revenue-officer shall consider the Commissioner's report, and, after such hearing and inquiry (if any) as he may think necessary, shall pass an order thereon either confirming or varying the estimate or appraisal, and that order shall be final.

E.—Of Improvements and Compensation therefor.

29. (1) In respect of the holding of an absolute Right to make improvements. occupancy-tenant or occupancy-tenant, the tenant, and in respect of the holding of an ordinary tenant, the landlord, shall be entitled to make improvements.

(2) If an ordinary tenant whose holding does not consist entirely of sir land, or the landlord of an absolute occupancy-tenant or of an occupancy-tenant, desires that any improvement be made in respect of the holding, he may deliver, or cause to be delivered, to his landlord or tenant, as the case may be, a request in writing calling upon him to make the improvement within a reasonable time, and, if he is unable or neglects to comply with that request, may, subject to such rules of procedure as the Chief Commissioner from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, prescribes in this behalf, make the improvement himself.

30. (1) If an absolute occupancy-tenant, occupancy-tenant or ordinary tenant is ejected from his holding, he shall be entitled to compensation for improvements which he or the persons under whom he claims may have made in accordance with this Act or with the landlord's consent otherwise than in accordance with this Act, and for which compensation has not already been made.

(2) Whenever a Court makes a decree or order for the ejection of a tenant, it shall determine the amount of compensation (if any) due under this section to the tenant for improvements, and shall make the decree or order of ejection con-

ditional on the payment of that amount to the tenant.

(3) No compensation shall be claimable under this section for an improvement where the tenant has made the improvement in pursuance of a contract binding him, in consideration of some substantial advantage to be obtained by him, to make the improvement without compensation, and has obtained that advantage.

(4) Improvements made by a tenant before this Act comes into force, in lands other than sir-land, shall be deemed to have been made in accordance with this Act, unless it is shown that the landlord forbade the tenant to make the improvement, and was ready to make it himself.

31. (1) The Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, make rules requiring the Court to associate with itself, for the purpose of estimating the compensation to be awarded under section thirty for an improvement, such number of assessors as the Chief Commissioner thinks fit, and determining the qualifications of those assessors and the mode of selecting them.

(2) In estimating the compensation to be awarded under section thirty for an improvement, regard shall be had—

(a) to the amount by which the letting value, or the produce of the holding, or the value of that produce, is increased by the improvement ;

(b) to the labour and capital required for the making of such an improvement ; and

(c) to any reduction or remission of rent or other advantage given by the landlord to the tenant in consideration of the improvement.

(3) When the amount of the compensation has been assessed, the landlord and tenant may, if they think fit, agree that, instead of being paid wholly in money, it shall be made wholly or partly in some other way.

Avoidance of provisions barring right to make, or be compensated for, improvements.

32. An entry in the record-of-rights of any village or a stipulation in a contract providing—

(a) that a landlord shall be entitled to prevent a tenant from making, or to eject him for making, such improvements on his holding as he is entitled to make under this Act, or

(b) that a tenant ejected from his holding shall not be entitled to compensation for improvements in any case in which he would, under this Act, be entitled to such compensation, shall be void.

F.—Miscellaneous.

33. (1) Any tenant not bound by a lease or other agreement for a fixed period may, at the end of any agricultural year, surrender his holding.

(2) But notwithstanding the surrender, the tenant shall continue to be liable for the agricultural year next following the date of the surrender for the rent of the holding, unless he gives to his landlord, at least thirty days before he surrenders, notice of his intention to surrender.

*Central Provinces Tenancy Act, 1883.**Chapter III.—Of Absolute Occupancy-tenants; Chapter IV.—Of Occupancy-tenants.*

(3) In the following cases, the Court shall presume that such notice was so given, that is to say :—

- (a) if the tenant takes a new holding in the same village from the same landlord during the agricultural year next following the surrender ;
- (b) if the tenant ceases, at least thirty days before the end of the agricultural year at the end of which the surrender is made, to reside in the village in which the surrendered holding is situate ; and
- (c) if the landlord himself, at any time during the agricultural year next following the surrender, cultivates or lets to another tenant the holding or any part thereof.

34. Any tenant other than an absolute occupancy-tenant who leaves his

Where land uncultivated and rent unpaid, tenant's right to be deemed surrendered.

holding uncultivated and the rent of it unpaid for a period of two years shall, at the expiration of that period, be deemed to have surrendered the holding :

Provided that, in reckoning that period, any time during which, owing to an inundation or any other accident to the land beyond the tenant's control, it may have been impossible to cultivate the land, shall be excluded.

35. When a person, at the time of taking a

Tenant taking thika thika or farm, is a tenant of or farm. any land comprised therein, his interest as tenant shall not be affected by reason only of his taking the thika or farm.

CHAPTER III.

OF ABSOLUTE OCCUPANCY-TENANTS.

36. Every person who, on the day when this

Definition of absolute occupancy-tenant. Act comes into force, is the tenant of any holding in respect of which he, or a person whose rights he has acquired, has been recorded in any record-of-rights made before that day as an "absolute occupancy-raiyat," or in terms equivalent thereto, shall, unless he has parted with his rights, be deemed to be an absolute occupancy-tenant of that holding.

37. (1) The rent of the holding of every abso-

Rents fixed for period of settlement. lute occupancy-tenant shall be fixed by the Settlement-officer at each settlement of the area in which the holding is comprised, and the rent so fixed shall not be altered during the currency of the settlements, except under the provisions of section thirteen, section fourteen or section sixteen.

(2) The rent payable by any such tenant in respect of his holding when this Act comes into force shall be deemed to have been fixed at the last preceding settlement of the area in which his holding is comprised.

38. (1) The right of an absolute occupancy-

Right heritable and transferable after notice to landlord, who may claim to purchase.

tenant in his holding shall on his death devolve as if it were land, and shall be transferable subject to the conditions contained in this section.

(2) If an absolute occupancy-tenant intends to transfer any right in his holding by sale or gift, or by mortgaging the same for a sum which, to-

gether with the interest payable thereon during the five years immediately succeeding the mortgage and the previous sums (if any) secured by mortgage of it, would exceed eight times the annual rent of the holding, or by sub-letting the same in consideration of a fine or premium exceeding five times that rent, he shall give to his landlord a written notice of his intention, and shall defer proceeding with the transfer for a period of one month from the date on which the notice is given.

(3) If the intended transfer is by sale or gift, the landlord may within the said period of one month—

- (a) claim to purchase the absolute occupancy-right at such value as a Revenue-officer may, on application made to him in this behalf, fix ; or
- (b) permit the sale or gift, in which case he shall be entitled to a sum equal to the rent for one year, and that sum shall be a first charge on the holding.

(4) If the intended transfer is by mortgage or sub-lease, the landlord may, within the said period of one month, claim to purchase the absolute occupancy-right at such value as a Revenue-officer may, on application made to him in this behalf, fix.

(5) When the right of an absolute occupancy-tenant in his holding is sold by order of a Civil Court in execution of a decree other than a decree obtained by his landlord, the landlord shall have the same right of pre-emption as is given in the case of a sale by sub-section (3), clause (a).

(6) When an application is made to a Revenue-officer under this section to fix the value of an absolute occupancy-right which is already mortgaged, he shall fix the value of the right as if it were not mortgaged ; and if the landlord purchases the right, the mortgage-debt shall be a charge on the purchase-money in exoneration of the land.

(7) Any transfer made in contravention of this section shall be void.

39. Notwithstanding any contract to the contrary, or any provision of a record-of-rights, an absolute occupancy-tenant shall not be ejected from his holding by his landlord as such for any cause.

40. The rent of the holding of an absolute occupancy-tenant shall be a first charge on that holding.

CHAPTER IV.

OF OCCUPANCY-TENANTS.

41. Every tenant who, when this Act comes into force, has held the same land continuously for twelve years, otherwise than as an absolute occupancy-tenant or a sub-tenant, and every person who is, when this Act comes into force, or thereafter becomes, a tenant (not being an absolute occupancy-tenant or a sub-tenant) of land in the districts of Chānda, Nimār and Sambalpūr, shall be deemed to be an occupancy-tenant of that land :

Provided that the land is not—

- (a) sīr-land, or
- (b) held in lieu of wages, or

*Central Provinces Tenancy Act, 1883.**Chapter IV.—Of Occupancy-tenants.*

(c) held, in any district other than Sambalpur, under a written lease in which it is expressly agreed that a right of occupancy in the land shall not be acquired, or that the tenant shall quit the land at the termination of the lease.

Explanation I.—The occupation of any person from whom the tenant inherited his holding is, for the purposes of this section, deemed to be the occupation of the tenant.

Explanation II.—Where, by the custom of any village, the holdings of tenants are, or have been, liable to periodical redistribution, land which a tenant or any person under whom he claims has, in accordance with that custom, from time to time, received in exchange for land previously held by him is, for the purpose of calculating, under this section, the period of twelve years, deemed to be the same land as the land which he held before the exchange.

42. Every person whose proprietary rights in land comprising sir-land are, after this Act comes into force, transferred in any of the following cases, namely:—

Cases in which ex-proprietors become occupancy-tenants of their sir-land.

- (a) when he sells those rights without expressly agreeing to transfer his right to cultivate the sir-land,
- (b) when those rights are sold for an arrear of land-revenue,
- (c) when those rights are sold in execution of any decree which does not expressly direct the sale of his rights in the sir-land,

shall become an occupancy-tenant of that sir-land, and the rent payable by him as such shall be fixed by a Revenue-officer on application made by him or by his landlord.

43. (1) When an occupancy-tenant dies his right in his holding shall devolve as if it were land: Provided that, except in the districts of Chanda, Nimar and Sambalpur, a collateral relative of the tenant shall not be entitled to inherit that right, unless at the death of the tenant he was a co-sharer in the holding.

(2) A transaction by which an occupancy-tenant attempts to effect a transfer of property in respect of his holding by sale, gift, mortgage, sub-lease or otherwise shall be void, unless—

- (a) it is entered into with his landlord's consent, or
- (b) the transfer is one to a person who, if he survived the tenant, would inherit the right of occupancy, or between persons in favour of whom, as co-sharers, the right of occupancy originally arose, or who have become, by succession, co-sharers therein;

(3) The right of an occupancy-tenant shall not be sold in execution of a decree.

44. The rent of the holding of every occupancy-tenant shall be fixed by the Settlement-officer at each settlement of the area in which the holding is comprised.

45. (1) In the districts of Chanda, Nimar and Sambalpur, the rent fixed under section forty-four shall not be altered during the currency of any settle-

ment except under section thirteen, section fourteen or section sixteen.

(2) The rent payable in respect of his holding by a tenant in any of those districts when this Act comes into force shall be deemed to have been fixed at the last preceding settlement of the area in which that holding is comprised.

(3) Subject to the provisions of sections thirteen, fourteen and sixteen, the rent payable by any such tenant in respect of a holding acquired by him after this Act comes into force shall, pending the recurrence of the settlement of the area in which that holding is comprised, be the rent fixed by agreement between him and his landlord at the time he acquires that holding, or, in the absence of any such agreement, or on the expiration of the term for which any such agreement has been made, a rent fixed by a Revenue-officer on the application of either party at the following rate, that is to say:—

- (a) in the districts of Chanda and Nimar, the rate which the Chief Commissioner has prescribed for occupancy-tenants and caused to be entered in the record-of-rights at the last settlement;
- (b) in the district of Sambalpur, the average rate at which at the last settlement the rents of other lands in the same village of similar quality and possessing similar advantages were fixed.

46. The rate of rent payable in money by an occupancy-tenant in any other district may, during the currency of a settlement, on the application of the landlord to a Revenue-officer, be enhanced subject to the rules made under section eighty-two and for the time being in force:

Provided that—

- (a) an application under this section shall not be entertained when the rent of the holding has within the ten years immediately preceding the application been fixed under any provision of this Act except section thirteen or section fourteen, or under any Act hereby repealed; and
- (b) no order shall be made on any such application which is inconsistent with any contract made after the last preceding settlement and still in force.

47. When the land in respect of which an application is made under section forty-five or section forty-six has been improved in accordance with this Act by the agency or at the expense of the tenant, the quality and advantages of the land shall, notwithstanding anything contained in any contract or record-of-rights, be deemed, for the purposes of that section, to be the quality and advantages which the land would have had and enjoyed if the improvements had not been made.

48. Notwithstanding any contract to the contrary or any provision of a record-of-rights, an occupancy-tenant shall not be ejected from his holding by his landlord as such except,—

- (a) as hereinafter provided, for arrears of rent; or

*Central Provinces Tenancy Act, 1883.**Chapter V.—Of Sub-tenants; Chapter VI.—Of Ordinary Tenants.*

(b) in execution of a decree of a Civil Court passed on the ground of his having diverted the land to non-agricultural purposes, or being chargeable with some other act or omission which, by custom not inconsistent with this Act or with any other enactment for the time being in force, renders him liable to be ejected.

49. A tenant having a right of occupancy in land situate in a village in which the holdings of tenants are by custom liable to periodical redistribution, and exchanging that land in accordance with the custom for other land situate in the same village, shall be deemed to have a right of occupancy in the land so taken in exchange.

50. If a tenant having a right of occupancy in any land ceases to hold that land, and thereupon commences to hold other land of the same landlord, under circumstances from which it may be inferred that the tenant has accepted that other land in lieu of, and on the same conditions as, the land which he has ceased to hold, he shall, in the absence of a written agreement to the contrary, be deemed to have a right of occupancy in the land which he so commences to hold.

CHAPTER V.

OF SUB-TENANTS.

51. A tenant who holds land from another tenant is a sub-tenant of that land.

52. A sub-tenant shall, subject to the provisions of sections seven, fourteen and fifteen, hold on such terms as may be agreed upon between him and his landlord.

CHAPTER VI.

OF ORDINARY TENANTS.

53. Every tenant who is not an absolute occupancy-tenant, or an occupancy-tenant or a sub-tenant, is an ordinary tenant.

54. An ordinary tenant shall, subject to the provisions of sections fourteen and fifteen, pay such rent as may, from time to time, be fixed by agreement between him and his landlord.

55. Notwithstanding any contract to the contrary or any provision of a record-of-rights, an ordinary tenant shall not be ejected from his holding by his landlord as such except—

- (a) as provided in the case of an occupancy-tenant in section forty-eight;
- (b) in execution of a decree for ejectment passed on the ground that he has refused to agree to an enhancement of rent demanded by his landlord in accordance with the provisions next hereinafter contained, or that the holding consists entirely of sîr-land.

56. When a landlord wishes to enhance the rent of an ordinary tenant whose holding does not consist entirely of sîr-land and whose rent is not fixed by an agreement in writing, and the tenant does not agree to the enhancement, the landlord may cause to be served on the tenant through the Civil Court a notice of the enhancement not less than six months before the commencement of the agricultural year in which the landlord desires the enhancement to take effect.

57. (1) If, within the period of one month from the service of a notice under section fifty-six, the tenant on whom the notice has been served presents to the Court issuing the notice a statement in writing declaring his willingness to pay the enhanced rent, he shall be deemed to have agreed to pay that rent from the commencement of the agricultural year next following.

(2) If the tenant does not, within the said period of one month, present to the Court a statement as aforesaid, the landlord may, not less than ten weeks before the commencement of the agricultural year next following, institute a suit to eject the tenant.

58. (1) If in any suit instituted under section fifty-seven the defendant appears and agrees to pay the enhanced rent demanded, his agreement shall thereupon be recorded, and he shall not be ejected, but shall be liable to pay that rent from the commencement of the agricultural year next following the date of the agreement.

(2) If the defendant does not appear, or if, on appearing, he does not agree to pay the enhanced rent demanded, the Court may pass a decree for his ejectment on condition that, within fifteen days from the date of the decree, the landlord deposits in Court—

- (a) such sum (if any) as may be declared by the decree to be payable to the tenant as compensation for improvements; and
- (b) a further sum as compensation for disturbance equal to seven times the yearly increase of rent demanded.

59. (1) If these sums are so deposited, the decree shall be made absolute, and the sums deposited shall be paid to the tenant.

(2) If these sums are not so deposited, the decree shall become void, and the tenant shall remain in occupation of his holding at the rent previously paid by him.

60. When a tenant has agreed, under section fifty-seven or section fifty-eight, to pay an enhanced rent for his holding, or a decree to eject him from that holding has become void under section fifty-nine, no notice shall be served on him under section fifty-six in respect of that holding during the seven years next following the date on which he has so agreed, or the decree has become void, as the case may be.

61. (1) When an ordinary tenant dies, his right in his holding shall devolve as if it were land :—

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Provided that a collateral relative of the tenant shall not be entitled to inherit his right unless at the death of the tenant he was a co-sharer in the holding.

(2) A transaction by which an ordinary tenant attempts to effect a transfer of property in respect of his holding by sale, gift, mortgage, sub-lease or otherwise shall be void, unless it is entered into with his landlord's consent.

(3) The right of an ordinary tenant shall not be sold in execution of a decree.

62. (1) Notwithstanding any contract to the contrary, the landlord of any holding held by an ordinary tenant shall, at the request of the tenant and on the tender by the tenant to him of a sum equal to twice and one-half the annual rent payable in respect to the holding, together with the cost of preparing any instrument required for this purpose, confer upon the tenant the rights of an occupancy-tenant in respect of the holding; and when those rights have been so conferred, the rent of the tenant shall be deemed to be fixed under this Act, within the meaning of section forty-six, at the rate at which rent was payable by the tenant at the date of the request and tender:

Provided that the landlord may, upon any such request and tender being made to him, apply to a Revenue-officer to fix the rent of the holding for the purposes of this section; and if he proves to the satisfaction of the officer that the rate of rent payable in respect of the holding is less than the rate usually paid by ordinary tenants of holdings situate in the same or adjoining taluqas for land of similar quality with like advantages, the officer shall fix the rent at the latter rate, and the rent so fixed shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to be, and to have been at the date of the request and tender, the rent payable by the tenant.

(2) If a landlord, to whom a request and tender is made by a tenant under sub-section (1), refuses or neglects for a period of one month to confer the rights of an occupancy-tenant on the tenant, the tenant may deposit the sum aforesaid in the court of a Revenue-officer, and apply to that officer to confer upon him the rights of an occupancy-tenant in respect of the holding.

(3) The officer, after giving notice of the application to the landlord and hearing him if he appears, and making such inquiry as he thinks necessary, may execute any instrument required for conferring those rights upon the tenant, and the execution shall have the same effect as an execution by the landlord.

(4) A person upon whom the rights of an occupancy-tenant are conferred under this section shall be deemed to be an occupancy-tenant for the purposes of this Act.

(5) Nothing in this section shall apply to a holding consisting entirely of sir-land.

CHAPTER VII.

JURISDICTION AND PROCEDURE.

63. No Court other than the Court of a Revenue-officer or Settlement-officer shall fix any rent or call in question any rent fixed by a Revenue-officer or Settlement-officer, or

shall take cognizance of any dispute or matter in which any of the following applications might be made, namely:—

(a) applications for permission to deposit rent in Court (section nine);

(b) applications to enhance rent on account of improvements made by, or at the expense of, the landlord (section thirteen);

(c) applications to alter the rent of a holding on account of increase or diminution or deterioration of the holding, or of a new assessment of revenue (sections fourteen and fifteen);

(d) applications for the commutation of rents paid in kind (section sixteen);

(e) applications for a commission to divide, estimate or appraise a crop (section twenty-five);

(f) applications to fix the price at which a landlord may purchase in case of an intended transfer (section thirty-eight);

(g) applications to fix rent or confer occupancy-rights (section sixty-two);

(h) applications to measure or ascertain the condition of holdings (section eighty); and

(i) applications relating to such other matters as Revenue-officers or Settlement-officers are empowered to deal with under this Act or the rules made under this Act.

64. (1) In fixing rents and disposing of the matters referred to in section sixty-three, Revenue-officers and Settlement-officers shall, as nearly as may be practicable, subject to the provisions of this Act, exercise the same powers and follow the same procedure as they exercise and follow under the Central Provinces Land-revenue Act, 1881.

XVIII of 1881.

(2) From every decision or order of a Revenue-officer or Settlement-officer fixing rent or disposing of any matter referred to in section sixty-three, an appeal shall lie as if that decision or order had been passed by that officer under the said Land-revenue Act.

65. Except as provided in section sixty-three, the Civil Courts shall have jurisdiction in all suits between landlords and tenants as such:

Provided that—

(a) a Judge of a Civil Court of original jurisdiction shall not, unless he is also a Revenue-officer or Settlement-officer, hear any such suit; and

(b) the Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, subject to the provisions of this Act, direct that all or any class of such suits shall be heard and determined only in such Courts competent to try the same as he thinks fit, and not otherwise.

66. The Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, direct that all suits, or any specified class of suits, between landlords and tenants as such, shall not be registered in the registers of civil suits kept under the Code of Civil Procedure, but in such other registers as he may prescribe.

XIV of 1882.

Central Provinces Tenancy Act, 1883.
Chapter VII.—Jurisdiction and Procedure.

67. (1) In suits between landlords and tenants as such, the plaintiff shall, in addition to the matters mentioned in section 50 of the Code of Civil Procedure, specify the area of the land to which the suit relates, and, where the fields comprised in that land have been numbered in a Government survey, the number of each such field; and, in the case of suits for an arrear, the amount of the yearly rent and the instalments in which it is payable.

(2) When the land to which the suit relates comprises parts of numbered fields, or has not been divided into numbered fields, an accurate and sufficient description of the land and its boundaries shall be given in the plaint.

68. In suits between landlords and tenants as such, the fees of a legal practitioner shall not be allowed as costs, unless the Court considers, for reasons to be recorded by it in writing, that those fees ought to be allowed.

69. No set-off shall be allowed in any suit for arrears unless the amount claimed as a set-off has been determined by a decree or order of a competent Court or of a Revenue-officer or Settlement-officer.

70. In suits for arrears, interest on the arrears may be allowed up to the date of institution, at such rate, not exceeding twelve per cent. per annum, as the Court thinks fit.

71. A decree or order passed in a suit for arrears, whether on appeal or otherwise, by a Judge of a Civil Court exercising powers not less than those of an Assistant Commissioner of the first class, as defined in the Central Provinces Courts Act, 1865, shall not be subject to appeal, unless—

- (a) the amount or value of the subject-matter of the suit exceeds one hundred rupees; or
- (b) a question relating to a title to land, or some interest in land, has been determined as between parties having conflicting claims thereto.

72. (1) If a decree for an arrear is passed against a tenant other than an absolute occupancy-tenant and remains unsatisfied, the landlord may, at any time before the execution of the decree is barred by limitation, apply to the Court having authority to execute the decree to cause a notice to be served on the tenant, directing him either to pay the amount due under the decree not later than the expiration of the agricultural year, or to surrender his holding not later than that time.

(2) If that amount is not so paid, and the holding is not so surrendered, the Court may in its discretion, but subject to the provisions of this Act, make an order to eject the tenant from the holding.

73. (1) Where, in answer to a suit for an arrear, the tenant admits that the arrear is due, but pleads that the produce of his holding during the period in respect of which the

diminished or destroyed by drought, hail or other extraordinary calamity beyond his control, the Court in its discretion may, notwithstanding any contract to the contrary, allow in its decree any deduction from the arrear, and direct payment of the amount decreed (if any) in such instalments (if any) as it thinks fit.

(2) In any such case the Court may order that the provisions of section seventy-two shall not apply to the decree.

(3) In making a decree under this section the Court shall have regard to—

- (a) the value of the produce of the holding for the whole agricultural year in respect of which the arrear accrued; and
- (b) the proportion which the amount of rent payable for that year by the tenant bears to that value.

(4) If in any such suit it appears that the land-revenue of the village in which the holding is situate has been suspended or remitted on account of drought, hail or other extraordinary calamity in respect of the period for which the arrear is claimed, the Court shall presume, until the contrary is shown, that the diminution or destruction alleged by the tenant has taken place.

74. (1) A suit for the ejectment of a tenant on the ground that he has done or omitted to do something for doing or omitting to do which he is liable to ejectment, or that he has broken a condition on breach of which he is, under the terms of a contract between him and the landlord, liable to ejectment, shall not be entertained unless the landlord has requested the tenant, where the damage or breach is capable of remedy, to remedy the same, and, in any case, to pay reasonable compensation for the damage or breach, and the tenant has failed to comply within a reasonable time with that request.

(2) A decree passed in favour of a landlord in any such suit shall declare the amount of compensation which would reasonably be payable to the plaintiff for the damage or breach, and whether, in the opinion of the Court, the damage or breach is capable of remedy, and shall fix a period during which it shall be open to the defendant to pay that amount to the plaintiff, and, where the damage or breach is declared to be capable of remedy, to remedy the same.

(3) The Court may, from time to time, extend a period fixed by it under sub-section (2) for remedying a damage or breach.

(4) If the defendant, within the period or extended period (as the case may be) fixed by the Court under this section, pays the compensation mentioned in the decree, and, where the damage or breach is declared by the Court to be capable of remedy, remedies the damage or breach to the satisfaction of the Court, the decree shall not be executed.

75. The following rules shall be applicable in the case of every tenant ejected from a holding:—

(a) When the tenant has, before the date of his ejectment, sown or planted crops in any land comprised in the holding, he shall be entitled, at the option of the landlord, either to retain possession of that land and to use it for the purpose of

*Central Provinces Tenancy Act, 1883.**Chapter VIII.—Power to make Rules; Schedule.—Acts repealed.*

tending and gathering in the crops, or to receive from the landlord the estimated value of the labour and capital expended by the tenant in preparing the land and sowing, planting and tending the crops, together with reasonable interest thereon.

(b) When the tenant has, before the date of his ejection, prepared for sowing any land comprised in his holding, but has not sown or planted crops in that land, he shall be entitled to receive from the landlord the estimated value of the labour and capital expended by him in so preparing the land, together with reasonable interest thereon :

Provided that a tenant shall not be entitled to retain possession of any land or receive any sum in respect thereof under this section when, after the commencement of proceedings by the landlord for his ejection, he has cultivated or prepared the land contrary to local usage.

76. When a landlord elects, under section seventy-five, clause (a), to allow a tenant to retain possession of any land for the purpose specified in that clause, the tenant shall pay to the landlord, for the use and occupation of the land during the period for which he is allowed to retain possession of the same, such rent as the Court may deem reasonable.

77. In all suits and proceedings for ejection, the Court shall inquire into and determine all claims under this Act by the landlord against the tenant as such, or by the tenant against the landlord as such.

78. (1) When it appears to a Court making an inquiry under section seventy-seven that the amount payable by the landlord to the tenant as such exceeds the amount payable by the tenant to the landlord as such, the decree or order for ejection (if any) shall, unless the landlord and tenant come to an arrangement regarding the payment of the excess sum, specify a time within which it must be paid into Court.

(2) If it is so paid within the time specified, the Court shall eject the tenant ; and

if it is not so paid, the Court shall refuse to eject the tenant.

79. All decrees and orders for ejection under this Act shall take effect from the beginning of the agricultural year next following the date of the decree or order.

80. (1) If any landlord or tenant of a holding desires that the extent of that holding be ascertained, or that evidence relating to any improvement made in respect thereof, or to

the state of the holding at any specified time, be recorded, he may apply to a Revenue-officer ; and that officer shall thereupon, in presence of the parties,—

(a) make, or cause to be made, such inquiry as he thinks fit, with a view to ascertaining the extent of the holding, and record his finding thereon, or

(b) (where the applicant seeks to have evidence recorded) record that evidence :

Provided that no action shall be taken by any Revenue-officer under this section if he considers that there are no reasonable grounds for making the application, or if the subject-matter thereof is under inquiry in a Civil Court.

(2) When any matter has been recorded under this section, the record thereof shall be admissible in evidence in any subsequent proceedings between the landlord and tenant or any persons claiming under them.

81. The period of limitation for a suit instituted by a tenant other than an absolute occupancy-tenant to recover possession of land from which he has been ejected shall be two years from the date on which he is ejected.

In other respects the limitation of every such suit shall be governed by the Indian Limitation Act, 1877.

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CHAPTER VIII.

POWER TO MAKE RULES.

82. The Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, make rules consistent with the provisions of this Act—

(a) for the guidance of Revenue-officers and Settlement-officers in fixing, altering and commutating rents ; and

(b) for the guidance of all other persons in matters connected with the enforcement of this Act.

SCHEDULE.

(See Section 2.)

ACTS REPEALED.

Number and year of Act.	Title.
Act X of 1859 ...	To amend the law relating to the recovery of rent in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.
Act XIV of 1863 ...	To amend Act X of 1859.
Act XXII of 1872 ...	To explain and amend Act X of 1859.

D. FITZPATRICK,

Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1883.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making
Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 20th June, 1883, and was referred to a Select Committee on the 27th idem :—

No. 14 OF 1883.

A Bill to amend the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Power for Local Government to transfer functions of District Magistrate and Local Government to local authority and direct that surplus receipts be credited to local fund.

1. The Local Government may, from time to time, by order notified in the local official Gazette—

(a) transfer to any local authority, within any part of the territories under its administration in which the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871, is in operation, all or any of the functions of the Local Government and the Magistrate of the district under sections four, five, six, seven, twelve, fourteen and seventeen, and clause (a) of section eighteen, of that Act, within the local area subject to the jurisdiction of the local authority; or

(b) direct that the surplus accruing in any district under section eighteen of that Act shall be placed to the credit of such local fund or funds as may be formed for any local area or local areas comprised in that district, and may from time to time, in like manner, cancel any order made under this section.

Definitions.

2. In this Act—

“Local authority” means any body of persons for the time being invested by law with the control and administration of any matters within a specified local area; and

“local fund” means any fund under the control or management of a local authority.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

By the Central Provinces Local Self-government Act, 1883, (I of 1883), certain functions which under the Cattle-trespass Act (I of 1871), are to be performed by the Local Government or the Magistrate of the District are transferred to the local authorities constituted under the first-mentioned Act, and the surplus proceeds arising under section 18 of the Cattle-trespass Act are directed to be carried to the local funds which are placed under the control of the local authorities. Provisions to the same effect are embodied in the Bill now pending in the Legislative Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the amendment of the system of Local Self-government in that province and in the Bills now pending in the Legislative Council of the Governor General for the amendment of the system of Local Self-government in the North-West Provinces and in the Panjáb. But doubts have been entertained whether, inasmuch as these provisions amount to an amendment of the Cattle-trespass Act, which is an Act of the Governor General in Council, their enactment would not be beyond the powers of a local legislature such as the Legislative Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. It has therefore been thought desirable to amend the Act in such a way as to enable Local Governments to make the requisite changes by executive order.

2. The following extracts from the Cattle-trespass Act will explain the nature of the powers which it is proposed by the Bill to confer on Local Governments:—

“4. Pounds shall be established at such places as the Magistrate of the District, subject to the general control of the Local Government, from time to time directs.

“The village by which every pound is to be used shall be determined by the Magistrate of the District.

“5. The pounds shall be under the control of the Magistrate of the District; and he shall fix, and may from time to time alter, the rates of charge for feeding and watering impounded cattle.

“6. The Magistrate of the District shall also appoint for each pound a pound-keeper :

“Provided that, in the Presidency of Fort St. George, the heads of villages, and, in the Presidency of Bombay, the police pátíls, or (where there are no police pátíls) the heads of villages, shall be *ex-officio* the keepers of village-pounds.

“Every pound-keeper appointed by the Magistrate of the District may be suspended or removed by such Magistrate.

* * * * *

“7. Every pound-keeper shall keep such registers and furnish such returns as the Local Government from time to time directs.

“12. For every head of cattle impounded as aforesaid, the pound-keeper shall levy a fine according to the following scale:—

* * * * *

“All fines so levied shall be sent to the Magistrate of the District through such officer as the Local Government from time to time directs.

* * * * *

“14. If the cattle be not claimed within seven days from the date of their being impounded, the pound-keeper shall report the fact to the officer in charge of the nearest police-station, or to such other officer as the Magistrate of the District appoints in this behalf.

* * * * *

“If the cattle be not claimed within seven days from the date of the notice, they shall be sold by public auction by the said officer, or an officer of his establishment deputed for that purpose, at such place and time and subject to such conditions as the Magistrate of the District by general or special order from time to time directs :

“Provided that if any such cattle are, in the opinion of the Magistrate of the District, not likely to fetch a fair price if sold as aforesaid, they may be disposed of in such manner as he thinks fit.

“17. The officer by whom the sale was made shall send to the Magistrate of the District the fines so deducted.

“The charges for feeding and watering deducted under section sixteen shall be paid over to the pound-keeper, who shall also retain and appropriate all sums received by him on account of such charges under section thirteen.

“The surplus unclaimed proceeds of the sale of cattle shall be sent to the Magistrate of the District, who shall hold them in deposit for three months, and, if no claim thereto be preferred and established within that period, shall, at its expiry, dispose of them as hereinafter provided.

“18. Out of the sums received on account of fines and the unclaimed proceeds of the sale of cattle, shall be paid—

“(a) the salaries allowed to pound-keepers under the orders of the Local Government ;

“(b) the expenses incurred for the construction and maintenance of pounds, or for any other purpose connected with the execution of this Act ;

“and the surplus (if any) shall be applied, under orders of the Local Government, to the construction and repair of roads and bridges and to other purposes of public utility.”

The 20th June, 1883.

C. P. ILBERT.

D. FITZPATRICK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 20th June, 1883, and was referred to a Select Committee on the 27th idem :—

No. 15 OF 1883.

A Bill to amend the Native Passenger Ships Act, 1876.

of 1876. WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Native Passenger Ships Act, 1876, with a view to provide for the better regulation of the passenger traffic between British India and ports in the Red Sea; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Native Passenger Ships Act, 1883;

Commencement.

and it shall come into force on such day as the Governor General in Council directs by notification in the *Gazette of India*.

of 1876. 2. After clause (c) of section 11 of the Native Passenger Ships Act, 1876, the following clause shall be added :—

“(ce) in the case of any ship sailing to any port in the Red Sea, that she is propelled principally by steam, and, if she is carrying more than one hundred passengers being Natives of Asia or Africa, that she has on board a medical officer licensed in accordance with rules to be made under this Act.”

3. For section twenty-six of the same Act, the following section shall be substituted :—

“26. In the case of every ship sailing from any port in British India to any port in the Red Sea, the officer whose duty it is to grant a port-clearance for any such ship shall not grant the clearance unless and until the owner, agent or master of the ship and two sureties resident in British India have executed in favour of the Secretary of State for India in Council a joint

and several bond, for the sum of Rs. 5,000, conditioned—

“(a) that the ship shall touch at Aden on the outward voyage and there obtain a clean bill of health, and shall do the same on the homeward voyage if the ship continues to carry more than sixty passengers; and

“(b) that the master and medical officer (if any) of the ship shall comply with on the outward voyage, and also on the homeward voyage if the ship continues to carry more than sixty passengers, the provisions of this Act and of such rules relating to ships sailing between ports in British India and ports in the Red Sea as the Governor General in Council may, from time to time, make under section forty-six.”

4. In section twenty-seven of the same Act, for the word “thirty” the word “sixty” shall be substituted.

5. To section twenty-eight of the same Act the following words shall be added :—“and the authority empowered to grant the same may refuse to grant a bill of health in the case of any ship on board of which the requirements of the rules made under section 46 are not complied with.”

6. After section twenty-eight of the same Act, the following sections shall be added :—

“28A. Every ship sailing from or to any port in British India to or from any port in the Red Sea and carrying more than one hundred passengers being Natives of Asia or Africa shall have on board a medical officer licensed in accordance with rules to be made under this Act.

“28B. Every ship sailing from or to any port in British India to or from any port in the Red Sea shall be propelled principally by steam.

“28C. (1) The Governor General in Council may, from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, direct that no passenger of such class as may be specified in the notification shall be received

Power for Governor General in Council to issue notification requiring medical inspection in case of certain passengers.

on board any ship sailing from any port in British India to any port in the Red Sea unless and until he has obtained a certificate from a medical officer to be appointed by the Local Government in this behalf, to the effect that he has been examined by that officer and is not suffering from any dangerously infectious or contagious disease, and is in a fit state of health to undertake the voyage to the port in the Red Sea for which he is bound.

(2) The Governor General in Council may cancel or alter, either in whole or in part, any notification which may at any time be issued under this section.

Addition of new sections after section 38 of same Act.

added:—

“38A. If the master of any such ship as is referred to in section twenty-seven, or any medical officer in charge of any such ship, wilfully breaks, or omits or neglects to obey, any rule with regard to those ships made under section forty-six, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with both.

“38B. If any ship sailing from or to any port in British India to or from any port in the Red Sea and carrying more than one hundred passengers has not on board a medical officer as required by section 28A, the master of the ship shall be punished with fine which may

extend to five hundred rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with both.

“38C. The owner and master of any ship sailing from or to any port in British India to or from any port in the Red Sea and not principally propelled by steam shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with imprisonment which may extend to three months, or with both.

“38D. If the master of any ship, while a notification under section 28C is in force, knowingly receives on board his ship any person in contravention of that notification, he shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees for each person so received, or with both.”

8. After clause (b) of section forty-six of the same Act, the following clause shall be added:—

“(b) the licensing and appointment of medical officers in cases where they are required, under this Act, to be carried”; and after clause (c) of the same section the following clauses shall be added:—

“(ce) the functions of the master, medical officer (if any) and other officers of the ship during the voyage;

“(ccc) the access of intermediate or between decks passengers to the upper deck.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE object of this Bill is to amend the Native Passenger Ships Act, VIII of 1876, with a view to provide for the better regulation of the pilgrim traffic between British India and Arabia. This traffic has formed the subject of correspondence between the Secretary of State, the Government of India and the various local maritime Governments in India. A careful consideration has brought the Government to the conclusion that the importance of the pilgrim traffic makes its detailed regulation imperative, and that, to secure uniformity of procedure, and thereby avoid the friction which must inevitably follow divergence between rules separately framed by different States, it is desirable that, in all the more important points, a common understanding should be come to among the Governments who are chiefly interested in the proper management of that traffic. The establishment of a practical coincidence between the general provisions of the local Turkish regulations and those of the law of India—the country which at present furnishes the largest number of pilgrims to the Hedjaz—can only be effected by diplomatic correspondence between the British and Turkish Governments. But, since experience has shown that the provisions of the Indian law as it at present stands are insufficient to meet the peculiar exigencies of this traffic, and that in some respects they require revision, it seems desirable, before attempting to bring about an assimilation of the British and Turkish laws, to make such amendments of our own law as are necessary to put it in a satisfactory state.

2. The Indian law on this subject is contained partly in the provisions of the Native Passenger Ships Act, 1876, and partly in those of the rules framed under that Act. With a view to the amendment of the latter, the Government of India has already submitted to the Secretary of State a copy of a draft set of rules, which have been framed on the model of those regulating the transport of emigrants from India to the English and French colonies, and which it proposes to issue under the Native Passenger Ships Act, 1876, as rules regulating the conveyance of Native passengers between the ports of India and of the Hedjaz. With a view to the amendment of the former, the present Bill has been prepared.

3. Section 2 adds to section 11 of the Native Passenger Ships Act, 1876, a provision requiring the certificate given under that section to contain in the case of a ship sailing to the Red Sea a declaration that she is propelled principally by steam, and when the ship carries more than 100 Native passengers a declaration that she has on board a licensed medical officer. The effect of this will be that such ships will not be able to obtain a port-clearance (see section 9) unless they comply with these requirements.

4. Section 3 amends section 26 of the Act, by requiring the bond given under that section to be conditioned for the observance of the provisions of the Act and of such rules with regard to Native passenger ships sailing to the Red Sea as the Governor General in Council may make under section 46 of the Act. The object of this amendment is to enable the Government of India to enforce the observance of its rules beyond the limits of its jurisdiction.

5. The substitution (by section 4 of the Bill) of 60 for 30 as the number of passengers which must be on board a ship in order that section 27 of the Act may apply follows as a necessary consequence of the provision that all ships are to be propelled by steam (see section 2 of the Act).

6. Section 5 empowers the authorities at Aden to refuse a bill of health to a ship if the requirements of the rules are not complied with.

7. The sections (28A, 28B and 28C) which section 6 adds to the Act require every ship sailing to or from the Red Sea and carrying more than 100 Native passengers to have a licensed medical officer, and every Native passenger ship sailing to or from the Red Sea to be propelled principally by steam, and empower the Governor General in Council to issue a notification directing that no passenger of such description as may be specified in the notification shall be received on board any such ship until he has obtained a certificate from a prescribed medical officer certifying that he is not suffering from any infectious or contagious disease, and is in a fit state of health to proceed to the port to which he intends to proceed.

With regard to section 28A, the Government has no doubt that the presence of a medical officer on board will serve to diminish many of the hardships from which pilgrims now suffer, especially if he is by rule made responsible for seeing that the sanitary and dietary arrangements on board are properly managed, and if he is liable to be disqualified for any breach of duty on his own part. It may not always be possible to secure Muhammadan medical men for this service, but endeavours will be made to supply officers of that persuasion in preference to others. Section 28B speaks for itself. Section 28C may have to be enforced, at the instance of the European powers, as a precaution against the possible introduction of epidemic disease by Indian pilgrims into Arabia.

8. Section 7 imposes penalties for breaches of the requirements of the Bill.

9. Lastly, by section 8, certain words are added to section 46 of the Act to enable the Governor General in Council to make rules to regulate the licensing of medical officers and the functions of those officers and of the officers of the ship generally, and ensure to the passengers free access to the upper deck.

The 20th June, 1883.

C. P. ILBERT.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 20th June, 1883, and was referred to a Select Committee on the 27th idem:—

No. 16 OF 1883.

Note.—B. B. in the margin of this Bill refers to the Bill submitted by the Chief Commissioner.

A Bill to authorize the making and to regulate the working of Street Tramways in Rangoon.

WHEREAS the Municipal Committee of the Town of Rangoon, by an agreement dated the 22nd day of June, 1882, a copy whereof is set forth in the schedule annexed to this Act, granted, for the considerations therein expressed, to John William Darwood, his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, hereinafter called the grantee, the right to construct, maintain and use a tramway or tramways in Rangoon upon the terms subject to the conditions and in the manner mentioned in the said agreement, but the said agreement was made subject to the confirmation thereof by the Chief Commissioner of British Burma and to the recognition thereof by an Act of the Governor General in Council;

and whereas the said agreement was, on the 13th day of November, 1882, confirmed by the Chief Commissioner of British Burma; and it is now expedient to recognise it and give effect to it, subject to the provisions and limitations hereinafter contained; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

A.—Preliminary.

1. This Act may be called the Rangoon Tramways Act, 1883;

Short title. and it shall come into force
Commencement. at once.

Definitions. 2. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context—

“Committee” means the Committee for the town of Rangoon appointed under the British Burma Municipal Act, 1874.

“Tramway,” means a tramway, or any part of a tramway, or any siding, turnout, connection, line or track belonging to a tramway.

“Street” means the way of any street, road, thoroughfare, passage or place along or across

which any tramway authorised by this Act is or is intended to be laid, and includes the surface soil and subsoil of any such street, and the footway and drains of any such street, and any bridge, culvert or causeway forming part of any such street.

B.—Powers of Grantee generally.

3. Subject to the provisions of this Act, and to the terms and conditions of the said agreement so far as the same are not inconsistent with this Act, the grantee may make, maintain and use any of the tramways for the construction, maintenance and use of which provision is made in the said agreement:

Provided that any such tramway shall not be opened for public traffic until it has been inspected and certified by the engineer to the Committee to be fit for such traffic.

C.—Construction and Maintenance of Tramways and of Streets on which they are laid.

4. Subject to the terms and conditions of the said agreement, the grantee may, from time to time, for the purpose of constructing, maintaining or renewing any tramway under this Act, open and break up any street, and therein or thereon lay sleepers and rails, and repair, alter or remove the same; and may, for the purposes aforesaid, do in and on any such street all other acts which may, from time to time, be necessary for constructing, maintaining or renewing the tramway.

Provided that he shall not, without the consent of the Committee, open or break up at any one time a greater length than one hundred yards of any street which does not exceed a quarter of a mile in length; and in the case of any street exceeding a quarter of a mile in length, he shall leave an interval of at least a quarter of a mile between any two places at which he may open or break up the street, and shall not open or break up at any such place a greater length than one hundred yards.

5. The grantee shall, at his own expense, at all times maintain and keep in good condition and repair, in such manner as the Committee from time to time directs, all tramways constructed by him under this Act, and so much of any street as lies between the rails of any such tramway; and in the case of double lines or turnouts or sidings, the portion of the road between the tramways, and in every case so much of the road as extends eighteen inches beyond the rails of and on each side of any such tramway.

6. When the grantee has for the purposes of section 4 or section 5 opened or broken up any portion of a street, he shall be under the following further obligations, namely:—

(a) He shall, with all convenient speed, and in all cases within six weeks at the most, unless the Committee otherwise consent in writing, complete the work for which the street has been broken up, and fill in the ground, and make good the surface, and, to the satisfaction of the Committee, restore the street to as good a condition as that in which it was before it was opened or broken up, and clear away all surplus materials or rubbish occasioned thereby.

(b) He shall, in the meantime, cause the place where the street is opened or broken up, to be fenced and watched, and to be properly lighted at night, and,

(c) He shall make good all damage done to drains, sewers, water-pipes and gas-pipes, and to the wires or other materials or things used for any system of lighting, and whether belonging to the Committee, to the Government, or to private persons, and shall make compensation for any other damage done in the execution of the powers granted to him.

34 Vic., ss. 27, 28.] 7. (1) Nothing in this Act shall prevent the Committee from opening, breaking up, widening, altering, diverting or improving any street traversed by a tramway for the purposes for which they might otherwise under the law for the time being in force lawfully open, break up, widen, alter, divert or improve such street

Provided that—

(a) they shall cause as little detriment or inconvenience to the grantee as circumstances admit; and

(b) before they commence any work whereby the traffic on the tramway will be interrupted, they shall (except in cases of urgency, in which cases no notice shall be necessary) give to the grantee not less than eighteen hours previous notice of their intention to commence the work, specifying the time at which they will commence it.

(2) The Committee shall not be liable to pay to the grantee any compensation for injury done to the tramway by the execution of any work referred to in sub-section (1) or for loss of traffic occasioned by the reasonable exercise of their powers in connection with the same.

D.—Rights over Tramways and Streets on which they are laid.

34 Vic., ss. 8, 9.] 8. The grantee shall subject to the provisions of this Act and to the terms and conditions of the said agreement, have the exclusive use of his tramways for carriages with flange wheels or other wheels suitable only to run on a grooved rail.

Provided that nothing in this Act shall affect

(a) The right of the public to pass along or across any part of any road, along or across which any tramway is laid, whether on or

off the tramway with carriages not having flange wheels or wheels suitable to run on a grooved rail; or

(b) the right of the Commissioners for the Port of Rangoon, or of any other body or person entitled at the time of the commencement of this Act to work and maintain a tramway, to pass across any tramway constructed under this Act with carriages having flange wheels or wheels suitable to run on a grooved rail.

9. Notwithstanding anything in this Act, the grantee shall not acquire any right other than that of user of any street along or across which he lays any tramway.

10. Nothing in this Act shall affect the powers of the Committee or the police to regulate the passage of any traffic along or across any street along or across which any tramway is laid down, and the Committee or police may exercise their authority as well on as off the tramway, and with respect as well to the traffic of the grantee as to the traffic of other persons.

E.—Traffic on Tramways.

11. The grantee may, from time to time, by a notice published in such languages and in such manner as the Chief Commissioner may prescribe, fix the rates of fares and charges for carrying passengers and goods in his carriages:

Provided that the rates of passenger fares shall not exceed one anna per mile for each passenger in the lower class and two annas per mile for each passenger in the higher or first class.

12. The fares and charges by this Act authorized shall be paid to such persons at such places, upon or near to the tramways, and in such manner and under such regulations as the grantee may, by a notice published as aforesaid, from time to time prescribe.

13. (1) No person shall be entitled to carry or require to be carried on any tramway constructed under this Act any goods of a dangerous or offensive nature.

(2) Every person taking such goods with him on any such tramway shall before entering the carriage give notice of their nature to the servant of the grantee in charge of the carriage.

(3) Every person sending such goods by any such tramway shall distinctly mark their nature on the outside of the package containing them, or otherwise give notice thereof in writing to the book-keeper or other servant of the grantee with whom the same are left at the time of such sending.

(4) The grantee may refuse to take any parcel which he may suspect to contain goods of a dangerous or offensive nature, or require the same to be opened to ascertain the fact.

F.—Offences and Penalties.

14. If the grantee—

(a) constructs or maintains any tramway, or runs any car or carriage thereon otherwise than in accordance with the said agreement;

[33 & 34 V. c. 78, s. 1.]

[33 & 34 V. c. 78, s. 61.]

[B. B., s. 1.]

[33 & 34 V. c. 78, s. 45.]

[B. B., s. 11.]

[B. B., s. 28.]

[33 & 34 V. c. 78, s. 37.]

[B. B., s. 17.]

(b) opens any tramway for traffic before it has been inspected and certified in manner required by section 3;

(c) opens or breaks up any street otherwise than as permitted by this Act, or having opened or broken up a street fails to discharge any of the obligations imposed on him by section 6, clauses (a) and (b); or

(d) fails to keep the rails of any tramway and the portions of the street adjoining the same in repair as required by section 5

he shall (without prejudice to the enforcement of specific performance of the requirements of this Act or of the said agreement or to any other remedy against him), on complaint of the Committee or of any person injuriously affected thereby, be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, and in the case of a continuing offence to a further fine which may extend to fifty rupees for each day after the first day during which the offence continues to be committed.

[B. B., s. 18.]
[32 & 34 Vic.,
c. 78, s. 49.]

15. Any person who wilfully obstructs any person acting under the authority of the grantee in the lawful exercise of his powers in constructing, repairing or renewing a tramway, or injures or destroys any mark, made for the purpose of setting out the line of the tramway, shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

[B. B., s. 19.]
[33 & 34 Vic.,
c. 78, s. 50.]

16. Any person who without lawful excuse (the proof whereof shall lie on him) wilfully does any of the following things, namely,—

(a) interferes with, removes or alters any part of a tramway constructed under this Act or of the works connected therewith;

(b) does or causes to be done anything in such a manner as to obstruct any carriage using any such tramway; or

(c) knowingly aids or assists in the doing of such thing,

shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

[B. B., s. 22.]
[33 & 34 Vic.,
c. 78, s. 53.]

17. Any person taking or sending by any tramway any goods of a dangerous or offensive nature without giving the notice required by section 13 shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

[B. B., s. 20.]
[33 & 34 Vic.,
c. 78, s. 51.]

18. If any person travelling or having travelled in any carriage of the grantee avoids or attempts to avoid payment of his fare, or if any person having paid his fare for a certain distance wilfully proceeds in any such carriage beyond that distance and does not pay the additional fare for the additional distance, or attempts to avoid payment thereof, or if any person wilfully refuses or neglects on arriving at the point to which he has paid his fare to quit the carriage, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to ten rupees.

[B. B., s. 21.]
[33 & 34 Vic.,
c. 78, s. 52.]

19. Any servant of the Grantee, and any person called in by him for his assistance, may arrest and take to the nearest police-station any person who is discovered either in or after committing or attempting

to commit an offence punishable under section 18, and whose name and residence is refused by him, and is unknown to such servant or person, and the police-officer in charge of the police-station, on receiving a complaint that such an offence has been committed, shall adopt such legal measures as may be necessary to cause the accused person to be taken before a Magistrate with the least possible delay.

G.—Powers to make Rules.

20. (1) The Committee in special meeting may, with the sanction of the Chief Commissioner, from time to time make such rules consistent with this Act as to the rate of speed, number of passengers, and mode of use of the tramways and as to the licensing and control of drivers, conductors and other persons having charge of the carriages of the grantee as the convenience and safety of the public may require.

(2) The grantee may, with the like sanction, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act for preventing the commission of any nuisance in or upon any carriage, or in or against any premises belonging to him; and

for regulating the travelling in any carriage belonging to him.

(3) The authority making any rule under this section may prescribe as a punishment for the breach of it a fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

(4) All rules made under this section shall be published in the *British Burma Gazette*.

H.—Miscellaneous.

21. For the purpose of clause 15 of the agreement set forth in the schedule annexed to this Act, the want of sufficient funds shall not be deemed to be a circumstance beyond the control of the grantee.

22. The plant, rolling-stock and other vehicles, yards, workshops engine-sheds and depôts of the grantee shall, for a period of five years from the passing of this Act, be exempt from all municipal taxation except such lighting and water-rates as may from time to time be payable in respect of the yards, workshops, engine-sheds, and depôts.

23. Nothing in this Act shall exempt the grantee or any tramway constructed by him under this Act from the provisions of any general enactment relating to tramways now in force or which may hereafter be passed.

SCHEDULE.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT made this 22nd day of June 1882 BETWEEN THE MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE OF THE CITY OF RANGOON appointed under the British Burma Municipal Act, 1871, hereinafter called the said Committee, of the one part, and JOHN WILLIAM DARWOOD, of Rangoon, hereinafter called the said Grantee, of the other part. WHEREAS the said Committee have, subject to the confirmation thereof by the Chief Commissioner of British Burma and to the recognition of this Agreement by an Act of the Governor General of India in Council, agreed to grant to the said Grantee the right to construct, maintain and use a tramway or

tramways in Rangoon upon the terms and conditions hereinafter contained, NOW THESE PRESENTS WITNESS that in consideration of the covenants and agreements hereinafter contained and on the part of the said Committee to be performed, the said Grantee for himself, his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns doth covenant with the said Committee, so far as the covenants and conditions hereinafter contained are to be performed by the said Grantee and his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, and the said Committee, for and in consideration of the covenants and agreements hereinafter contained and on the part of the said Grantee, his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns to be performed, do hereby covenant with the said Grantee, his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns so far as the covenants and agreements hereinafter contained are to be performed by the said Committee in manner following, that is to say :—

1. The said Committee grant to the said Grantee and his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, all which persons are hereinafter included in the words "the said Grantee," the right to construct, maintain and use a tramway or tramways, with single or double tracks or lines, and with all necessary sidings, turnouts, connections and lines, or tracks of whatever nature which may be required to connect the said tramway or tramways with the depôts of the said Grantee (but in the case of sidings and turnouts, only in such places as the said Committee may sanction), on the following routes and between such other places and by such other routes as may be hereafter approved of by the said Committee :—

The tramways referred to and now authorised for construction subject to such confirmation as aforesaid are :—

I.—A tramway with a double track or line along China Street and Pagoda road from the Strand road at its junction with China street to the Shway Dagone Pagoda.

II.—A tramway with a double track or line along the Strand road from East street to West street.

III.—A tramway with a double track or line along Dalhousie street from East street to the junction of Dalhousie street with the Strand road.

IV.—A tramway with a double track or line along Soolay Pagoda road from the Strand road to Montgomery street and along Montgomery street to the Phayre street railway station and along Montgomery road to the iron bridge near the bazar at Poozoondoung.

V.—A tramway with a double track or line from the Strand road down Barr street to Shafraz road round the Public Buildings back into the Strand road.

2. When approved of and desired by the said Committee, tramways with such tracks or lines as may be approved of by the said Committee from East street to Monkey point and along the Upper and Lower Poozoondoung roads to Monkey point, and along Merchant street, Fraser street and Canal street, and along Lower Kemmendine road from the Strand road, Kemmendine, to the junction of West street with the Strand road.

3. The said tramway or tramways to be constructed and maintained in such form and manner

and upon such gradient and with such gauge as the said Committee may approve, and the cars and carriages intended to run on the said rails shall be such as are approved of by the said Committee.

4. The cars and carriages of the Grantee on the tracks or lines of the said tramway shall, unless with the consent of the said Committee, be worked with steam power of the most approved engine of the time only, and the said Committee shall have power at all times to make such regulations as to the rate of speed and mode and use of the said tracks or lines as the convenience and safety of the public using the streets may require.

5. The said Grantee shall have power from time to time to fix the rate of fares for carrying persons and goods in the cars or carriages to be run on the said tramway or tramways, provided that the rates of fares shall for any distance not exceed the rate of one anna per mile for the lower class and two annas per mile for the higher or first class for each passenger.

6. The said Grantee may, for the purpose of constructing and maintaining such tramways under such superintendence as is hereinafter specified, open and break up the soil and metalled way of the several streets, roads and bridges in the city and thereon lay sleepers and rails, and from time to time repair, alter or remove the same, and may, for the purposes aforesaid, remove and use all earth and materials in such streets, roads and bridges, and the said Grantee may, in and on such streets, roads and bridges, do all other acts which he shall from time to time deem necessary for constructing and maintaining street tramways in the said city, doing as little damage as may be in the execution of the powers hereby granted, and shall make good all damage done to drains, sewers, water and gas pipes, or to the wires or other materials or things used for any other system of lighting, and whether belonging to the said municipality or to private individuals, and shall make compensation for any other damage done in the execution of such powers.

7. Before the said Grantee proceeds to open or break up any street, road or bridge other than those referred to in sub-clauses from I to V in clause 1, he shall obtain the approval in writing of the said Committee, to the tracks or lines of the said tramway being laid down on the said streets, roads or bridges, and the said Grantee, before opening or breaking up any street, road or bridge, shall give to the said Committee or their Executive Engineer, or other municipal officer duly appointed for that purpose, notice in writing of his intention to open or break up the same not less than three clear days before beginning such work, except in such cases of emergency arising from defects in any of the rails or other work, and then so soon as is possible after the beginning of the work or the necessity for the same shall have arisen.

8. No street, road or bridge shall, except in cases of emergency as aforesaid, be opened or broken up, except under the superintendence of the said Committee or of their Executive Engineer or of some other municipal officer duly appointed for that purpose, and according to such plans as shall be approved of by him or them: provided always that if the said Committee or their Engineer or other such officer as aforesaid fail to attend at the time fixed for the opening of any

such street, road or bridge after having had such notice of the said Grantee's intention as aforesaid, or shall not propose any plan for breaking up or opening the same, or shall refuse or neglect to superintend the operation, the said Grantee may perform the work specified in such notice without such superintendence as aforesaid.

9. When the said Grantee opens or breaks up the roadway or pavement of any street, road or bridge, he shall with all convenient speed complete the work for which the same shall be broken up, and fill in the ground and make good the roadway or pavement so opened or broken up as aforesaid, and carry away the rubbish occasioned thereby and deposit the same for the use of the said Committee at such place as the Executive Engineer of the said municipality shall direct, and shall at all times whilst any such roadway or pavement shall be so opened or broken up cause the same to be guarded, and shall cause a light sufficient for the warning of passengers to be set up and maintained against or near such roadway or pavement where the same shall be open or broken up every night during which the same shall continue open or broken up.

10. If the said Grantee opens or breaks up any street, road or bridge without giving such notice as hereinbefore mentioned or in a manner different from that which shall have been approved of or determined as aforesaid except in the cases in which the said Grantee is hereby authorized to perform such work without any superintendence or notice, or if the said Grantee shall make any unnecessary delay in completing any such work or in filling in the ground or reinstating and making good, so far as is consistent with the existence of the said tramway, the roadway or pavement so opened or broken up, or in carrying away the rubbish occasioned thereby, or if he neglect to cause the place where such roadway or pavement has been broken up to be guarded and lighted, he shall forfeit to the said Committee a sum not exceeding fifty (50) rupees for every such offence, and he shall forfeit an additional sum not exceeding fifty (50) rupees for each day during which any such delay or neglect as aforesaid shall continue after he shall have received notice thereof.

11. The said Grantee shall maintain and keep in repair such portion of the streets, roads and bridges in the City of Rangoon as shall be occupied by his tracks or lines, including therein not only the space between his tracks or lines but a space eighteen inches on either side thereof, and in consideration of the maintenance of such streets, roads and bridges as aforesaid, and of the yearly rent hereinafter mentioned to be paid by the Grantee, the plant, rolling-stock and other vehicles, yards, workshops, engine-sheds and depôts of the said Grantee shall be exempt from municipal taxation for a period of five years, except lighting and water-rates for such yards, workshops, engine-sheds and depôts.

12. The said Grantee shall be liable for any loss, damage or injuries that any person or persons may sustain by reason of any defect or want of repairs in any of the plant, rolling-stock or other properties of the said Grantee, or by reason of any carelessness, neglect or misconduct of his agents or servants in the management, construction or use of the said tramways or any portion thereof, or in the exercise of the power given by clauses 6, 7, 8, and 11; the same shall be made

good by the said Grantee, and in the event of any suit being instituted against the said Committee in respect of any of the matters hereinbefore mentioned, the said Grantee shall, within fourteen days from the receipt of a notice thereof from the said Committee, settle the same; but if the said Grantee choose to defend such suit, he shall be at liberty to do so upon his undertaking to indemnify the said Committee against all losses, damages and expenses in respect thereof: provided always that, if the said Grantee fail to settle such suit or to indemnify the said Committee as is hereinbefore provided, it shall be lawful for the said Committee to settle the same without any consent or concurrence on the part of the said Grantee, and the sums which they shall have to pay in making such settlement, together with interest thereon at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum from the date of payment, and with all expenses which they may be put to, shall be recoverable as a debt from the said Grantee.

13. Nothing in this agreement shall be construed to prevent the said Committee from taking up any of the public streets or roads traversed by the said tramway for the purposes for which the said Committee may lawfully take up the same, and that the said Grantee shall have no right to claim cost from the said Committee for obstructing the tramway or causing delay in the traffic so long as the delay shall not be unreasonable for the work to be performed.

14. If the said Committee shall hereafter alter the level of any street, road or bridge along or across which any tramway by this agreement authorized is laid or authorized to be laid, the Grantee shall alter or (as the case may be) lay his rails to suit the altered level of such street, road or bridge, provided always that any such alteration as aforesaid shall be so made as to interfere as little as possible with the safe and convenient working of the said tramways, and in any case so as not to stop or prevent the free use or working thereof.

15. If at any time after the opening of any tramway for traffic the said Grantee shall discontinue the working of such tramway or any part thereof for the space of six calendar months (such discontinuance not being occasioned by circumstances beyond the control of the said Grantee), it shall be lawful for the said Committee, without any previous notice to the said Grantee, to remove the tramway or part of the tramway so discontinued, and the said Grantee shall pay to the said Committee the cost of such removal and of the making good of the street, road or bridge, and the certificate of the said Committee or of their Engineer as to such cost shall be conclusive.

16. The provisions of this agreement shall remain and be in force for a term not less than twenty-one (21) years from the date thereof. The said Committee shall have the right of purchasing the said tramways with the plant, stores, rolling-stock, sheds, depôts and yards, and everything connected therewith after the expiration of the said twenty-one (21) years upon declaring its intention so to do within six months after the expiration of the said twenty-one (21) years; the amount to be paid in the event of such purchase shall be the actual *bond fide* value at the termination of this agreement exclusive of any compensation for goodwill, premium on compulsory sale or other consideration whatever of the tramways and of the work and materials connected therewith

and of the lands and buildings and all other the property of the Grantee, such value to be decided by mutual agreement or by arbitration as hereinafter provided.

17. The provisions hereinbefore contained shall, so far as applicable, apply to all tramways to be constructed by the said Grantee by any route or routes to be hereafter sanctioned by the said Committee and to the works connected with or incidental to such tramways, it being agreed that in the event of the municipality failing to declare its intention as above provided to purchase the property of the said Grantee the terms of this contract shall continue in force during the period of six months from the date of the determination of these presents and for a further period of six months, and if the said Committee shall not within that time exercise the option of purchase hereby given, the said Committee and the said Grantee shall enter into a fresh agreement.

18. The said Grantee will, if required by the said Committee before opening up the roadway of any street, road or bridge, deposit with the Bank of Bengal in the name of the said Committee the sum of rupees five thousand (5,000) or, in their option, promissory notes of the Government of India of the nominal value of rupees five thousand (5,000), and the same will remain so deposited until the completion by the said Grantee of the abovementioned lines of tramway herein sanctioned for construction. All interest accruing on the said sum, or the said notes, shall be credited to the said Grantee, and, subject as next hereinafter mentioned, be paid to him as the same accrues due. The said Committee shall be entitled to deduct all fines recoverable by the said Committee and all monies to which they may be entitled under any clause or clauses of these presents out of the sum so deposited, or the interest accruing on the said sum or notes, or out of the proceeds of sale of a portion of the said notes on completion of the tramways herein sanctioned for immediate construction.

19. In consideration of the concession herein granted, the said Grantee undertakes on behalf of himself, his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns that he will pay to the said Committee a yearly rent of rupees three thousand (3,000) per mile of double track or line and rupees two thousand (2,000) per mile of single track or line, payable half-yearly; the date on which such rent on each line of tramway shall begin to accrue shall be the date on which such line of tramways is open for public traffic.

20. It is agreed that the tramway or tramways from the Strand road along Barr street and Shafraz road round the Public Buildings and back to the Strand road should not be included, and that no sidings, turnouts or tracks necessary to connect the traffic lines with the carriage-sheds, engine-sheds, factories, depôts, yards or other property or properties of the said Grantee shall be included in the mileage on which rent is to be paid, the tramway or tramways more particularly described in this paragraph, and such sidings, turnouts and necessary connecting tracks or lines, being free of rent.

21. The sleepers, rails, materials and implements, and other erections placed and erected by the said Grantee on the streets, bridges or roads under the powers hereby granted shall be and remain the property of the said Grantee, and the said Grantee shall have the exclusive use of his

tramway or tramways for carriages with flanged wheels or other wheels suitable only to run on the prescribed rail.

22. The prescribed rail is that known as the box rail introduced by Mr. Robinson Souttar, to be made of Bessemer steel of the weight of sixty pounds to the yard, or such other rail of such weight as may be approved by the said Committee.

23. The said Grantee shall have the exclusive right of laying and using tramways within the limit of the Rangoon Municipality on the terms herein stated, but in the event of the said Grantee refusing to lay down any line when the said Committee may consider it necessary, the said Committee shall be at liberty to grant the right of laying and using such line to any other party.

24. Unless the said Grantee shall have commenced the work of laying down the said tramways within twelve months from the date of the execution of these articles of agreement, the said Committee shall be at liberty to cease and determine this contract and to enter into arrangements with any other person or persons for the construction of tramways, it being agreed, however, that these conditions of contract are subject to the sanction of Government, and that, in the event of their being executed prior to such sanction being given, the said 12 months shall date from the day on which notice of such sanction is given to the said Grantee, provided also that any delay in commencing the work beyond 12 months shall not have been due to any cause beyond the control of the said Grantee.

25. If any doubt, difference or dispute shall arise between the said Grantee and the said Committee touching the construction of these presents or anything herein contained, or touching or concerning any other matter or thing relating to these presents, then and in every such case such doubt, difference or dispute shall be referred to the arbitration of two persons, one to be chosen by the said Grantee and the other by the said Committee within one calendar month after either of them shall have made to the other a requisition to that effect, and should the arbitrators fail to agree, they shall refer the question or questions at issue to the decision of an umpire to be chosen by the said arbitrators, and the decision of such arbitrators if they agree, or of such umpire if they disagree, shall be final; and in case either party shall neglect or refuse to appoint an arbitrator within the specified time, the arbitrator appointed by the other party shall make a decision alone, and the decision of such arbitrators, umpire or arbitrator, as the case may be, shall be effectual and binding upon both parties.

26. The said Grantee is to be at liberty to form a Company or Limited Liability Company for the purpose of constructing, maintaining and working the tramways authorized by or hereafter to be authorized, under the terms of this agreement. The words "the said Grantee" used in this agreement shall include such Company or Limited Liability Company so formed as aforesaid.

27. The words "the said Committee" used in this agreement shall include the present Committee and their successors, and also persons empowered by the said Committee or their successors or by other duly constituted authority to do any act or thing or exercise any powers or authorities which the said Committee are hereinbefore authorized or empowered to do or exercise.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

ON the 22nd June, 1882, the Municipal Committee of Rangoon entered into an agreement with Mr. J. W. Darwood, by which they conferred upon him the exclusive right to construct and work public tramways within the limits of the municipality, and arranged with him for the construction and working of certain specified tramways and of such others as might from time to time be determined on.

2. An agreement of this description, it need hardly be said, requires to be supported and supplemented by legislation. Statutory powers are needed by the grantee of the concession to enable him to exercise with safety the powers over the public streets which the agreement purports to confer on him. Statutory penalties must be provided, in order, on the one hand, to impose an efficient check on the abuse of those powers and enforce the conditions upon which they are conferred, and, on the other, to prevent any improper interference with the exercise of them.

3. It is further desirable to fix by a legislative enactment a maximum limit to the fares to be charged, and to provide a penalty for evading the payment of fares and empower the servants of the grantee in certain cases to arrest persons charged with this offence.

4. Lastly, it is desirable to confer upon the municipal authority and upon the grantee a power to make rules regarding the working and use of the tramways, and to impose a small pecuniary penalty for the breach of such rules.

5. The above are the principal matters provided for in the present Bill, which, it should be stated, has been prepared on the principle of restricting the action of the legislature to those points for which the agreement does not sufficiently provide. The only other matters to which attention need here be directed are, first, that the carriage of goods of a dangerous or offensive nature is placed by the Bill under very much the same species of control as the carriage of dangerous goods is by the Railway Act; and secondly, that, in consideration of the grantee being obliged to keep a considerable portion of the roadways in repair, his premises and rolling-stock are exempted for five years from all municipal taxation, except lighting and water rates.

The 20th June, 1883.

C. P. ILBERT.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

[Second publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 20th June, 1883, and was referred to a Select Committee on the 27th idem :—

No. 17 OF 1883.

A Bill for the protection of Inventions exhibited in the Exhibitions of India.

WHEREAS it is expedient that such protection as is hereinafter mentioned should be afforded to the inventors of new manufactures who are desirous of exhibiting them at Exhibitions to be held in India; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title. 1. This Act may be called
Act, 1883; the Protection of Inventions
Commencement. and it shall come into force
at once.

2. It shall be read with and taken as part of Act XV of 1859 (*for granting exclusive privileges to inventors*).

3. If, within six months from the time of the opening of an International Exhibition, a person, being the inventor and exhibitor of any manufacture exhibited at that Exhibition, petitions the Governor General in Council under Act XV of 1859, for leave to file a specification of his invention, the circumstance that the invention has at any time after the opening of the Exhibition been publicly used or made publicly known shall not prevent the invention being deemed to have been at the time of presenting the petition a new invention for the purposes of the said Act.

4. In this Act, "International Exhibition" means the International Exhibition to be held in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four at Calcutta, and any Exhibition to be held in India which the Governor General in Council may, upon the application of any persons desirous of holding the Exhibition, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, declare to be, in the judgment of the Governor General in Council, calculated to promote Indian art or industry, and to prove beneficial to the mercantile, agricultural or industrial classes of Her Majesty's subjects in India.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THIS Bill has been prepared in view of the forthcoming International Exhibition which it is proposed to hold in Calcutta next cold weather. It has been brought to the notice of Government that the want of some such protection as the Bill affords might probably deter inventors of unpatented inventions from sending them, and thus prevent the exhibition of some interesting exhibits.

2. It has been found necessary in England, and also, it is believed, in the Australian colonies, to legislate on this subject.

The Bill is drawn on the model of the Protection of Inventions Act, 1870 (33 & 34 Vic., cap. 27), but necessarily differs from it in details, inasmuch as the system of protection to inventions in force in this country differs from that in force in England in many respects, and, among others, in permitting an inventor to use his invention, or allow others to use it, publicly for a year without losing his right to protection. The effect of the Bill, if it becomes law, may be shortly stated to be that, if an inventor exhibiting his invention applies within six months from the opening of the exhibition for leave to file a specification, the circumstance of the invention having been publicly used or publicly made known after the opening of the exhibition will not affect his rights.

3. To prevent the necessity for similar legislation in the case of other exhibitions which may hereafter be held, section 4 of the Bill defines the term "International Exhibition" as meaning, not only the contemplated "International Exhibition" to be held at Calcutta, but any exhibition to be held in India which the Governor General in Council may, upon the application of any persons desirous of holding the exhibition, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, declare to be, in the judgment of the Governor General in Council, calculated to promote Indian art or industry, and to prove beneficial to the mercantile, agricultural or industrial classes of Her Majesty's subjects in India.

The 20th June, 1883.

C. P. ILBERT.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING
LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE
ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House, Simla, on Wednesday, the 20th
June, 1883.

P R E S E N T :

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.G., G.M.S.I.,
G.M.I.E., *presiding*.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., C.I.E.

Major the Hon'ble E. Baring, R.A., C.S.I., C.I.E.

Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson, C.B., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, LL.D., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble J. W. Quinton.

The Hon'ble D. G. Barkley.

CENTRAL PROVINCES TENANCY BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT moved that the Reports of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Agricultural Tenancies in the Central Provinces be taken into consideration. He said :—

“ It appears to be my fate just at present to act as foster-father to Rent Bills. The calamity which called away Sir Stuart Bayley to Haidarábád in February last placed me in temporary charge of the Bengal Tenancy Bill; the accident which called away my friend Mr. Charles Crosthwaite to British Burma has now placed me in charge of the Central Provinces Tenancy Bill. I am anxious to define the precise relationship in which I stand to this measure, because it is important to bear in mind that it is essentially a local Bill, framed by officers of local experience with special reference to local circumstances and local requirements. It was originally drawn by Mr. Jones, now Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, under instructions which were given to him as long ago as 1873. It was introduced into this Council in 1880 by my friend Mr. Charles Grant, who, before he became Secretary in the Foreign Department, had a long connexion with the Central Provinces as District Officer and Judicial Commissioner, acted at one time as Chief Commissioner and is well known as the Editor of the Central Provinces Gazetteer. After its introduction it was referred by the late Chief Commissioner for the consideration of a local committee, consisting of Messrs. Crosthwaite, Neill and Chisholm, who materially altered it, and in its altered form it was placed in the charge of Mr. Crosthwaite, then an Additional Member of this Council. Of the Bill in its present form, Mr. Crosthwaite has more claims than anyone else to be considered the author, and it substantially embodies the views and opinions of the late Chief Commissioner, and of the local committee appointed by him.

“ Mr. Crosthwaite was kind enough to prepare for me, before he left for Burma, a careful note of what he had intended to say on the present occasion, and in the explanations which I now have to offer I shall draw freely on that note.

"The subject-matter of the Bill is difficult and complicated, and I am afraid that I shall not be able to make intelligible to the Council the modifications which we propose to make in the system of land-tenure in the Central Provinces without giving some account of the system which we found when we took over those provinces and of the system which we established after taking them over.

"The territories which now make up the Central Provinces were acquired by the British Government at different times and from different quarters, and, after they had passed under British rule, they remained for some time under different administrations. The Sagar and Narbada territories were ceded partly by the Peshwa in 1817 and partly by the Nágpur Rájá in 1818; the Nágpur Province was ceded as a whole in 1853, small portions of it having been under British rule since 1817; all these territories were combined under the name of the Central Provinces, and placed under a Chief Commissioner in 1861; Sambalpur was added to them in 1862, and Nimár in 1864. The Sagar and Narbada territories had been for some time attached to the North-Western Provinces, and Sambalpur and Nimár had been directly or indirectly under British administration for many years before they were made part of the Central Provinces.

"It might be expected that the land and revenue systems of territories with such different histories and antecedents would present great and radical divergencies. As a matter of fact, however, this is not the case. 'The study of the subject to which I have in the course of my present work been compelled,' says the present Chief Commissioner in a note which he wrote on this Bill in 1880, 'has convinced me that, in order to a right understanding of the tenures of the different parts of the Province, we must begin by recognizing their original similarity. Diversity, at the present day, there no doubt is, but it is a diversity which has arisen, not from original and inherent difference, but from the fact that in quite recent times—and in the Central Provinces everything is youthful and recent—diverse influences have impressed themselves upon systems which were in all essential respects the same. The position which I would lay down is this, that, speaking broadly, identical revenue-systems prevailed in all the districts of which these Provinces are composed at the time when they severally came under our rule or influence, and that all the differences which they now present are due, first, to the diverse trainings and prepossessions of the officers through whom we administered them; secondly, to difference in the revenue-systems which those officers looked to as models; and, thirdly, to the length of time during which the two preceding conditions have been operating; in short, I would affirm *that such differences as exist are of our own creation.*'

"The explanation of this substantial identity underlying superficial differences is simple. The Mahratta harrow had passed over the whole of these territories and had gone a long way towards reducing them, for revenue-purposes, to one dead-level of uniformity.

"What then was the Mahratta revenue-system? Its fundamental principles may, according to Mr. Jones, be summed up in the following four propositions:—

"I.—Settlements are annual or for very short terms.

"II.—Cultivators pay revenue, not rent, and competition rents are therefore unknown.

"III.—Headmen of villages, or the persons or bodies whom we should regard as possessing rights approximating to proprietary rights, are, in respect of raiyats' lands, office-holders and managers.

"IV.—No rights are allowed to grow up by prescription or otherwise, the effect of which would be to limit the power of the Government to raise a maximum revenue from the land.

"The essence of the system appears to have consisted in constant revisions of the revenue-assessments, with the view of maintaining them at the highest possible level, and thus preventing the growth of middlemen with rights and interests intermediate between the Government and the cultivator.

“Property in land was not recognized, but every cultivator was entitled to hold his land as long as he paid the share of the Government revenue apportioned to it. The Central Government fixed annually the sum which each pargana or revenue sub-division was to pay. The apportionment of the revenue on the several villages was made by the pargana officers in consultation with the headmen or patéls of villages, who assembled at the pargana head-quarters for this purpose. When the assessment of each village had been settled, the patéls returned each to his own village, and the share to be paid by each cultivator was made known to him.

“The manner in which the detailed assessments were made is interesting and curious, and arose, no doubt, out of the habit of the Mahratta Government of not fixing its revenue until late on in the agricultural year. The usual practice of the Nágpur Government was to announce its assessments about the month of August, when the character of the rains and the probable quality of the harvest were known. Here, however, as elsewhere in India, the agricultural year begins about June, and that is the time when the annual settlements between the Government agent and the raiyats would generally be made. But, as the amount which each raiyat would have to pay depended entirely on the amount of the Government assessment, which in June was an unknown quantity, an ingenious method of meeting the difficulty was devised. The patél and the cultivators, acting as a body bound together by the tie of one common responsibility for the payment of the revenue assessed on their village, divided the cultivated lands into two classes. In one class they ranked the very inferior soils, which could not bear more than a very small rent; and these they assessed at a fixed money rent with respect to the quality of the soil and the ruling prices of produce. In the second class they placed the better soils which, after paying the cost of cultivation, left a considerable margin of profit, sufficient to bear the possible fluctuations in the Government demand. Fields of this class were not assessed at any fixed rate, but the joint liability for the Government revenue on the whole village being taken, say, at a hundred shares, each of these fields was rated as equal to so many shares of the whole. Thus, each individual cultivator knew that he would have to pay a fixed unalterable sum for his bad lands, and that on account of his good lands he was liable to pay a certain fraction of the Government revenue, whatever that might be. This classification and valuation of fields was made annually, with a view to meeting the changes in the condition not only of the fields but of the raiyats themselves. Impartiality in the distribution of the revenue was secured by the rule of joint responsibility. If the revenue imposed on any individual could not be recovered from him, the deficiency was not remitted, but was made good by the imposition of an additional rate on all the others. Thus, there was given not only a great incitement to fair and just dealing, but a considerable stimulus to mutual help and co-operation.

“This system is described by Sir R. Jenkins, who was Resident at Nágpur in 1827, as existing in his time, and the sketch of it which I have given, and which is taken mainly from his well-known report on the territories of Nágpur, appears to show clearly that under the old constitution of the country there was no such thing as a landlord or tenant in our sense of the word, that rent was unknown, and that such things as revenue-rates or rent-rates had no existence at all.

“However, even during the period of Native rule, influences were at work which tended to subvert the ancient order of things. During the decline of the Bhonsla power, the State imposed revenues higher than the people could easily pay, and resorted to the abuse of farming the villages to the patéls or village-headmen, and leaving them to collect what they could from the people. This abuse tended to place the patél in a position of greater supremacy, and to give him powers which were capable of developing into proprietary rights. Here, as elsewhere, the transition from a collector of revenue to a farmer of revenue, and from a farmer of revenue to a receiver of rents, was easy and natural.

“This, then, was, roughly speaking, the state of things which we found in existence when we took over the several territories which make up the Central

Provinces. What modifications did we introduce into it? To answer this question, I shall quote again from Mr. Jones' note:—

‘The history of our dealings with the different parts of the Province as we successively acquired them is, in almost every case, the same. We first made one or more severe settlements for short terms, then tried experiments in farming, interfering a good deal in a patriarchal way between patéls and cultivators, sometimes resorting to khám management, and finally made up our minds to long settlements at reduced jamas. These long settlements—I do not here refer to their effect on the prosperity of the agricultural classes—were the great turning-point in the revenue-history of the Province, and to them every change by which the Native revenue-system was modified, and at last superseded, may be traced.

‘The chief immediate effect of the long settlements was to sever the mutual interdependence of the amount of cultivator's payments and the Government demand. The patél became the málguzár, and was no longer restricted, either by theory or in practice, from demanding rents disproportionate to the jama which he had to pay out of them. Cultivators began to pay rent instead of revenue, and the question arose whether málguzárs could not enhance during the currency of a settlement, irrespective of increase of cultivation; in other words, whether Government had not delegated to them the right, which it would (had the long settlement not been made) have itself exercised, of from time to time raising its revenue by enhancing the payments of cultivators. In the case of the earlier settlements, there can be no doubt that the intention of the officers who made them was that the rents paid at the time of settlement should not be enhanced during the settlement; but in the case of the later settlements the point is not so clear, except where, for instance, in Nimár, the training and prepossessions of local officers led to an unhesitating acceptance of the alternative most favourable to the cultivator. This much, however, is quite clear, that, whether málguzárs were regarded by the officers of the day as having a right to raise rent during the currency of a settlement or not, they did not themselves feel confident of having this right, and never exercised it. They could not all at once shake themselves free of the idea that cultivators could not be asked to pay more than the Government revenue. The position, therefore, at the close of the period preceding the regular settlement was this, that cultivators paid rent and that there was no restriction in the amount of rent which new cultivators might pay, but that rents fixed at the commencement of a settlement remained in practice unaltered to its close.

‘The acquisition by málguzárs of the right to demand rent as distinguished from revenue, and of the theoretical power of raising rent during the currency of a settlement, brought in its train other fundamental changes by which the other roots of the Native revenue-system were torn up, for,—

‘first, málguzárs, having always been accustomed to eject in the interest of the Government tenants who would not pay the quantum of revenue demanded from them, began now, by an easy transition, to think themselves entitled to eject in their own interest tenants who refused to pay the *rent* demanded of them; and,

‘secondly, the resulting tendency to an increased exercise of the power of ejectment being strongly opposed by the sentiment of the people, a limitation was placed upon it by the introduction of a novel distinction between old and new cultivators, and the recognition of a specific right of occupancy in the latter.

‘The change from the Native system of revenue-administration was thus completed. Not one of the principles enumerated in paragraph 4’ (these are the four principles which I have already mentioned) ‘remained intact. Short annual settlements had given way to settlements for long terms; cultivators' payments had become rents; the power of fixing them having been resigned by the State in favour of málguzárs; the latter had acquired rights which made their position approximate more to that of proprietors than of mere office-holders; and, lastly, one class of tenants, the occupancy-class, had been allowed to participate in the full rent of their lands, or, in other words, to acquire rights which conflicted with the right of the State to realize a maximum revenue from the land.

‘But although the Native revenue-system had thus been uprooted in theory, it had not, at the time when regular settlements began, lost its hold on the people, even in those parts of the province where it had been longest exposed to hostile influences. The tenant would not believe that the State had handed him over to the málguzár; would not understand that his rent was to be disproportionate to the Government-demand; wanted it lowered when the Government-demand was lowered, and looked upon the settlement *parchas* as leases from Government. His views on the subject of ejectment were not announced with great distinctness, because, at the period I am speaking of, he did not understand the new motive which the málguzár had for ejecting him. Ejectments with the object of increasing a rent-roll had not then been much resorted to, and District-officers were apt to use their influence in protecting tenants when necessary.’

“Under these circumstances, and at a time when most of the current settlements for the Central Provinces were in course of being made, Act X of 1859 was extended to those provinces. The exact date of its extension is the 2nd March, 1861. This famous Act, with the main provisions of which the members of this Council have only too good reason to be acquainted, was, as we are all

aware, framed with a view to the special circumstances of Bengal, and it was applied to the Central Provinces, not because it was held to be suited to their circumstances and conditions, but because a law of some kind was wanted, more to regulate matters of procedure than to settle questions of right, and Act X of 1859 was the only law ready to hand. It was, in fact, avowedly introduced as a mere temporary makeshift, and it was never intended to remain in permanent operation.

‘First of all,’

writes Mr. Jones in the note from which I have already quoted at such length, ‘I would correct an impression, which I believe is prevalent among Revenue-officers in the Central Provinces, that, when Act X was introduced, the applicability of those parts of it which contain substantive law was considered, and that the relations between landlord and tenant which the Act lays down or assumes were then, after discussion, held to be suitable to the circumstances of the Province. Nothing can be further from the truth. In the correspondence which preceded the introduction of the Act, those parts of it which contain substantive law are only casually referred to, and attention was directed, almost exclusively, to the sections which confer jurisdiction and supply a procedure. The fact is, that the substantive provisions of the Act, coinciding, as they did, with the views which had gained acceptance among the officers by whom the greater part of the Province was administered before its formation, with theories held in the North-Western Provinces, and with the English ideas then prevalent, were not deemed to require discussion at all, and the Act was introduced with the sole object of rounding off the corners of the system of procedure previously applicable to civil and revenue suits. In the Sagar and Narbada territories there had been a special code of procedure for revenue-suits, and, in the Nagpur Province, Act X suits had been dealt with as summary suits under Regulation VIII of 1831. Act X simply abolished these procedures, and no one has any right to suppose that the assumptions regarding the relations of landlords and tenants which underlie its provisions received any new support or confirmation at the time, and by the fact, of its introduction.’

“The provisional character of the law thus introduced, and the necessity of modifying it for the purpose of making it even temporarily applicable to the circumstances to which it was applied, are fully recognized in the circular instructions which were issued to Settlement-officers shortly after its introduction. The most important of these circulars is one which was issued on the 27th of March, 1865, and which is, I believe, well known among Revenue-officers as Circular G. I refer to it because it appears to be the basis of the distinction, which is recognized and confirmed by the Bill, between absolute occupancy-tenants and other occupancy-tenants who have up to this time been, for reasons which I shall explain, commonly known as conditional occupancy-tenants.

“The first class, that of absolute occupancy-tenants, was created at the time of settlement, and comprises, as I understand, all the old substantial resident cultivators who then existed. They were termed absolute occupancy-tenants because their rights were recognized on grounds other than those mentioned in Act X, and were not conditional on the retention of that Act as part of the law of the Provinces. The tenants entered in this class were men whose rights in the soil were admitted without reservation by all parties. Into this class were swept all those who had long connection with the village, who had dug wells, planted groves, or otherwise improved their lands. The form in which their rights should be declared was considered by the Government in 1868, and it was then decided—

- (a) that their rents should be fixed for the term of settlement, now and hereafter;
- (b) that their tenure should descend as land;
- (c) that they might sub-let or mortgage, and might sell subject to a right of pre-emption at five years’ rent or the payment of one year’s rent as a fine to the *mālguzār*.

“These conditions were accordingly embodied in the village-administration papers, and were in this manner made binding as between the *mālguzār* and the tenant.

“The other class of occupancy-tenants are those who owe their rights to the twelve years’ rule embodied in Act X of 1859. With respect to this class, the officers of the Settlement Department were instructed by Circular G ‘to make it clear to all parties that any record of occupancy-right

based solely upon possession for 12 years is made subject to any future alteration of the law.' It is in consequence of this saving clause that tenants belonging to this class are often spoken of as conditional occupancy-tenants. They hold from father to son, and are, under the law as it stands, liable to enhancement of rent only on the grounds specified in section 17 of Act X of 1859, that is to say, on the ground either that the rents are below the rates prevailing in the neighbourhood; that there has been an increase in the value of the produce or of the productive power of the holding; or that there has been an increase in the area of the holding.

"The circumstances of Chánda, Nimár and Sambalpur were found to require special and exceptional treatment, and in those three districts the settlement which was effected was, in point of fact, a raiyatwári settlement. The rights of tenants in Chánda and Nimár are at present determined under a resolution of the Government of India, dated the 21st of June, 1865. Under this resolution, all tenants who held land (other than sîr land) on that date, and all tenants who might take up land after that date without a written lease, became occupancy-tenants, and were declared to hold on a tenure which was described as "the customary tenure," and the main incidents of which are as follows:—

"i.—It is heritable, both lineally and collaterally.

"ii.—The right is transferable to a co-sharer by inheritance or to an heir-expectant.

"iii.—If the rent was fixed by a Settlement-officer before the date of the resolution, it is to remain fixed during the term of settlement. Otherwise the landlord can apply *once*, and once only, during the term of settlement to enhance the rent up to the maximum rate recorded for the class of soil held by the tenant.

"iv.—The tenant has the right to improve.

"v.—The power of sub-letting is restricted.

"All the land in Nimár and, practically, all the land in Chánda appears from recent returns to be held by tenants who are described either as absolute or as conditional occupancy-tenants.

"In the case of Sambalpur, the Government of India intervened before proprietary rights were conferred or recognized as existing in any person between the State and the cultivator, and decided that the village headman or *gaonthia* was to be the proprietor only of his *sîr* or *bhógra* land, and was to have the right of collecting the revenue and managing the village; that the persons (if any) holding sîr land under him were to be his tenants-at-will; that during the term of settlement he was to have the privilege of creating raiyats on waste land, and that the revenue thence derived was to be his during that term, but that he was not to charge them more than the village-rates as fixed at the time of settlement. All other raiyats are Government raiyats, paying revenue and not rent, and not liable to eviction except for non-payment of revenue.

"I have dwelt on these particulars, at the risk of being tedious, because they explain the special references in the Bill to Chánda, Nimár and Sambalpur, and show that what might otherwise appear to be arbitrary differences of treatment are due to the desire to make no greater alteration than is necessary in the existing state of things.

"The broad result is that, subject to the special peculiarities which I have noticed, the tenantry of the Central Provinces may at present be divided into three classes, namely:—

"i.—Absolute occupancy-tenants.

"ii.—Occupancy or conditional occupancy-tenants.

"iii.—Ordinary tenants not protected by any special provision of the law or entry on the village-papers.

"I understand that about 37 per cent. of the total number of tenants have occupancy-rights, and it appears from some returns which have been recently

laid before the Select Committee that about 7-12ths of the total acreage under cultivation is held either by absolute or by conditional occupancy-tenants.*

“These, then, are the circumstances with which we have to deal. We found a body of cultivators paying revenue to the State through their village-headmen. Under, and for the purposes of, the revenue-system which we introduced, we converted the headmen into proprietors or landlords, the cultivators into their tenants, and the payments made by the cultivators into rent. We took a man who had no motive but to make a fair apportionment of the State demand and who, even after he became a contractor for, or a farmer of, that demand, did not conceive that he could reap a legitimate profit by enhancing the rents of the raiyat; we took this man and made him proprietor of the soil. We made the Government raiyats his tenants, and we gave him a legal power to raise his rents and at the same time a motive for exercising that power. Instead of using our utmost endeavours to squeeze out of him every penny which he could succeed in extracting by fair means or foul from the cultivator of the soil, we reduced his revenue-assessments to such a level as left him a substantial margin of profit; and we secured him in the enjoyment of this margin for a long term of years. Thus, whereas in the earlier settlements of Hoshangábád we took 85 per cent. from the málguzár, leaving him only 15 per cent. for expenses of collection, we reduced the amount thus taken to 66 per cent. in 1838, when a twenty years’ settlement was made, and we further reduced it to 50 per cent. in 1861, which was the date of the last settlement. We saw, indeed, that the changes which we had introduced would tend to benefit the new proprietary class unduly at the expense of the cultivators, and we endeavoured to give the latter some kind of protection, partly by means of a law which, having been framed for a widely different set of conditions, was applied as a temporary makeshift to the Central Provinces, but mainly by means of stipulations and declarations inserted in the settlement-records. But we always recognized the imperfect, provisional and transitory nature of the arrangements thus made.

“Under these circumstances, there will be little dispute either as to the necessity for legislation, or as to the main principles on which legislation should proceed.

“The necessity for legislation was recognized as long ago as 1873, when Mr. Jones, now Chief Commissioner, was entrusted with the duty of framing a suitable law for regulating the relation of landlord and tenant in the Central Provinces.

“And as to the principles of legislation, it is clear that we must not allow what was intended to be a boon to the immediate revenue-payers to be a curse to those from whom the revenue is ultimately derived. In giving the proprietary right to one class, the Government neither intended nor had a right to injure the status of another and much larger class; and if it is found that the change which we have introduced has injured that status, we are not only justified in devising, but bound to devise, measures for remedying that evil. Our object then should be to protect the tenant, so far as it is practicable to protect him, by legislation, and the only question is what form that protection should take. For the purpose of explaining the proposals made by the Bill with this object, I will remind you of the several classes of tenants with whom we have to deal, and will show how the Bill proposes to deal with each.

“There are, as I have said, in the existing state of things, three main classes of tenants—absolute occupancy-tenants, conditional occupancy-tenants, and a third class who are usually described as tenants-at-will, and who are in fact given no special protection by the law. The Bill recognizes these three

* See Paper No. 30 to the Bill.

						Acrea.
Area of absolute occupancy-tenants' holdings	...	...	...	...	...	3,232,173
Do. conditional do. do. do.	...	...	...	...	...	3,861,304
Total area held by absolute or conditional occupancy-tenants	...	...	...	...	...	7,093,477
Area held by other tenants	...	...	...	...	...	5,330,014
					Total	12,423,491

classes, and adds to them a fourth, that of sub-tenants, whom, however, it treats very curtly.

“The absolute occupancy-tenant is left by the Bill very much as he stands under the existing record-of-rights. His rent is fixed for the term of settlement, and cannot be altered during that time, except on the ground of an improvement made by the landlord or of a material increase, diminution or deterioration of his holding. He cannot be ejected. His rights are heritable, and are transferable subject to certain restrictions which I will mention. In the first draft of the Bill it was proposed to deprive absolute occupancy-tenants of the power of transfer, on the ground that, by leading them into debt, it was proving their destruction. There is, no doubt, much to be said for this view, but I think that the more powerful arguments are against it. The rights conferred on these tenants at settlement were made part and parcel of the settlement-contract in order to remove them, if possible, from the field of legislation. Their holdings have in not a few instances changed hands, and the purchasers have acted on the understanding that they had bought a marketable commodity. It may be that the improvident have lost their lands, but those who remain are presumably the more prudent and thrifty of their class, and are not likely to appreciate an interference which will undoubtedly lessen the value of their property. Moreover, I am myself somewhat sceptical about the possibility of preventing the transfer of rights of this kind when they once have been placed on a secure legal basis.

“Accordingly, the Bill allows the absolute occupancy-tenant to transfer his rights, but his power of transfer is not altogether unfettered.

“Under the settlement-rules, the tenant of this class had an unlimited power of mortgage; but, if he sold his tenure, the landlord had a right either to claim a fine or to buy the tenure at a fixed price. We found it very difficult to express the exact conditions laid down by the settlement; and we have altered them in two directions. On the one hand, in the interest of the landlord, we have treated a mortgage above a certain value as equivalent to a sale; on the other, in the interest of the tenants, we have abolished the fixed price at which the landlord might under the settlement-rules claim to buy, and have left the price to be equitably determined in each case by a Revenue-officer.

“Some objections have been raised on behalf of the landlords to this change. But I think a consideration of the section (38) will show that what we have done is, on the whole, the fairest way of dealing with the matter. As the right of pre-emption has hitherto stood, it could always be evaded by a mortgage. And as the price fixed at settlement—five times the annual rent—was left farther and farther behind the real value of the land, the landlord’s right would have been generally defeated in this way.

“Next come the twelve years’ men, those who have acquired occupancy-rights under the operation of the twelve years’ rule in Act X, but whose rights were, under Circular G, expressly made subject to any alteration in the law. The persons belonging to this class are in the Bill called simply occupancy-tenants, and the class is so defined as to include all persons who have, up to the present date, acquired the rights to which I have referred.

“With respect to this class it was generally admitted that their rents ought to be fixed by superior authority and not left to competition; and the most important questions with respect to them were two—for what period should their rents be fixed, and by what standard?

“First, as to the period for which the rents should be fixed.

“In answering this question regard must be had to the special circumstances of the Central Provinces. There are parts of the country, such as the North-Western Provinces, in which the weight of argument appears to be strongly in favour of fixing the rents of occupancy-tenants for the full term of settlement; but the circumstances of those regions differ widely from the circumstances of the Central Provinces. In the North-Western Provinces the country has long been opened up; rents have attained a high general level; population is dense; competition for land is keen; the revenue is probably as high in most districts as it ought to be.

“To the Central Provinces none of these statements apply. The country is in its infancy ; population is sparse ; rents are low ; the effects of introducing roads and railways are only just beginning to be felt. If in a country such as this rents were fixed for the period of settlement, the result would be that there would be a very large beneficial interest given to the cultivator, sub-letting would be encouraged, and, when the time comes for revising the assessment, great hardship would probably be caused to the tenant by the necessity of ordering a sudden and serious increase in his rent.

“This being so, the late Chief Commissioner and the local Committee to whom he referred the Bill for consideration came to the conclusion—a conclusion which the Select Committee have adopted—that it would be wise to provide for some enhancement of rent during the term of settlement, and the Bill has made such provision accordingly, but under conditions which guard against the rent being increased (except for landlord’s improvements or increase in area) more than once in ten years.

“Next, as to the standard by which these rents should be fixed. The Bill as first introduced provided for the determination of these rents primarily on the basis of the settlement-rates and other customary rates paid by tenants of the same class. But it was found that, mainly in consequence of the non-existence of anything that could properly be called customary rates, there would be a difficulty in applying this standard ; and accordingly the Bill in its present form simply directs (by section 42) the Settlement-officer to fix the rent of the holding of every occupancy-tenant at each settlement of the area in which the holding is comprised, and empowers the Chief Commissioner (section 82) to make rules for the officer’s guidance in fixing rents. Our desire is that the rents should be fixed at such a rate as will leave the tenant a reasonable margin of profit without trenching too widely on the share either of his immediate landlord or of the State ; but we doubt whether this principle can be satisfactorily embodied in any hard-and-fast legislative enactment, and accordingly we have thought it safer to leave the point to be dealt with by executive instructions.

“I have said that provision is made for raising the rent of these tenants during the term of settlement. It may be so raised by order of a Revenue-officer on the application of the landlord ; and the Bill as submitted to the Council last December directed that such an order might be made if the rent of the occupancy-tenant was less than three-fourths of the rate usually paid by ordinary (that is to say, non-occupancy) tenants of holdings situate in the same or adjoining tahsils for lands of similar quality with like advantages, and that, if the order was made, the rents were to be raised to three-fourths of those rates. This direction has, however, been objected to from two points of view, first, as tending to raise the rent of occupancy-tenants to an excessive rate, and secondly, as tending to unduly hamper officers in fixing rents at the term of settlement. I think that sufficient answers may be found to both of these objections ; but, on the other hand, it was not easy to see why, if the discretion of officers in fixing rent at settlement was left uncontrolled by any hard-and-fast legislative direction, it should not be left to the same extent uncontrolled during the term of settlement. We have accordingly omitted from the present draft of section 46 any reference to the standard supplied by the rents of ordinary tenants, and have left such directions as may be required for the guidance of officers in acting under the section to be supplied by rules made under section 82.

“With respect to the devolution of an occupancy-tenant’s rights on death, we have not modified the original proposals of the Bill. His rights are to descend as if they were land, except that they are not to go to a collateral relative unless he was at the tenant’s death a co-sharer in the holding. This is the rule of inheritance which under the North-Western Provinces Rent Act applies to tenants holding at fixed rates. An exception has been made in the case of the three districts of Chānda, Nīmar and Sambalpur. In these districts, where, as I have said, the settlement is virtually raiyatwārī, the rights of an occupancy-tenant are expressly declared by the settlement-record to be heritable collaterally as well as lineally ; and accordingly we have left them so. But in the

other districts, where no fixed rule of inheritance appears to have been established by usage or prescribed by authority, we have thought it desirable, whilst recognising the heritable character of the right, not to saddle it more than necessary with the complicated rules of Hindu succession.

“We have restricted the power of an occupancy-tenant to transfer his holding to cases where the transfer is made to a person who would be an heir, or is a co-sharer, or is made with the landlord’s consent; and we have provided that his right shall not be sold in execution of a decree. And, after various attempts to deal with the difficult question of sub-letting, we have come to the conclusion that it is impracticable to do more than impose on sub-letting the same restrictions as are imposed on transfer in the ordinary sense of the word; that is to say, a tenant may not sub-let without his landlord’s consent, unless his sub-tenant is a co-sharer or an expectant heir.

“I now come to the most difficult class of all,—the class who are described in the Bill as ordinary tenants. The position of this class under the existing law is this. They have no rights conferred on them by the law or by the terms of the settlement-record, except that, if they remain long enough on their land, they rise, under the operation of the twelve years’ rule in Act X, to the status of occupancy-tenants.

“The Bill as first introduced maintained the twelve years’ rule and allowed the growth of occupancy-rights. Recognising, however, the tendency of that rule to induce landlords to shift and harass their tenants, the authors of the Bill provided a machinery to protect the tenant during the term of growth of his rights. This arrangement, which I need not explain in detail, introduced in point of fact a new class of tenant, likewise deriving his rights from lapse of time or prescription and liable to lose them under certain conditions. These proposals met with much criticism and opposition from many sides, and the late Chief Commissioner and the local committee, after giving the proposals long and careful consideration, came to the conclusion that they ought to be abandoned.

“This being so, the proverbial three courses appeared to be open to us. We might either leave things alone, maintaining the existing twelve years’ rule, and allowing the present race of tenants-at-will to struggle by means of it into the position of occupancy-tenants or, we might give a right of occupancy to all cultivators of every class, or, thirdly, we might do away with the twelve-years’ rule and devise some other means for protecting all tenants who have not acquired occupancy-rights.

“Before explaining the course which the local committee ultimately recommended, and which the Select Committee decided to adopt, let me remind you briefly of the facts with which we have to deal. The most important are these—

“(1) The twelve-years’ rule was never introduced into the Central Provinces otherwise than provisionally and tentatively; it has never become in these Provinces part of the established law of the land.

“(2) Up to a recent time in all parts of the Provinces, and up to the present time in many, perhaps most, parts of them, the competition has been for tenants, not for land, and landlords have been indifferent to the growth of occupancy-rights.

“(3) This state of things is now altering, and appears likely to alter with increasing rapidity. The number of notices to quit issued in the districts of the Narbada Valley, which is the part of the Provinces most affected by recent improvements of communication, has become very significant, and manifests a growing inclination on the part of landlords to prevent the growth of occupancy-rights and to make enhancements.

“Now, the objections to the twelve-years’ rule are obvious. It gives the tenant during the currency of the twelve years the most insecure of all titles—a title by sufferance: it supplies the landlord with a powerful additional motive to evict. Where it has been deliberately and permanently engrafted into the law of the land, and has for a considerable time constituted part of that law,

the balance of argument may be in favour of retaining it, with such modifications and supplementary provisions as may be necessary for preventing landlords from reducing it to a nullity. But, as I have shown, in the Central Provinces this is not the case. The rule was introduced there merely as a stop-gap, not as a permanent settlement of the question. It may, indeed, be said that it has nevertheless worked well so far, that the growth of rights under it is steady, and that in most parts of the Provinces it has not produced friction between landlord and tenant or led to the increase of evictions. There is much truth in this, but, on the other hand, we cannot shut our eyes to the economic changes which are going on, and which must inevitably at no distant future produce the effects which they have produced in other Provinces. Prevention is better than cure, and the very fact that the present relations between landlord and tenant are comparatively harmonious supplies a powerful argument in favour of intervening now to devise, if we possibly can, some measures for the protection of the tenant which may be free from the defect shown by experience to be inherent in the twelve-years' rule.

"On the whole, then, having regard to the obvious imperfections of the twelve-years' rule, and to its recent and provisional introduction, we decided to abandon it, except so far as rights had already grown up under it, and to stop the further growth of occupancy-rights by lapse of time.

"Should we then fix the rents of all classes of tenants for a term, and thus give them all occupancy-rights? This is evidently the most thorough-going remedy against rack-renting, but it involves official interference of a very strenuous and prolonged character, and the local committee were of opinion that, other considerations apart, the time had not come for imposing so heavy a burden on an already overtasked administration. Whatever may be the case in the older Provinces, uniform rates of rent are not, I understand, to be found in the Central Provinces;* and, in the absence of such guides, the task of fixing the rent of every tenant for a term of years would be one of extreme magnitude. It would practically amount to a regular settlement. When we consider that the Province passed through the ordeal of settlement barely 15 years ago, that a settlement is one of the most costly luxuries in which the State can indulge, and that no increase of revenue can be looked for, we shall readily agree with the local committee that the universal ascertainment and settling of rents is a measure not at present desirable.

"There remained the adoption of some new method of protection, and the method which the local committee eventually made up their mind to recommend was the method of compensation against disturbance. This is the proposal which is embodied in the Bill. The tenant's rent may be enhanced by agreement. If he agrees to the enhancement demanded by the landlord, no further enhancement may be made for seven years. In other words, he gets a seven years' lease at the enhanced rent. If he refuses to agree to the enhancement, the landlord may evict him, but must pay him as compensation a multiple of the sum demanded as enhancement. After much discussion we have fixed the multiple at seven times the yearly increase of rent demanded. The tenant cannot be ejected except for non-payment of rent, or on certain other grounds which are specified in the Bill.

"The great argument in favour of this proposal is that it compels the parties by the pressure of self-interest to decide what is a fair rent. If the tenant refuses a fair demand for an increase, he will be liable to lose his holding for an insufficient recompense. If the landlord makes an unfair demand, he may have to buy out the tenant at a cost which he can never recover. The scheme may indeed be objected to on the ground that, although based on a precedent derived from Ireland, there is no precedent for it in the Indian Statute-book, and that it constitutes a new departure in Indian legislation. The same objection might have been urged—was, if I am not mistaken, urged—

* "The most rudimentary idea of rent-rates does not exist here, and the greatest anomalies in practice are found. Nothing could be more common than to find two contiguous fields allowed by the holders to be exactly equal in quality and productiveness, yet one paying double the rate of rent paid by the other."—(Hoshangabad Settlement Report, p. 201.)

against the principle of compensation for improvements which has, now for many years, been embodied in the law of landlord and tenant for the Panjáb, Oudh and the North-Western Provinces, and will, I hope, before long form part of the law of landlord and tenant for Bengal. But those who denounce this and similar proposals as new-fangled and exotic should remember that in India settled laws and, to a great extent, property in land are exotics, and that in the Central Provinces they are exotics of very recent importation. We have, by the measures which we have introduced, created entirely new rights and entirely new relations. The general effect of these measures is, we believe, beneficial to the country, but they have produced, or are likely to produce, certain results which we did not intend, which are likely to be pernicious, and against which we are bound to guard. The rights themselves being novel, it is not a matter for surprise that the safeguards which are necessary to prevent an abuse of those rights should be novel also; and in the Central Provinces more than in most parts of the country we have something resembling a *tabula rasa* to work upon. There are comparatively few traces of existing customary rights on which to found our law. The whole position is novel, and demands novel treatment.

“The mere novelty, then, of the proposals constitutes no substantial objection to their adoption. Far more serious are the arguments that they will prove in practice an insufficient protection against rack-renting. We have not overlooked these arguments, and we admit their force in the case of countries where there is a keen struggle for land, and where population is redundant and has no outlet. But it seems a fair reply to say that at the present time these conditions do not exist in the Central Provinces. Compensation for disturbance constitutes a check on capricious eviction. Whether that check will be sufficient, whether it is likely to be surmounted or got round, is a question which turns mainly on the habits and nature of landlord and tenant, and on the amount of demand for land. These are points about which I am not competent to give an opinion; and all that I can say is that, in the belief of those who are most competent from local experience to form a judgment on these points, the proposals embodied in the Bill will work well, and will give an effectual protection to the cultivator for some time to come. If the Bill does this, if for some considerable time to come it is found sufficient to protect the tenant against capricious eviction, and to secure him in possession of his holding as long as he pays a fair rent, it will have done all that we can reasonably hope to accomplish.

“Except in respect of the procedure for enhancement of rent, there is practically no difference between the position of the occupancy-tenant and that of the so-called ordinary tenant under the Bill. The rights of the ordinary tenant are heritable and transferable, under the same restrictions as those which apply to the occupancy-tenant; he is protected from ejection except in execution of a decree which can only be obtained on specified grounds, and he cannot contract himself out of this protection.

“Under these circumstances, it is doubtful whether he would gain much by being made in name an occupancy-tenant. However, the Bill provides him with a means of acquiring that status, if he desires to do so. It gives him the right of purchasing the status of occupancy-tenant by the payment of a fixed sum equal to 2½ years' rent. This proposal is in accordance with the views of the Famine Commissioners, and may, I think, be fairly regarded as a proper and necessary consequence of the abolition of the twelve-years' rule. It will enable the prudent and thrifty to raise their status.

“This provision has indeed been considered by the landlords as an injury and infringement of their rights. But we fail to see that it can do any substantial injury to that class. We have provided that, before a tenant can claim to complete the purchase of an occupancy-right, his rent may be raised to the full average ordinary standard. Thus, a landlord will get Rs. 250 for every Rs. 100 of rent, and that sum, if invested, will suffice to protect him from the small future loss which the tenant's right of holding at a beneficial rate may hereafter cause him.

“The provisions with respect to transfer and sub-letting by an ordinary tenant are, as I have said, substantially the same as in the case of an occupancy-tenant.

“The mention of sub-letting naturally leads me to the fourth class of tenants dealt with by the Bill—the class of sub-tenants. The chapter on sub-tenants is very short—almost as short as the famous chapter on snakes in Iceland—and there are doubtless many persons who would wish that its brevity were due to the same cause. I cannot say that sub-tenants do not exist in the Central Provinces, but I believe I am right in saying that they are comparatively scarce. I am informed that only 22,000 persons have returned themselves as belonging to this class. We have in other parts of the Bill, whilst admitting the expediency of discouraging the practice of sub-letting, admitted the impossibility of preventing the practice when it has once grown up. And when we came to consider what rights should be attached to their status, the conclusion to which we ultimately came was that, at all events in the present condition of the Central Provinces, the need for giving them legal protection was not such as to outweigh the disadvantages arising from the creation of successive strata of privileged classes one superimposed above another. In the Bill which was presented with our third report we had inserted a proviso, the object of which was to protect the sub-tenants of certain absolute occupancy-tenants from excessive enhancement of rents. But, on further consideration, we have come to the conclusion that the protection thus proposed to be given can be safely dispensed with; and accordingly we have omitted the proviso.

“Such of the other provisions of the Bill as it is necessary to refer to relate not to any particular class of tenants, but to tenants in general. Of this kind are the provisions relating to the right to make, and be compensated for, improvements, and the provisions as to distraint.

“The Bill gives the first right to make improvements, in some cases to the landlord, in others to the tenant, but provides that neither party shall be able to prevent the other from making an improvement which he himself is unable or unwilling to make. We have enabled the landlord to obtain an immediate increase of rent for any improvement made by him or at his expense, and at the same time we have made him liable to pay compensation to an ejected tenant for any improvements made by the latter.

“In dealing with the procedure for recovery of rent, we have gone as far as we think safe towards abolishing distraint. What we have retained is, in fact, not distraint. It merely amounts to a recognition that the rent is a first charge on the produce of the land, and, as it embodies, it is believed, the customary procedure of the country, we hope it will work well. The greater security we have given to the tenant will make them much more eager to retain their holdings, and will render the recovery of rent more easy. I believe the experience of the Court of Wards estates goes to show that it is not the occupancy-tenant, but the man who has no rights, who is usually in arrears. Distraint in the form laid down by Act X. of 1859 has been almost unknown in the Provinces. But it is believed that, in accordance with old custom, landlords have usually prevented an unsafe tenant from removing his produce until he paid his rent; and the provisions in the Bill are devised for the purpose of legalising, while guarding against the abuse of, this practice. In the last draft of the Bill we have, by an addition to section 17, made a slight extension in the lien given to the landlord over his tenant's crops when stored.

“In minor matters, we have provided for the protection and equitable treatment of the tenants. For example, section 8 provides for the case where there are several landlords; section 9 for the deposit of rent in a Government treasury; section 16 for the commutation of rent payable in kind; sections 25 to 28 for the avoidance of disputes when rents are paid in kind or by estimate of the crop; section 73 gives the Court power to suspend or remit arrears of rent in cases of drought or calamity; section 74 gives the Court equitable power in dealing with cases of forfeiture of the holding for the breach of a lease, &c.; and section 75 provides for the rights of an ejected tenant in respect of crops on the ground or of land prepared for sowing. All these are measures of help and protection to the tenant, which ought to better his condition. They may restrain

or prevent the abuse of power by bad landlords, but no honest and just landlord can fairly object to them.

“The objection brought against the Bill generally by the landlords is that it is a one-sided measure. Any law of this kind must in a certain sense be one-sided. It is avowedly an attempt to strengthen the hands of the tenant against the landlord, and to prevent the abuse of power. Every such law starts with postulating that the parties are not on equal terms. The objection of one-sidedness must therefore be met by an admission. The Bill is necessarily one-sided, but it is not unfair. The question is, does the Bill deny to the landlord anything that is justly his, or does it unduly control the actions of a good landlord? This question must, I think, be answered in the negative. No good landlord would desire to evict his tenants or harass them by continual changes of land; no good landlord would ask more than a fair rent; no good landlord would desire to confiscate his tenant's improvements, or to force him to pay rent when a calamity had destroyed his produce.

“But a truer description of the Bill is, in my opinion, that it is not one-sided, but compensatory,—compensatory for the additional rights which we have given to the proprietors or landlords by our revenue-system, and for the additional powers of enforcing those rights which we have given them by our law Courts. Without such supplementary legislation as this, our system of administration would have been justly exposed to the charge of being not only one-sided, but unfair. For, just consider who these ‘proprietors’ were, and what we have made them. Take, for instance, the case, to which I have already referred, of the Hoshangábád málguzár. Forty-five years ago he was a middle-man receiving a commission of 15 per cent. out of the rents which he collected for the State. He now gets half the rents, and what we propose to do is to prevent him from arbitrarily increasing that half.

“In the matter of jurisdiction, we have endeavoured to make the Bill as simple as possible. There are two classes of cases which will arise under the law: one which partakes of an executive character; the other which is of a judicial nature. In the former, we give the executive Revenue-officers jurisdiction; in the latter, we give jurisdiction to the Civil Courts. But, in order to secure in the judges that acquaintance with agricultural and revenue affairs which is necessary for the efficient treatment of this class of cases, it has been provided that a judge of a Civil Court of original jurisdiction shall not, unless he is also a Revenue-officer or Settlement-officer, hear suits under the Act. As the Courts of the Provinces are at present constituted, almost every civil judge of original jurisdiction is also a Revenue-officer. This, however, is a state of things which may not always exist.

“These, then, are the proposals to which we ask this Council to give the force of law. They are, as I said at the opening of my speech, the product of local experience, and framed with special reference to local conditions and local requirements. It so happens that the gentleman to whom just ten years ago the task of framing this law was entrusted has now become Chief Commissioner of the Provinces to which it is to apply. The Bill has been submitted to him for his consideration since he assumed his present office; and, as its provisions differ in some important respects from the provisions of the draft which he originally prepared, it is a matter of no small satisfaction to be informed by him, as we have been informed, that the Bill in its present form appears to him to be an excellent Bill; and that, when he finds that, although its purport has been made known to the people, there has been no serious agitation against it, and that it has been accepted by the late Chief Commissioner, not to mention the distinguished, experienced and careful officers who gave it its final shape, he feels that he may safely assent to its being proceeded with and undertake to work it. He doubtless recognizes that, though the machinery which it adopts is in some respects different from that which he originally suggested and would possibly still prefer, yet the principles on which it is based are identical, and believes that it is likely to attain the same end though by a somewhat different road.

“I hope that a similar view will be taken of the Bill by those who, accepting as sound the general principles on which it proposes to proceed, judge it in

the light of experience derived from other parts of India. For instance, there are obvious differences between the provisions which we have embodied in the present Bill and the provisions which we have embodied in the Bill which is now pending for the regulation of the relations of landlord and tenant in Bengal. There are also differences between the law which we propose for the Central Provinces and the law of landlord and tenant as it stands now in the Panjāb and in the North-West.

“We have not overlooked these differences, but it appears to us that they are not greater than are warranted by what I may venture to call the radical differences between the circumstances of the Central Provinces and the circumstances of, say, Bengal—differences arising out of their past history, their recent treatment and their present economic condition. In the sketch which I have given of the institutions which we found in existence when we took over these Provinces and of the institutions which we introduced into them, I have endeavoured to illustrate some of these differences, and I will not elaborate them further now. But what I would impress on the Council is this, that whilst we have declined to admit that provisions which may be suitable or necessary for Bengal are therefore suitable or necessary for the Central Provinces, so we desire to guard against committing ourselves or any one else to the view that provisions which, on authority of great weight, we have accepted and adopted as suitable and sufficient for the Central Provinces, are therefore suitable or sufficient for Bengal, for the Panjāb, for the North-Western Provinces, or, in short, for any other part of India, except that to which we propose to apply them.”

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that to section 55 of the Bill the following be added, namely :—

“or that the holding consists entirely of sīr-land.”

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that in section 56, after the words “an ordinary tenant,” the following be inserted, namely :—“whose holding does not consist entirely of sīr-land and.”

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that to section 62 the following be added, namely :—

“(5) Nothing in this section shall apply to a holding consisting entirely of sīr-land.”

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. BARKLEY moved that in section 11, after the words “not exceeding,” where they first occur, the words “five hundred rupees or when” be omitted; and that the words “exceeds five hundred rupees, not exceeding double that amount or value,” at the end of the section, be omitted. He said :—

“My Lord, as I have given notice of some amendments to the Bill, it is, I think, due to the Council to state that I have never been employed in the Central Provinces, and have had no special opportunity of becoming acquainted with the tenures prevailing in that part of the country. If I had reason to suppose that any other Member of this Council was in a better position in this respect, I should have hesitated to propose any amendments until I had first consulted him. But, while I must admit that I may have been led into error in some points by want of knowledge of the country to be legislated for, I do not think that the risk of this is enough to excuse me from giving my best consideration to any Bill that the Council is asked to pass into law; and it is after a careful examination of the Bill and of the papers circulated with it, that I have come to the conclusion that legislation on the subject is necessary, but that some of the provisions of the Bill are open to objection, while on other points I have been led by a perusal of the papers to accept provisions in regard to the propriety of which I was in the first instance doubtful.

“ I have not been consciously influenced by any theory as to what the relations of landlord and tenant ought to be. I have rather endeavoured to ascertain what relations have hitherto existed between these classes in the Central Provinces, and how far the proposals of the Bill to define and improve these relations are consistent with the equitable claims of both parties. The note of the present Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, Mr. Jones, on the original draft of the Bill, of which he was the author, supplies much information as to the position of tenants in the Central Provinces, both anterior to British rule and during the period of transition which preceded the formation of regular settlements and the extension of Act X of 1859 to these Provinces, and further information on the same subject is to be found in some of the opinions collected with reference to Bill No. 1, which are to be found in Paper No. 11, especially those given by Colonel Lucie Smith, Commissioner of Chhattisgarh.

“ The period of the introduction of regular settlements is of special importance, as it was then that steps were first taken to ascertain the persons to whom proprietary rights belonged, the previous policy of the British authorities in the Sagar and Nerbada territories, which had long been under British rule, having been to withhold ‘any recognition of positive rights of ownership.’ The instructions of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces for the settlement of those territories, issued in November, 1853, are to be found in Appendix XX to Sir William Muir’s edition of the ‘Directions for Settlement Officers.’ In paragraph 12 of these instructions it was directed that the settlement should be ‘concluded on the basis of apparent, or approximate, proprietary right, in so far as such right can with any certainty or confidence be traced, and that the leading object in so doing’ should ‘be to recognise fixed rights, or claims and interests, in whatever form they may already have grown up.’ But ‘the subject being one of much admitted obscurity and doubt,’ paragraph 13 provided that, ‘in order to avoid any future contest or litigation with respect to the rights declared in the settlement-proceedings,’ the proprietary title should be formally conferred in every case as ‘the creation or free gift of the Government.’ Paragraph 16 again refers to cases in which village-communities might be found to have preserved rights having ‘the character of a proprietary interest in the soil of an entire village’; while the 14th, 15th and 17th paragraphs relate to cases in which it was a matter of discretion whether the former *mālguzār*, or the cultivators, should be recognised as proprietors. In such cases, provision was made for cultivators who had been in possession since 1840 being declared proprietors of their holdings, while the person who had hitherto engaged for the revenue, rather than a hereditary tenure of service than from any exclusive right of ownership or occupancy over the whole village-lands, might be recognized, subject to the rights thus conferred upon the cultivators, as the proprietor of the village. In all cases, a careful ascertainment and record of all subordinate tenures and interests was prescribed by paragraph 18.

“ It is clear from these instructions that the Lieutenant-Governor did not regard the Sagar and Nerbada territories as a *tabula rasa*, throughout which no trace of proprietary rights existed, so that it was open to the Government to confer them at pleasure. On the contrary, he carefully provided for the recognition of all existing rights, whether proprietary or subordinate, while he also proposed to confer a proprietary title in cases where proprietary rights were either non-existent or the indications of them were so weak that there was serious difficulty in determining to what persons they belonged.

“ When the Nágpur Province, which was annexed in 1854, came under regular settlement, the principle laid down in these instructions appears to have been followed, and there also it is probable that, while in many cases proprietary rights had been extinguished, in others they were easily discoverable. Mr. Jones refers to the existence of village-communities, ‘though,’ he says, ‘they are as a rule less highly organized than in the North-Western Provinces,’ and he guards against its being supposed that his remarks as to the original uniformity of tenures in the Central Provinces refer to anything else than ‘the relative position of cultivator and *mālguzār*.’ They must not, he says, ‘be understood as applicable to the rights of *mālguzār* as against the State, or to the constitution

of proprietary bodies and their rights, *inter se*.' When he refers to 'the creation of proprietary right,' he evidently alludes to the cases where such right was conferred upon the *palāḍis*, through whom the revenue was paid, though they had no real claim to it.

"I have considered it necessary to make these remarks, as in some of the papers submitted to the Council it has been assumed that proprietary rights in the Central Provinces are entirely the creation of the British Government. In a letter by Mr. Lindsay Neill, dated 27th June, 1882, it is not, indeed, assumed, but it is argued at some length, that this is the case. The Lieutenant-Governor in 1853 is likely to have been better informed as to the existence at that time of proprietary rights than local officials 29 years after, more especially as the form of a grant which was adopted was calculated to give rise to the impression that such rights were being conferred for the first time. I do not, however, think that it is a question of much importance whether any proprietary rights existed in the Sagar and Narbada territories thirty years ago, or in the Nāgpur Province 20 years ago. The recognition of such rights as already existed would give them new strength, and, when these rights were conferred for the first time by the British Government, no one, I am sure, would now propose to take them away. But still it is worthy of notice that, even when new rights were granted, care was enjoined to ascertain and record all existing rights; and, so far as this was attended to, the grants made cannot have curtailed or endangered any rights belonging to others. The fact, which, I think, Mr. Jones has clearly proved, that rent as distinguished from revenue is, in the Central Provinces, a creation of our rule, is much more material than the origin of proprietary rights, as this fact, combined with the demand for cultivators, goes far to explain the favoured position which even ordinary tenants appear as a rule to have hitherto enjoyed in those provinces.

"It is also clear, both from Mr. Jones' note and from the other papers which have been circulated, that the extension of Act X of 1859 to the Central Provinces has in some parts of the country acted prejudicially to the tenants without rights of occupancy, while in others the general recognition of their claims not to be disturbed in their holdings, so long as they are willing to pay a fair rent, and probably also the amount of land available for cultivation, have hitherto preserved them from injury. On this ground, as well as because Act X of 1859 was originally passed for a country very differently circumstanced from the Central Provinces, and has been shown to be in many respects unsuited to those Provinces, I admit the necessity for legislation.

"And, as regards the measure now before the Council, I may at once say that many of its provisions have my hearty approval. Some of the points on which it appears to me open to objection have been put right by the amendments moved by my hon'ble friend the mover of the Bill, though these do not remove the objections to which the explanation attached to the definition of *sir-land* in section 3 appear to me to be open. As, however, that explanation has been accepted by this Council when it passed Act XVIII of 1881, I have not seen my way to propose to strike it out. But there appears to be considerable danger that, when a proprietor, who may be aged or infirm, a minor or a female, or otherwise unable to arrange for the cultivation of his *sir-land*, is obliged to let it out to tenants, the lapse of six years will, under this explanation, extinguish his *sir-rights*, and he will be unable to get the land back when he becomes able to manage it. I have not overlooked the provision that land is not unoccupied by the proprietor when it is leased with an express reservation of his *sir-rights*; but, unless education has made greater progress in the Central Provinces than anywhere else in India, it will be long before the great majority of the proprietors know that any such express reservation is necessary, and in many cases there will be no written lease at all. In some of the papers which have been circulated I have noticed references to the ignorance of the Gonds and other classes who enjoy proprietary rights. I also observe that we have no information as to the extent to which land is held by cultivating proprietors in the Central Provinces, though we have very recently been furnished with information as to the area of land occupied

by tenants of the different classes recognized in the Bill. But the persons who were recognized at settlement as proprietors of their own holdings would be, as a rule, cultivating proprietors, though they may occasionally have tenants; and I gather that there must be a good deal of land occupied by cultivating proprietors from statements like that made in the memorial of the zamíndárs of the Damoh District (Paper No. 10), that 'in these Provinces the málguzárs are cultivators themselves, their sár-land generally forming the principal source of their income,' and from the persistence with which the proprietors have urged that sufficient provision has not been made against the growth of tenant-rights over their sár-land. The explanation attached to the definition of sár-land is expressly objected to in Papers No. 14, No. 16 and No. 25, in the last of which it is pointed out that no such restriction is to be found in the North-Western Provinces Rent Act; and, where so much protection is given to ordinary tenants as is provided by Chapter VI of this Bill, it becomes extremely important that the amount of sár-land available for occupation by cultivating proprietors should not be reduced in consequence of its being occasionally let to tenants.

"While I have carefully studied the papers submitted to the Council, I am obliged to admit that we are legislating on very imperfect information. There has been no general criticism by local officials of any of the Bills subsequent to Bill No. I, though the Bill framed by the Pachmarhi Committee, on which Bill No. II was based, departed very widely from that Bill, and Bill No. III introduced some important provisions which did not appear in any of the earlier Bills. One of these provisions has been amended at the instance of the late Chief Commissioner, and some other amendments have been made, apparently in consequence of representations by landowners; but we have very little guarantee that the provisions of the Bill, as it now stands, are suited to the circumstances of the Central Provinces; and if the passing of some of the amendments now proposed should lead to the Bill being recommitted, I hope the opportunity will be taken to obtain the opinions of local officers on the suitability of those provisions to the country and for the people for whom it is proposed to enact them.

"I now come to the amendment to section 11.

"The words which I propose to strike out were first introduced into the section by Bill No. III. The effect of this amendment would be that, in case of exaction, the penalty which the tenant might recover would not exceed double the amount illegally levied. This is what was proposed by Bill No. III, which was founded upon the Bill drafted by the Pachmarhi Committee, and it corresponds with the provisions of section 18 of the North-Western Provinces Rent Act, XII of 1881.

"It is only in cases when the amount illegally exacted is very small that there could be any doubt whether double the amount would fully compensate the tenant; and small exactions are most likely to be attempted when the landlord believes that he is entitled to the money. Mistakes on a question of this nature may easily occur when the landlord is a cultivating proprietor no better informed than his tenants. The landlord may, for instance, think himself entitled to a small cess, which has been usually levied in the neighbourhood, but which is not, strictly speaking, part of the rent of the land, while, if the cess were unusual, it is almost certain that the tenants, protected as they will be under this Bill, would refuse to pay it. If a tenant finds that he has paid a rupee which was not due, he would probably be sufficiently compensated by a payment of two rupees, in addition to his expenses in recovering this sum, and no Court would award him Rs. 500; while, if he were persuaded to sue for that amount, he would render himself liable to heavy costs. If the act of the landlord amounts to extortion, he would, of course, be criminally, as well as civilly, liable.

"No reason was given in the Further Report of the Select Committee for providing a penalty not exceeding Rs. 500, nor does it appear from any of the papers that cases of exaction have been common in the Central Provinces. In one of the papers, a petition from the málguzárs of Raipur (No. 28), it is alleged

that 'the judicial records will prove that the *mālguzárs* do not realize more than their just dues,' and the petitioners protest against being singled out as a special class of offenders and 'threatened with punishment for offences which they do not commit.'

"I propose the omission of the words adding this penalty, as I do not think that they will benefit the tenants, who may be tempted by them to sue for unduly large sums, while they are calculated to irritate the landlords."

The Hon'ble MR. QUINTON said:—"My Lord, the object of this amendment is to limit the discretion of the Court by restricting the penalty, which it has power to impose in cases of illegal exaction of rent, to double the amount so exacted in excess of the rent payable. Cases are conceivable where such a penalty would be quite inadequate. In Act X of 1859, the corresponding provision was similar to that now proposed by my hon'ble friend, but the North-West Act of 1873, section 49, fixed the sum awardable to the tenant as compensation in such cases at a sum of Rs. 200 in addition to double the amount exacted, no doubt because the earlier provisions were found inadequate.

"The present Bill adopts the principle of naming a sum which the amount awarded is not to exceed, leaving it to the Court to decide what compensation or penalty is proper in each case. As a fact, the discretion may be in some cases more restricted than that given by the North-West Act; and, as exaction of rent is an offence which it is highly expedient to discourage, as any improper exercise of the discretion can be checked by the Appellate Courts, and as no evil consequences have been shown to result from this principle, already adopted by the legislature, I must express my opinion that there are not sufficient grounds for discarding it, and vote against the amendment."

The Hon'ble SIR STEWART BAYLEY said:—"My Lord, I also must oppose this amendment. My hon'ble friend would return to the penalty of twice the amount extorted. This was the old penalty in Act X of 1859, and how has it worked? Hardly ever have I known it worked. Yet it cannot be said that the extortion of illegal additions to the rent is unknown. The Members of this Council who heard the Hon'ble Major Baring's speech on the Bengal Tenancy Bill will recollect the interminable list of illegal cesses quoted by him from the correspondence of 1874 as taken in the 24-Parganas. The same correspondence showed how universal the complaint was, and left on me the impression that a cultivator might well have to pay a rupee extorted illegally for every two rupees he paid as legal rent; and the reason why such extortion is not suppressed by a mild penalty such as twice the amount extorted is obvious. The penalty could only be enforced after a special suit by the *raiyat*, with due formality and full proof in each case. This was not to be expected, and, as a matter of fact, the penalty was a useless threat. It is obviously worth the landlord's while to risk such a penalty, which would, if enforced, be nothing to him, though the extortion might be a great deal to the *raiyat*. No; if it is worth having a penalty at all, it should be substantial. Nor will such a penalty, as urged, be cumulative. The extortion may be general, but, unless each *raiyat* brings a suit, the penalty will not be cumulative; and in such cases each *raiyat* does not bring a suit. One *raiyat* will have to bell the cat, and, the penalty once enforced, the others might hope to get the advantage of it.

"The amount of penalty, it should be observed, is discretionary with the Court. We only fix the maximum. The Court may be trusted not to levy a penalty disproportionate to the offence. I must oppose the amendment."

The Motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble MR. BARKLEY also moved that in section 29, sub-section (2), after the words "an ordinary tenant," the words "whose holding does not consist entirely of *sir-land*" be inserted. He said:—

"My Lord, I have already pointed out that the protection of the proprietor's cultivating rights in his *sir-land* is the necessary complement of the provisions of the Bill in favour of tenants. If, then, he finds it convenient to let that land for a time, his tenant should not be allowed to insist on his making improvements, nor to make them himself unless with the landlord's consent. The North-Western Provinces Rent Act, XII of 1881, section

44, allows no tenants other than tenants at fixed rates or occupancy-tenants to claim compensation for improvements made without the consent of the landlord; and, under that Act, as under section 41 of the present Bill, occupancy-rights cannot be acquired in sîr-land. The amendment proposed also seems in harmony with clause 4 of section 30, which, in providing for improvements made by tenants before this Act comes into force, excepts sîr-land."

The Hon'ble MR. QUINTON said:—"My Lord, there are few things in this country more necessary for the good of the community generally, and the welfare of the agricultural classes in particular, than that landlords and tenants should have the strongest inducements to effect improvements in the land held by them as a protection against famine, and a means of promoting increased production of food to meet the growing demands of a rapidly increasing number of mouths. All legal obstacles which obstruct the carrying out of improvements should be removed so far as this can justly be done. This amendment of my hon'ble friend, if accepted, will perpetuate, instead of removing, such an obstacle.

"It may be true that it will not operate in numerous cases, but still, if a cultivator of sîr-land has the will and the means to make an improvement, it is certainly for the public advantage that he should be empowered by law to call on his landlord to make it, and, in case of the landlord's refusal, to make it himself. Amendments have been introduced by my hon'ble and learned friend in charge of the Bill which will guard the rights and interests of minors and widows in sîr-land let to tenants. But it is of the highest importance that the capabilities of such land, as well as of all other land, should be developed at the earliest moment; and the reluctance of the landlord to allow of a tenant effecting such development from a chimerical fear that an unjust award of compensation might subsequently be given against him should not be allowed to outweigh the general good. He will, it is true, be liable to pay compensation for improvements, but the liability is measured by the increase given to the letting value of the land and other considerations stated in section 31, by which his interests are adequately protected."

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY said:—"My Lord, I am inclined to accept Mr. Barkley's amendment. I do not know much of the custom in the Central Provinces in regard to dealing with sîr-land, but I should think the practical effect would be very small. If I understand rightly, the man who cultivates a málguzâr's sîr-land can rarely be considered a permanent tenant of that land. The landlord employs him practically as a labourer, giving him his payment in the shape of a share of the produce. The tenant's interest is from year to year, the landlord's interest is permanent; and I think it unfair to the landlord, in regard to land which is strictly his own, and in which the tenant has no durable interest, that the latter should be able to create an interest by making an improvement which his landlord may be unwilling or unable to make, thereby preventing the landlord from ousting him except at heavy expense. I draw the most marked distinction in this respect between sîr-land and raiyatî lands, and, while in the latter I think the tenant should have every possible security and every encouragement to improve, I see no ground for giving him similar security in land which is distinctly the personal property of the landlord. I see no objection to the present section in cases where the landlord may find it convenient to give a tenant a lease of (say) three or more years, but, in regard to sîr-land generally, I would vote for Mr. Barkley's amendment."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"I should just like to ask one question as to the effect of this clause. The hon'ble member moves an amendment to section 29, but moves no amendment to section 30; and I am not quite clear whether, supposing an ordinary tenant of sîr-land were to make an improvement with the consent of his landlord, there would be any provision in the Bill which would secure him legal compensation for the improvement so made."

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT said that an improvement so made would not be made "in accordance with this Act," and therefore would not entitle the tenant to compensation under section 30. His inclination was to agree with the recommendation of the Hon'ble Mr. Quinton that the Bill be left as it stood;

but, as it was an arguable point, he was quite content to adopt the view of the majority of the Council. His hon'ble friend Mr. Barkley was not quite accurate in saying that improvements in sîr-land were excluded from the operation of the Bill. Sub-section (4) of section 30 merely said that the presumption as to improvements having been made with the landlord's consent should not apply to improvements made on sîr-land.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said :—" I agree with the Hon'ble Sir Steuart Bayley in thinking that it is very desirable to maintain the distinction between sîr-land and raiyatwârî land. The amendments introduced by the Hon'ble Mr. Ilbert all tended in that direction. I should, therefore, be personally prepared to accept Mr. Barkley's amendment of section 29, provided that it is made clear that, if the tenant of the sîr-land makes an improvement at his own expense with the consent of his landlord, he shall have a legal right to compensation. I am quite ready, in regard to sîr-land, to make the consent of the landlord a *sine quâ non* ; but I am not prepared to admit that, that consent having been obtained, the tenant shall be entitled to no compensation for improvements made at his own expense. That appears to me to be a highly unjust proceeding and one which ought to be guarded against by the law ; but, if that can be done, I shall be prepared to accept Mr. Barkley's amendment."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT moved that in section 30, sub-section (1), for the words " which have been made in accordance with this Act by him or by the persons under whom he claims," the following shall be substituted, namely :—" which he or the persons under whom he claims may have made in accordance with this Act or with the landlord's consent otherwise than in accordance with this Act."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. BARKLEY moved that to section 43, sub-section (1), the words " or unless the holding has been inherited from an ancestor common to him and the deceased tenant " be added. He said :—

" As Mr. Jones' Draft Bill is not with the papers circulated, and the subject is not referred to in his note and commentary, I have been unable to ascertain whether the exclusion of collaterals from succession to occupancy-tenants was proposed by him. They are excluded by section 81 of Bill No. I, but, under the previous law, section 6 of Act X of 1859, there was no bar to the succession of collaterals. When Bill No. I was circulated for opinions, Colonel Lucie Smith, the Commissioner of Chhattîsgarh, stated that the proviso excluding collateral relatives 'is opposed to the custom of the country,' and considered that it should be omitted (Paper No. 11, page 47). Afterwards the Nâgpur landholders, on the Bill as revised by the Pachmarhi Committee being communicated to them, remarked on section 14 in a letter to Mr. J. W. Neill, Officiating Judicial Commissioner : - ' We allow collateral succession at present, and we will not object if the scope of the section be enlarged so as to allow of such succession in future.' It appears, therefore, that they did not desire a change of the existing law on this point. After Bill No. II was published, the tenants of the Harda tahsîl of the Hoshangâbâd district objected to section 35 as excluding the succession of collaterals, and referred to section 6 of Act X of 1859 as permitting it (Paper No. 15). On the other hand, the landlords of the Hoshangâbâd and Narsinghpur districts, in Paper No. 14, approved of the Bill on this point, and the opinion submitted by them was afterwards adopted by the landlords of certain villages of the Nâgpur division in Paper No. 16. In none of the remaining papers does the subject appear to be noticed.

" It is true that the law has been changed in the North-Western Provinces by section 9 of Act XVIII of 1873 (re-enacted in Act XII of 1881), but I do not think that this is a reason for making a change unfavourable to the occupancy-tenants in the Central Provinces. I can understand that there may be reasons for excluding remote collaterals, whose ancestors never held the land, from succession to occupancy-tenants, but such reasons would not be applicable to the claim of one brother to succeed another in land in which their father had acquired occupancy-rights. The Bill allows such succession in case the brothers

held the land as co-sharers; but, if the land was not enough for both, and one gave up his share to the other and sought for other means of support, or if the holding had been divided between them, as it might be, with the landlord's consent, the right to succeed would be lost. Suppose that, on the death of a father who held land as an occupancy-tenant, there are three sons entitled to inherit, but the land is not more than enough for two. One may enlist in the army or leave the village to look for employment elsewhere, while the other two succeed their father. One of the latter dies, leaving no heirs but his brothers. If the holding has not been divided, the brother who has remained at home will succeed, but the brother who gave up his share will be excluded. Even if both the brothers who succeeded to the holding die and the absent brother is their sole heir, he will not be allowed to return and take up the family holding. A law which would lead to such results as this is not likely to commend itself to Native public opinion, and, when it came to be understood, there would be a strong temptation to all heirs to cling to their ancestral holding, even though it were manifestly inadequate to support them. If any one were to leave, some arrangement would be come to by which he might appear to continue a co-sharer with those who remained.

"In order to remedy this, I propose, as in the Panjáb Tenancy Act, to allow collaterals in the line of descent from the person who acquired the holding to succeed in the absence of lineal heirs."

The Hon'ble MR. QUINTON said:—"As explained by my hon'ble friend, the Bill, following the precedent set by the North-Western Provinces Rent Act, limits the succession of collateral relatives to the occupancy-rights of a deceased tenant to such collaterals as were co-sharers in the holding at the death of the tenant. The amendment proposes to extend this limitation so as to bring within it all collaterals of the deceased, provided that the holding was inherited by them from an ancestor common to him and them.

"The objections to this course are, in my mind, great. It will introduce all the intricacies of Hindu law into the determination of questions respecting the ownership of occupancy-rights, which it has hitherto been the policy of the legislature to exclude. It will undoubtedly foster litigation and promote disputes among conflicting claimants, and, most important of all, will encourage subletting by absentee occupancy-tenants who have inherited rights under the provisions of the amendment."

The Hon'ble SIR STEWART BAXLEY said:—"My Lord, the question here raised is whether in the Central Provinces we should make the custom follow that of the Panjáb, or keep it, as in the Bill, in accordance with the law prevailing in the North-Western Provinces. The Bill as drawn follows the North-Western Provinces law, and, considering the very complete sifting which the Bill has had at the hands of experienced local officers, I would *a priori* accept their view. But, moreover, I think the Panjáb rule, however reasonable in a system founded on the supposition that the cultivators are themselves the proprietary body, is hardly adapted to a system where a single landlord is responsible for the land-revenue of his estate. The landlord must, in case of land being vacated by death, find another tenant. Where a son is on the spot, he succeeds by law—where a near relative is available, he would generally succeed by custom; but it seems to me most inequitable that the landlord, or the tenant who in the absence of other applicants he may have put in on the land, should be at the mercy of any one of a hundred collaterals who may have entirely separated himself from the land, and may turn up and claim the tenure any time within 12 years. The landlord can know nothing about these, and he would probably not only lose the tenant of his choice, but have to compensate him for being turned out. There is a still more serious objection on general principles in the tendency to *morectement* and to consequent litigation, which would be involved by giving all collaterals the right to participate in every holding left vacant. Nor do I see how Mr. Barkley can reconcile his amendment with the principles laid down in section 33 of the Bill regarding relinquishment. By section 33 (b) a tenant is presumed to relinquish his holding by ceasing to reside. By section 34 a tenant is presumed to relinquish his holding by leaving the land uncultivated and the rent unpaid for two years even when he resides

in the village. The collateral in the case supposed by Mr. Barkley has altogether ceased to reside in the village, and, instead of the limitation given in section 34, he would apparently, if the amendment be allowed to stand, be able to claim the inheritance—at least I suppose this would be the effect—under the ordinary law of limitation.

“I presume also the amendment would have to be applied to section 61, also regarding ordinary tenants. To sum up, I would oppose the amendment because it is contrary to the opinion of the best local officers, because it is opposed to public policy by its tendency to burthen the land with more mouths than it can support, because it introduces all the complexities of Hindu law into the land-system and tends to foster litigation, because it is inequitable and oppressive to the landlord and his *bond fide* tenant, because it is contrary to the principles which regulate relinquishment under the Bill.”

The Hon'ble Mr. ELBERT also opposed the amendment.

Mr. BARKLEY stated in reply that, under Act X of 1859, collaterals had enjoyed the right of succession to occupancy-tenants in the Central Provinces, in default of lineal heirs, for the last 19 years; that there was no relinquishment of the holding in the lifetime of the deceased tenant, succession to whom was in question; and, if the heir did not come in within two years, there was no reason why section 34 should not apply; and that he had not considered it necessary to propose any amendment to section 61, which related to a different class of tenants.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—“The question is one not altogether free from difficulty, but the weight of legal opinion appears to me to be so decidedly in favour of the Bill and opposed to the amendment, that I shall vote against it.”

The Motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble Mr. BARKLEY also moved that in section 58, sub-section (2), clause (b), for the words “equal to,” the words “not less than three times and not exceeding” be substituted. He said:—

“My Lord, the provisions of this chapter give a great degree of protection to ordinary tenants. Their tenures are made heritable, and, if their rent is enhanced under the provisions of this chapter, it cannot be again raised under these provisions until seven years have elapsed. The only check upon the amount of enhancement, however, is that provided by this section combined with sections 55 and 57, that, in case the tenant does not agree to pay the enhanced rent demanded, the landlord can only proceed by suing to eject him; and, if ejectment is decreed, the landlord must pay into court any sum declared to be due as compensation for improvements, and further, as compensation for disturbance, seven times the yearly increase of rent demanded. Though it may be doubted whether this sufficiently provides for the case of an improving tenant, who does not wish to give up his land, and who, rather than do so may be compelled to pay an enhanced rent due to his own improvements, it cannot be denied that it affords a very efficient protection to the ordinary tenant in all other cases. The exceptional case is that of the sitting tenant, which is at present being discussed in England by men like Professor Bonamy Price and Sir James Caird. I was at first, I confess, doubtful as to the principle of giving heritable rights to ordinary tenants, which was not proposed either in Bill No. I or in the Pachmarhi Committee's draft Bill. But, on examining the opinions given on Bill No. I, I found that Colonel Lucie Smith, Commissioner of Chhattisgarh, urged (Paper No. 11, page 43) that all tenants in Chhattisgarh are entitled to hold their land, being other than *sir*, so long as they pay a reasonable rent, and quoted depositions of *mālguzārs* in a case in the neighbourhood of Raipur in support of this (page 42). In a subsequent communication, dated 20th December, 1880, he stated that there was ‘hardly a man among the *malguzārs* who would come forward openly and assert that he has the right to eject a *raiya*t who is willing to pay a reasonable rent;’ and he quoted a minute by Sir George Campbell, in support of an argument he had previously urged, that a custom which prevailed there, of the *raiya*ts redistributing the

lands amongst themselves, was an indication of proprietary right, though at settlement the managers of the villages had, by mistake, been recognised as proprietors. Again, while the Pachmarhi Committee's Bill had provided in section 23 that ordinary tenancies should lapse on the death of the holder, a pleader, Mr. Bipin Krishna Bose, who had previously acted for the Nágpur landlords, suggested to the Judicial Commissioner that heirs who had been members of a joint family with the cultivating tenant should be allowed to succeed on his death. Bill No. III made the rights of ordinary tenants heritable, and in the Report of the Select Committee it was stated that it was believed that the amendment would be in consonance with the general feeling of the people. Opinions have since been received from landlords of the Nágpur Division, and of the Hoshangábád, Narsinghpur, Betul and Raipur Districts; and in none of these has this amendment been objected to, though other provisions of the Bill have been warmly canvassed. The Raipur landlords indeed admitted that, before the introduction of Act X into the Chhattísgarh Division, ejections of tenants were unheard of, and that tenants should not be ejected so long as they pay fair rents. As the Bill puts a stop to the growth of occupancy-rights by 12 years' possession, the heritable right conceded to ordinary tenants of other than sir-land may be regarded as a compensating advantage; and, as the concession has not been objected to from any quarter, and in some parts of the country, at least, the right of such tenants not to be ejected so long as they paid reasonable rents was recognized, I see no reason to call in question its propriety. It would, however, be valueless unless there were some means of protecting the tenant from unreasonable enhancement of rent, and the provisions of section 58 furnish a convenient means of preventing this in most cases; and, though the principle of compensation for disturbance is objected to in some of the papers received (Nos. 25 and 28), the landlords of the Nágpur Division have accepted it (Paper No. 25), only urging that seven times the yearly increase is too much, and that five times would be a fair compensation.

"I think the Bill errs in laying down an unduly rigid rule on this point. There may be cases in which seven times the yearly increase demanded would not be excessive. There are tenants who, if the passing of this Bill were delayed, would acquire occupancy-rights under Act X of 1859 within a year, and, when the growth of such rights under that Act is stopped, there will be cases of ordinary tenants whose families have held the land for two or three generations. Such tenants would usually pay any rent the land could properly yield rather than give it up, and, if an excessive rent were demanded to compel them to quit their holdings, it would not be unfair to allow seven times the increase demanded, especially if the tenants were already paying as much, or nearly as much, as they ought to be asked to pay. But in other cases, the tenant may have held the land only for a year or two, without paying any premium on entering, and perhaps at a low rate of rent. In others, again, the land may have been let on favourable terms for a period of years in order to get it brought under cultivation. In the one class of cases, the claims of the tenant to compensation for disturbance would be but small; in the other, seven times the increase demanded, even though that increase was not unreasonable in amount, might be an excessive sum. If, for instance, the tenant held at half the normal rate of rent, and the landlord proposed to demand the normal rate, the tenant, if he chose to give up his holding, would get $3\frac{1}{2}$ years' rental, in addition to any compensation for improvements which might be due him.

"I therefore propose that the Court which passes the decree should be allowed to fix the compensation, with regard to the circumstances of each particular case, at from three to seven times the increase demanded. The compensation thus could not be merely nominal unless the increase of rent demanded was nominal, while it might be large in cases in which the tenant was entitled to special consideration. It would rest with the Court to adjust it according to circumstances, and this, I think, would be a more satisfactory arrangement than to give a fixed number of times the increase demanded. It might also facilitate arrangements out of Court, where the landlord's object was to resume his land, which he can only do by agreement with his tenant. He might say to his tenant: 'You have held my land for four or five years; you

have made no improvements; it is now convenient to me to take it into my own hands, but I can only do so by asking an increase of rent which you will not give. I therefore propose to add one-half to the rent, and offer you three times the yearly increase.' The tenant might say: 'I am not prepared to pay the increased rent, but the Court may give me more than you offer. I am ready to give up the land for five times the yearly increase.' If the landlord agrees, the tenant would get $2\frac{1}{2}$ years' rental, and if the landlord and tenant agree to four times the increase, the tenant would get two years' rental, to surrender land he had held only a few years.

"The principle of compensation for disturbance is entirely new to Indian law, and it may therefore not be out of place to remind the Council that the Irish Tenancy Act, in which this principle was first recognized, allows a discretion to the Court to give compensation for disturbance not exceeding so many years' rental, the maximum varying according to the size of the holding, while no minimum is prescribed."

The Hon'ble MR. QUINTON said:—"This is one of the means of protection for ordinary tenants devised by the framers of the Bill in lieu of the growth by prescription of rights of occupancy, and of which they as a class have been deprived, and it is intended to operate as a check upon rack-renting. Seven times the yearly *increase* of rent demanded seems no immoderate compensation to award to a tenant who may be driven out of home and home with no resource before him but starvation; and, as the Select Committee have after mature deliberation accepted this amount as the minimum likely to prove effective for the object in view, I see no cause for giving the Courts any discretion in the matter. It is difficult to see on what principles such discretion could be exercised; so that we should have to expect widely different judgments from different judges, and, as a consequence, fertile crops of litigation and discontent. This is pre-eminently one of the cases in which a hard-and-fast line is advisable. The minimum suggested in the amendment, namely, three times the increase demanded, would leave it in the power of any judge to defeat the avowed intention of the legislature."

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY said:—"My Lord, this amendment also, I fear, I must oppose. It introduces an element of elasticity, no doubt, which is in itself desirable, but it also introduces a far greater element of uncertainty which would be most prejudicial. Doubtless the limit of seven times the amount of enhancement is arbitrary; but it was come to after very full consideration, and was discussed at two separate meetings of the Select Committee. The original Proposal was ten times. This was considered too much in a temporarily-settled province, where the landlord was liable to have his revenue enhanced at the next settlement, as the enhanced rent which *en hypothesi* he would receive from the incoming tenant might not pay him a fair interest on the compensation he would have to pay the outgoing tenant. After several proposals the amount was reduced to seven. My great objection to Mr. Barkley's proposed amendment is that, under the discretionary rule, not only would the landlord never know exactly what risk he ran in ousting a tenant for refusal to pay an enhanced rent, but, worse than that, the tenant would never know whether it was better worth his while to pay or to refuse. Each case would be a speculation in litigation. The Courts would have no practical guide. Another objection is that the system itself is experimental and may possibly not work well; but, under the Bill as it stands, it would at least work consistently, and its action could be watched. If it broke down, the Government would know why, and would be able either to withdraw it or to strengthen its weak points. Under the proposed amendment, one could never judge fairly of the experiment, because its working would differ with the personal equation of each Revenue-officer. It is certainly better, in introducing an important experiment of this kind, about which, as Mr. Herbert has shown, there is room for various opinions, that the conditions of its introduction should be fixed and known, and that they should not vary with the varying idiosyncracies of every officer."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"I cannot accept this amendment. The question, as my friend Sir Steuart Bayley has said, has been extremely

carefully considered by the Select Committee and the Government. The original proposal was to fix the rate at ten times the increase, but, in consequence of representations received from the Central Provinces, that figure was reduced to seven times the increase of rent—a very small amount to be demanded for compensation for disturbance, and very greatly less than that demanded under the Irish Land Act. This is making the experiment on a small scale. It appears to me to be sufficient for the circumstances of the Central Provinces, where population is thin and where farms are rather seeking for tenants than tenants for farms. It seems to me to be the least that could be proposed, and, therefore, I cannot accept the amendment proposed by my hon'ble friend."

The Motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble MR. BARKLEY also moved that for section 62 the following section be substituted, namely :—

"62. The landlord of any holding held by an ordinary tenant may confer upon him the rights of an occupancy-tenant in respect of the holding; and the landlord of any holding held by an occupancy-tenant or an ordinary tenant may confer upon him the rights of an absolute occupancy-tenant in respect of the holding; and a person upon whom such rights are so conferred shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be an occupancy-tenant, or an absolute occupancy-tenant, as the case may be."

He said :—

"This, my Lord, is the most important of the amendments of which I have given notice, and the section to which it relates is the only one in regard to which I find myself absolutely at issue with the principles adopted in the Bill. My objections to that section are so strong that, if it is allowed to stand, I shall, though with regret, feel it my duty to vote against the passing of the Bill.

"This section, like that giving heritable rights to ordinary tenants, was first introduced in Bill No. III, nothing similar having appeared either in the original Bill or in the revised draft prepared by the Pachmarhi Committee. It cannot be said to have been suggested by any of the opinions received from the Central Provinces, and the only opinions given after Bill No. III was published, except that of the Chief Commissioner himself (Paper No. 20), are strongly opposed to it. Unfortunately, these are the opinions only of landlords, the late Chief Commissioner not having thought it necessary to consult any of the local officers as to the changes made by Bill No. III. But the landlords of the Nágpur Division (Paper No. 23) denounced the section as a departure from what they called the Pachmarhi compromise, that is, the Pachmarhi Committee's draft Bill, which they had expressed themselves willing to accept, and as an encroachment on their rights, and urged that the compensation proposed to be given to the landlord is wholly inadequate. The opinion of the landlords of the Hoshangábád, Narsinghpur and Betul Districts (Paper No. 25) was similar, except that they did not refer to the Pachmarhi Bill. The landlords of Raipur (Paper No. 28) objected to the section that it arbitrarily interferes with voluntary contracts and nullifies the provisions contained in section 41, clause (c), and urged that, if a tenant desired occupancy-rights, he should pay at least six times the rental. The Chief Commissioner forwarded a copy of this petition without comment (Paper No. 29), remarking that it accepted the principles of the Bill, but stated certain objections to some details, which it was unnecessary for him to discuss. It is, I think, to be regretted that he did not discuss the objections taken to section 62. All that the Select Committee say in support of this section, the provisions of which do not appear to have been suggested by any local authority, and have been so strongly objected to by the landlords, is that—

'The growth of occupancy-rights by lapse of time having been stayed, we think, with the Famine Commissioners, that some means should be provided by which a thrifty, industrious tenant can raise his status. The provision we have introduced can in no way injure the málguzár, while it holds out a prospect to the tenant which will induce him to retain and improve his holding. We have little expectation that tenants will avail themselves of this privilege for a long time to come, except in a few cases.'

"The landlords, I observe, contend that it is likely to be very largely taken advantage of when the power becomes known, but it is of course possible that they are mistaken as to this. It may be that few tenants will be willing or able to give $2\frac{1}{2}$ years' rental for the advantages enjoyed by an occupancy-tenant over an ordinary tenant protected by Chapter VI. But, if so, the benefit to the tenants will not be very great.

"I do not know how far the Famine Commissioners are responsible for suggesting a section of this nature, but, assuming that the suggestion is theirs, I do not think that their authority is so conclusive that we should refrain from discussing the merits of the proposal.

"My own objections to it, being objections of principle, can be stated very briefly. They may be summed up in the four following propositions: 1st, that to give the tenant power to compel the landlord to sell a portion of his rights is an encroachment on the rights of the landlord; 2nd, that, while rights of property may be interfered with by the legislature when public interests require this, and on reasonable compensation being made to the persons whose rights are interfered with, all unnecessary interference with such rights should be avoided; 3rd, that, in the present case, there is no evidence that public interests render it necessary that tenants should be empowered to compel their landlords to sell them occupancy-rights; 4th, that, even assuming such necessity to be established, there is no evidence that $2\frac{1}{2}$ years' normal rental would compensate the landlord for the alteration in the status of his tenant.

"As regards the first proposition, I do not see how it is possible to deny the encroachment upon the landlord's rights. The section does not protect any existing right of the tenant, but gives him a power to acquire new rights without the landlord's consent. The principle is precisely the same as if it were proposed to empower the tenant to buy absolute occupancy-rights at five years' normal rental, or proprietary rights at eight years' normal rental. Whether these sums represent the value of the interests sold or not, the landlord has a right not to be compelled to part with those interests, unless, for sufficient cause, the legislature deprives him of this right.

"The second proposition is scarcely likely to be disputed in this Council, as it is difficult to see how it can be disputed by any one who does not disprove of private property being recognized at all.

"The third proposition raises a question of evidence, and I think I am entitled to ask for the evidence of necessity. It tells against the existence of any necessity that the local authorities have not asked for the grant of such a power to ordinary tenants, and were originally content to give them much less protection than is given by the other provisions of this chapter. Mr. Grant, in introducing Bill No. 1, urged the necessity of shunning heroic remedies, and, if it has since been found advisable to prescribe such remedies, a clear case of necessity for doing so should certainly be made out.

"The fourth proposition also raises a question of evidence. The Select Committee say that the provision they have introduced can in no way injure the *mālguzār*, but I have been unable to discover the proof that the difference between occupancy-rights and the position of an ordinary tenant is not worth more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ years' rental in many instances. The only test of its value would be to ascertain what the tenant would pay and the landlord would accept in consideration of the superior status being conferred; but, unless free contract is allowed, this test cannot be applied. The difference may be worth five years' rental, or it may be worth only one. It may be worth five years' rental in one case, and only one year's rental in another. In the latter case, the section will have no operation; in the former, the landlord will be compelled to sell his property for half its value. How can it be said that in such a case he will be in no way injured? In short, except in the cases where the right to be purchased is exactly worth two and a half times the rental, the section must either be inoperative or the landlord must part with his property for less than its value.

"If it were shewn to be necessary on public grounds to give this power to tenants, then, instead of fixing an arbitrary value, some machinery should be

devised for determining the value in each instance, when the parties did not themselves agree as to the sum to be paid. I consider the absence of any such machinery, and the absence of proof of necessity for conferring such a power, insuperable objections to the section as framed.

“But I think that in many cases landlords who find it necessary to raise money would have no objection to sell occupancy-rights to their tenants, if no compulsion existed. They would thus, instead of losing their land altogether by sale, or losing control over it for a time by mortgage, retain a substantial interest in it, though one of smaller value than that they previously possessed. And the proper sum to be paid would be ascertained by agreement between landlord and tenant, both parties being in a better position than almost any one else to judge of the value of the interest sold. If the compulsory power is retained, the landlord would feel its existence a grievance, even if the tenant did not exercise it; but, in the absence of such a power, there would be no reason why he should not be willing to give a thrifty, industrious tenant a superior status, when this could be done without injury to himself. This would to some extent meet the views of the Famine Commission; and, as the Bill does not provide for the purchase of occupancy-rights otherwise than by section 62, I have proposed a new section to take the place of section 62 which will give effect to such transactions. The second proviso to section 80 of Bill No. II contained a provision of this nature, suggested by the Pachmarhi Committee’s Bill.”

The Hon’ble MR. QUINCY said:—“My Lord, this amendment, like the preceding, strikes at the root of one of the essential provisions of the Bill. For reasons which appeared to them of great force in the Central Provinces, and which I for one am not prepared to dispute, the Select Committee have omitted from this Bill all provisions enabling ordinary tenants to acquire rights of occupancy by prescription in the lands held by them, but they had no wish to leave the cultivators of the soil at the mercy of the landlords and without hope of raising their condition.

“To guard them against rack-renting and capricious eviction, measures will be found in the Bill which it is to be hoped will prove efficacious for that purpose, and to enable the thrifty and industrious tenant to better himself the section now under discussion has been drafted. The twelve-years’ rule, coupled with an unrestricted power of eviction, in effect left it with the landlord to determine whether rights of occupancy should or should not be acquired by tenants. A vigilant landlord always had the means of preventing the accrual of such rights by the simple expedient of turning the tenant out of his holding. The result has been that these prescriptive rights have been attained at the cost of much ill-feeling, and that each party is on the watch to take advantage of any omission, mistake or misfortune on the part of the other.

“It is not to be supposed that these consequences were within the intention of the framers of Act X of 1859, and, to avoid them and bestow a substantial instead of an illusory benefit upon the tenant, the present section makes it obligatory on the landlord to confer occupancy-rights on an ordinary tenant on tender of a sum equal to $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the rent paid, or equitably payable according to the decision of the settlement-officer for the holding.

“The amendment of my hon’ble friend reverses all this, and throws things back into their old state, by making the consent of the landlord a condition precedent to the acquisition of such rights, and leaving the terms of the bargain to be adjusted by mutual agreement. He must be a man of sanguine temperament who expects that such provisions would ever have any operation.

“The measure embodied in the section is in accordance with the recommendation of the Famine Commission, and the only objection which I have hitherto heard urged against it is that, from poverty or other reasons, tenants may fail to take full advantage of it.”

The Hon’ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY said:—“My Lord, this amendment I cannot support. Mr. Barkley’s proposal would practically abolish the principle of section 62. The section was introduced as a counterpoise to the abolition of the twelve-years’ rule. It was felt that ordinary tenants would want some protection, and compensation for disturbance was provided. It is impossible to say how

this principle will work, as, though we augur well of it, it is admittedly experimental. If it fails, the ordinary tenant would be, to a great extent, unprotected, and his position under the landlord's power to rackrent would probably deteriorate. Moreover, as time goes on, since occupancy-rights can no longer be acquired by the prescriptive title of twelve years' holding, it is quite certain that the tendency will be for the class of occupancy-tenants to decrease, and for that of unprotected tenants to increase; and it seemed absolutely necessary, as a counterpoise to this tendency, to give ordinary tenants some means of protecting themselves by the acquisition of occupancy-rights. The particular rate of 2½ years' purchase may be open to objection. I can only say it was adopted after careful consideration by those most competent to advise the Committee, but I cannot approve of the Bill being shorn of the principle altogether. If I may take an illustration from another province, I would refer to the use that the raiyats in Eastern Bengal made of the increased receipts coming to them from jute-cultivation. They found themselves, as we fear the Central Provinces tenants may find themselves, insufficiently protected from arbitrary enhancement, and, as soon as they acquired the means, a movement set in, under which numbers of these raiyats, by payment of a large premium, got from their landlords a permanent lease of their lands. The permanently-settled Bengal Government is unaffected by this movement. In a temporarily-settled province, no doubt, the position, so far as the Government revenue is concerned, is different. But we wish a similar principle to apply, and we wish to facilitate it, by giving the raiyat the right to protect himself by acquiring occupancy-rights at a rate ordinarily settled by law, but in special cases after the rents have been adjusted through the Courts, so that the landlord shall not suffer. I should be unwilling to part with this principle, and must oppose the amendment."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"I most strongly object to the substitution proposed by my hon'ble friend. When he speaks of section 62 as an encroachment on the rights of landlords, it is necessary that we should consider what are the rights of landlords at the present moment in the Central Provinces. We are not talking of the abstract rights of landlords. That subject is a very large one. What we have to deal with are the rights of landlords in the Central Provinces now, and those rights are subject to the provision of Act X of 1859, which confers on the tenant the power of obtaining occupancy-rights if he occupies the same land for a period of twelve years; therefore, the rights of landlords in the Central Provinces at present are limited by the rights of tenants to acquire, by a certain process, an occupancy-right in their lands. The framers of the Bill in its present shape were led to believe that it would be desirable to put an end to the existing mode of obtaining occupancy-rights by the tenants, in consequence of the serious objections which may be urged against any system under which a tenant acquires occupancy-rights by a mere lapse of time. It seemed, therefore, desirable that to get rid of that system in the Central Provinces before it had produced there those evils and those difficulties in the relations of landlord and tenant which have been found to spring from it in other parts of India. The question, then, the Committee had to consider was, what substitute they should give to tenants for this power of obtaining rights of occupancy by the lapse of time. My hon'ble friend Mr. Barkley says that Bill No. I as introduced by Mr. Grant did not contain this proposal. Doubtless not, but it did not propose to abolish the twelve-years' rule. Bill No. I retained the twelve-years' rule, and gave tenants that mode of acquiring rights which the present Bill seeks to supersede. It appears to me that one of the great advantages of the present proposal over the twelve-years' rule is that, whereas, practically speaking, the twelve-years' rule gives occupancy-rights to tenants by accident, this proposal, on the contrary, gives the power of obtaining such rights to thrift and to frugality. Under the twelve-years' rule, it depends on an accident whether a landlord gives a tenant notice to quit before the expiration of twelve years, and thus takes the measures necessary to prevent the accrual of the right; on the other hand, it is the thrifty tenants who will under the new proposal be able to purchase an occupancy-right. The right will depend not upon accident, not upon whether the landlord will allow the tenant to remain in possession for twelve years, but upon whether by frugality he is able to lay by sufficient to enable him to purchase an

occupancy-right in the manner proposed by section 62. Now, my hon'ble friend Mr. Barkley says there is not much evidence to show that this proposal has been accepted by those best acquainted with the Central Provinces. I may say that, in the first place, it has been accepted by Sir J. H. Morris, than whom no one is better acquainted with the circumstances and requirements of those Provinces. It has also been most carefully and closely considered by my hon'ble friend Mr. Crosthwaite, who had charge of the Bill originally. I have discussed it with him several times, and it is most unfortunate that we have not his presence here to-day. I felt bound to call him to higher functions during the absence of Mr. Bernard, but, had he been present here, he would have given us the weight of his great experience in the Central Provinces to meet the objections taken by Mr. Barkley. I must also point out that, if we were to adopt the amendment proposed by Mr. Barkley in this matter, we should actually put the raiyats in the Central Provinces in a worse position than they are now in. We should have abolished their power of acquiring the right of occupancy under the twelve-years' rule, and substituted for it nothing but a legal power to the landlord to sell them this right if he chose to do so. It is quite impossible that the Council can accept a proposal of that kind. For a considerable time this clause may be made little use of, but it will enable those tenants who have laid by a small amount of capital to acquire the greater security which occupancy-rights afford, and without it the result of the Bill would be to shut the door to all hope of raiyats ever acquiring that security at all.

"Under these circumstances, I cannot give my vote in favour of the amendment proposed by my hon'ble friend Mr. Barkley."

The Motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble Mr. BARKLEY also moved that in section 71, clause (a), for the words "one hundred," the word "twenty" be substituted. He said:—

"This amendment raises no question of principle, but merely one of expediency. A similar provision is to be found in the Rent Act in force in the North-Western Provinces, but I think it necessary to point out that, in cases where rent is paid in the form of a share in the produce or of the estimated value of such a share, suits for arrears of rent usually involve questions of much difficulty, such as the actual amount of the yield, the value of the landlord's share, and the reason why that share was not taken when the crop was reaped,—the tenant perhaps alleging that the landlord would not accept it, because the yield was so small that he hoped to get more by suing, while the landlord asserts that the tenant removed the whole crop before any division of the produce could be made. The decisions of Assistant Commissioners of the first class in the simplest cases are at present subject to appeal, and neither landlords nor tenants appear to have such confidence in the courts of these officers as to make them willing to be deprived of the power of appeal in cases relating to arrears of rent. The tenants in the Harda tahsíl ask that appeals may be allowed or that the limit of exclusion may be reduced to Rs. 10 (Paper No. 15), and the landlords of Raipur are willing that there should be no appeal from the Deputy Commissioner's decision in cases of this nature,—which that officer is not likely often to try,—but ask for an appeal from the decision of the Assistant Commissioner (Paper No. 28). I have taken Rs. 20 as the limit, as, in claims under that amount, it can rarely be worth the while of either party to appeal, where no question of title or interest in land is involved. But I think we should avoid doing anything which would give colour to the supposition that we regard the right decision of cases where the amount of rent payable is in question as of less importance than the right decision of cases relating to small debts."

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY said:—"My Lord, I cannot concur in this. Against the limitation which prevails in the Panjáb, the Bill has adopted that which has been found to work well in Bengal under section 153 of Act X of 1859 and section 102 of the present Act, in the North-Western Provinces under section 80 of Act XII of 1881, and in Oudh under section 95 of the Oudh Tenancy Act. Assuredly, the tendency of recent

legislation has not been to increase the facilities for appealing. I should prefer, therefore, to maintain the limit of 100 rupees."

The Motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

The Hon'ble MR. QUINTON said:—"My Lord, I cannot refuse to support this Bill, which is the result of long and careful deliberation on the part of this Council and of the local authorities, and which offers a hopeful prospect of placing on a satisfactory footing for some time to come the relations between landlords and tenants in the Central Provinces. I am, however, reluctant to give a silent vote in favour of it, lest my acceptance of the measure should lead to the conclusion that I consider it a precedent to be invariably followed in other cases for which we may hereafter have to legislate.

"The speech of my hon'ble and learned friend Mr. Ilbert has shown very clearly why the Bill now before us differs so materially from that which the Government of India, with the consent of Her Majesty's Government at home, have thought fit to propose for the Lower Provinces of Bengal; and I would, even at the risk of some repetition, call the attention of the Council to a few circumstances in which the Central Provinces differ from that part of Upper India of which I have most personal knowledge, namely, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with the object of deprecating the inference that, in any future legislation for the latter, this Bill should, of necessity, be taken as a guide. Numerous provisions of the Bill are of a novel character; several of them, such as the stoppage of the growth of occupancy-rights by prescription, the modes of enhancing the rents of occupancy-tenants and the different methods adopted for the protection of tenants without rights of occupancy from rack-renting and capricious eviction, are of a most important nature, and have been determined on with the advice of those best able to judge of the local peculiarities of the Central Provinces; but it by no means follows that such provisions would be found adequate or could be successfully applied under conditions essentially different.

"In the Central Provinces, culturable waste land is abundant, and is available in the shape most favourable to a wide extension of cultivation; that is, in large blocks for the use of new settlers. There is no district or part of a district in which there is an early prospect of the limits of cultivation being reached. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, on the other hand, there is left but a small margin of land easily culturable, much of that which is so recorded being portions of villages impregnated with salts pernicious to vegetation, and incapable of being rendered culturable by any experiment that is likely to prove remunerative.

"In the Central Provinces, there is a sparse population, the density of which is about one-fourth of that of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, where, especially in the Eastern districts, the pressure of population on the culturable area is becoming extreme.

"In the former favoured regions, Act X of 1859 was introduced at a later period, and landlords have not been driven, and have not generally attempted, to work that enactment to the prejudice of the tenants; but in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the acquisition of occupancy-rights under the twelve-years' rule has been recognised since before the mutiny, and, together with its correlative right of barring such acquisition by ejecting the tenant before the expiration of the prescribed period, received legal confirmation in 1859 by Act X of that year. These mutual rights of landlord and tenant are universally known and widely exercised, while the powers of enhancement conferred on the landlord, which have remained in the Central Provinces almost a dead-letter, have been very generally enforced, in many cases to the uttermost farthing.

"In fact, in the one case, abundance of waste land and a sparse population effectually protected the tenants from rack-renting and capricious eviction; in the other, a denser population, which has almost reached the utmost limits of cultivation, tended to compel both parties to insist on every jot and tittle of their legal rights. I think, therefore, I am justified in asserting that there are essential

differences in the economic conditions and mutual relations of the agricultural classes in the two Provinces.

“The discussion of the relative rights of landlords and tenants, and the due adjustment of these with reference to the good of the whole community, are not now subjects confined to a single province or even to British India. They have long been burning questions in Ireland, and the settlement of them has taxed to the utmost the wisdom of Parliament. They are coming rapidly to the front in England and Scotland, and indications are not wanting that even in the United States of America we are within measurable distance of a time when the operation of the land laws there in force will be subjected to rude criticism, and possibly to revision. In India, a tenancy Bill for Bengal is pending before this Council, proposals have been made and enquiries instituted having in view the amendment of the Rent Laws of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and of the Panjáb, and even in British Burma the subject is attracting attention. It is impossible to suppose that in all these countries the same remedies will be found equally applicable. There can be no doubt that widely different modes of treatment must be adopted in different cases, and that each case must be dealt with on its own merits.

“Without, therefore, expressing any opinion as to the lines on which legislation for landlords and tenants in other provinces should proceed, which would be for me alike improper and inexpedient, I would on this occasion merely insist on the fact that the existence of differences such as I have attempted to describe, between the North-Western Provinces and Oudh on the one hand and Central Provinces on the other, is sufficient to refute the reasoning that, by passing the Bill now under discussion, we tie our hands from legislating in the future for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in any direction that, after due deliberation, may appear most suitable.”

The Hon'ble MR. HUNTER said:—“My Lord, I desire to say a few words in regard to the third class of tenants dealt with by this Bill. The two superior classes possessing occupancy-rights have, since the Provinces passed under British rule, enjoyed the fostering care of the Government. Their status is founded on ancient custom, it has been confirmed by the settlement-records, and it will henceforth rest on the firm legislative basis provided by this Act. The position of the third class of cultivators, the tenants-at-will, is very different. They have no prescriptive privileges to plead, nor any settlement-papers to appeal to, and their whole future depends on the legal status now accorded to them. And not their future alone, but also in an important, although in a less direct, manner, the future of the corresponding class of cultivators in the crowded districts of the North-Western Provinces and Bengal. For the population in some of those districts now presses so heavily on the land, that large numbers must either submit to suffering, at times bordering on starvation, in their native villages; or they must go forth in quest of new homes. Such movements of the people have already begun, not only under the spasmodic compulsion of famines, but also under the steady constraint of over-population. The sparsely inhabited tracts on the east and south of the Gangetic valley have from ancient times formed, and still form, the natural receptacles of this peasant outflow. Those tracts are now, for practical purposes, Assam and the Central Provinces. While population in some of the densely thronged districts of the Ganges has reached the stationary stage, the inhabitants in Assam increased by three-quarters of a million or over 18 per cent. in the nine years between the Census of 1872 and that of 1881. During the same period the inhabitants of the Central Provinces increased by $2\frac{1}{3}$ millions, or over 25 per cent. How far the increase is due to immigration, and to the children born of immigrants, it is not yet possible to state with precision. The quality of the unoccupied soil varies from unhealthy hill tracts in the Central Provinces to the great grass plains of the Brahmaputra, which, according to the Chief Commissioner, require only a sickle and a lucifer match to turn them into arable fields. Taken as a whole, the cultivable lands still unoccupied in Assam and the Central Provinces, deducting Government forests and the area within great private estates, exceed 17 millions of acres; or more than the whole area in Great Britain and Ireland under crop crops, green

crops, grass and all other crops in 1879, excluding, of course, permanent pasture.

"These vast reserves of land are a trust which the State holds, not only for the growing inhabitants of the territories within which they lie, but also for the overcrowded population of the Provinces adjacent to them. In three districts of the Central Provinces, from 13 to 15 per cent of the people are immigrants, and, if we add the children born to them, the proportion would be much higher. The majority of such new-comers cultivate the soil as tenants-at-will. When the land-settlement was made, most of the old tenants received occupancy or proprietary rights; and almost all the rest of them have since acquired occupancy-rights under the twelve-years' rule. 'The residuum,' to quote the words of our late colleague, Mr. Charles Crosthwaite, when in charge of the Bill, 'consists chiefly of new men—to a large extent of men who have taken waste or abandoned lands since the settlement.' The number of these 'new men' has not been placed before the Council, and they seem to be dismissed as a less important class than the occupancy-tenants. But I find that the holdings of tenants-at-will have increased from under half-a-million to over $1\frac{1}{2}$ millions between 1872 and 1882 in the Central Provinces, and that they now exceed all the holdings of the two superior classes of tenants put together. Instead of being an insignificant residuum they have become the most important class of tenants, both numerically and for the purposes of this Act, as their whole status will depend on the rights accorded to them by this Act. They are also the most important class in regard to the future development of the Central Provinces. For it is these 'new men,' as Mr. Crosthwaite calls them, who will chiefly extend cultivation, raise rents and increase the revenue. A paper before the Council shows that they already cultivate nearly one-half of the whole land returned as tenants' holdings in the Central Provinces.

"What provision does the Act make for the well-being of this useful and important class of 'new men'? In parts of Bengal the tenants-at-will are so overcrowded, that a Bill now before the Council provides for increasing the protection accorded to them, at the cost of curtailing rights hitherto enjoyed by the landlords. The economic necessities of the case justify such increased protection. But I think that the Bengal landholders may reasonably ask that Government, before curtailing their privileges, shall do everything in its power to meet those economic necessities by throwing open the land to new comers in adjacent territories like the Central Provinces, where the State still retains a large measure of the proprietary right. By facilitating communication by road and railway, the Government has done much; and the projected line from Lower Bengal into the heart of the Central Provinces will still further aid the distribution of the people. But the question still remains whether the Land Law offers sufficient inducements to new comers to settle in those Provinces, and secures to them an adequate protection in the fields which they cultivate, and which, in many cases, they have reclaimed.

"The present Bill, together with the papers before the Council, offers to this question an answer, in some respects satisfactory, but in other respects, I fear, the reverse. The new settler and the tenant-at-will at once enter, under the provisions of the Act, on certain clearly defined rights. In the first place, the new comer, or tenant-at-will, gets his land at the low rate of $13\frac{1}{6}$ annas per acre. Indeed, the superabundance of land is still so great in the Central Provinces, that, as far as the rates show, the tenants-at-will practically pay as low a rent as the conditional occupancy and absolute occupancy-tenants, whose average rate is $12\frac{1}{2}$ annas per acre. The old occupancy-tenants, however, usually hold the most favourably situated fields. Once settled on a holding, the new comer or tenant-at-will immediately acquires the five following rights under this Act. First, he must pay the rent agreed between himself and his landlord, but it requires a process at law for the landlord to eject him, or to raise the rent except with the tenant's consent. Second, if the tenant agrees to pay the enhanced rent demanded by the process of law, he is exempt from any further enhancement by judicial process for seven years. Third, if he declines to pay the enhanced rent and gives up his holding, he is

entitled to compensation for improvements, and to a compensation for disturbance equal to seven times the enhancement demanded on the rent. Fourth, subject to the above, his right to continue on his holding becomes, from the moment he enters on it, hereditary in his family, although not passing to collaterals. Finally, he has a right to purchase the status of an occupancy-tenant by the payment of $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the annual rent. As regards, therefore, the immediate rights of the new comer and the tenant-at-will, this Act makes a most liberal provision. It may fairly claim to have done away with tenants-at-will altogether, and to have raised them, in fact as well as in name, into the new class which it terms 'ordinary tenants.'

"But if we look beyond the immediate rights conferred to the future status created by the Bill for new comers and ordinary tenants, the prospect is not so satisfactory. Such tenants enter at once upon all the privileges which they will ever acquire under the Act, and the element of the growth of rights is altogether absent. But the superabundance of land affords an ample protection to such tenants in the meanwhile, apart from any legislative enactment; and the Bill makes no adequate provision for the time when the superabundance of land will have disappeared. So long as the economic relation of land and labour suffices to protect the new comer and the ordinary tenant, they have no need to resort to the Bill. When the present exceptional relations of land and labour in the Central Provinces shall have given place to competitive rents, the ordinary tenants will resort to the Bill in vain. For this Bill abolishes the chief safeguard which the ordinary tenant has enjoyed from time immemorial, not only in the Central Provinces, but in almost every part of India; namely, the growth of a right of occupancy accruing from the continued cultivation of the land.

"I am aware, my Lord, that, in raising the point which I now desire to bring before the Council, I may be charged with inconsistency. The Select Committee on this Bill has already presented several reports approving of the measure, and of that Select Committee I have the honour to be a member. The first report of the Committee suggested the abolition of the twelve-years' rule which conferred the right of occupancy, and I signed the report. But in that report we distinctly said that the majority of the Committee desired to reserve its opinion as to the expediency of the amendments proposed. I was absent on tour as President of the Education Commission when the Committee came to the consideration of those amendments, and presented its second report, dated the 6th September, 1882, approving of the proposal with regard to occupancy-rights. That report I did not sign, and, at the first meeting of the Committee which I subsequently attended, I brought the question of the twelve-years' rule before the members. I ascertained that the subject had been fully considered; and it would have been unsuitable to again raise a question upon which the Select Committee had made up its mind. I now desire to state, while acknowledging the many admirable provisions of the Bill, and while giving my support to the measure as a whole, the reasons which lead me to regret this particular feature of it.

"Until to-day, one-half of the tenants' holdings in the Central Provinces have been held by men who were in the process of acquiring occupancy-rights under the twelve-years' rule. After the passing of this Bill, those men will lose all further chance of acquiring such rights. The arguments which have led to this sudden change seem to me inadequate; and the privileges which the Bill substitutes for the growth of occupancy-rights seem to me insufficient. The arguments for putting an end to the growth of those rights, as disclosed by the papers before the Council, are two-fold. First, that the landholders of the Central Provinces, in order to prevent these rights accruing, harass their tenants by frequently shifting their holdings. Second, that a large amount of litigation is thereby involved, injurious alike to the landlord and the tenant. The result is, as summed up in the speech of the hon'ble the Legal Member this morning, to render the position of the ordinary tenant one of great insecurity. But the first of these two arguments is stated by Mr. Jones, now Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, to be 'demonstrably unsound.' Mr. Jones points out in his letter, dated 18th September, 1880, that the protection clauses (in the Bill as it formerly stood) do not require that a tenant should cultivate the same

land. Under such protection clauses, the tenant's claim to occupancy-rights by twelve years' continuous cultivation may run—and it is proposed in Bengal that it shall run—so long as the tenant holds land in the same village or estate. I am aware that Mr. Jones has since accepted the Bill as a whole, but, as far as I have seen, he has not altered his opinion on this point. The demand for tenants is so great in the Central Provinces, and the present difference between the rate of rent paid by the ordinary tenant and the occupancy-tenant is so small, that, although a landlord might try to break the twelve years' continuous occupancy by shifting the holdings of his tenants upon his own estate, in very few cases would he drive a tenant off his property with a view to preventing the growth of occupancy-rights. Nor is combination between neighbouring landlords for that purpose possible on any considerable scale, in the present relation of land to labour in the Central Provinces. As a matter of fact, Mr. Crosthwaite admits that the twelve-years' rule has operated freely in those Provinces, and 'that the great mass of the tenants who were in existence at the settlement have acquired rights under the twelve-years' rule.' In support of the second argument, namely, excessive litigation, Mr. Crosthwaite, in his able memorandum of the 20th February, 1883, quotes the statistics of applications made to the Courts to eject tenants, and lays special stress on the increasing number of these applications during the past four years. I find that the average during the four years amounted to 2,839 applications, and that the number during 1880-81, the last year cited, was 2,780. Taking the highest of these figures and calculating it upon the 1,556,823 holdings by tenants-at-will in the Central Provinces, I find that the applications to eject averaged only one a year to 518 holdings by tenants-at-will. I do not think that this can be called excessive litigation. A large proportion of these tenants-at-will have acquired occupancy-rights or are approaching the acquisition of them. The obvious and simple way to test their occupancy-rights is by means of an application for ejectment, and I think that one such suit to every 518 holdings is a very cheap price to pay for the assertion of their rights. I am aware that in certain districts the average was higher. But in those districts the competition for land had become more severe, the value of occupancy-rights, if successfully maintained, had become greater to the tenant, and I think the increased litigation necessary to maintain those rights was a cheap price to pay for them. It is impossible to give land-rights without creating a necessity for asserting and defending those rights in the Courts of law. A third argument against the continuance of the twelve-years' rule was brought forward by the hon'ble the Legal Member in his speech this morning. If I caught the argument aright it amounts to this: The continuance of the twelve-years' rule would involve a settlement of rates, and a settlement of rates is a costly process to Government. But the general re-settlement of the Central Provinces is impending. In individual districts the period of the old settlement has expired, or will shortly run out. Until the re-settlement is effected in the ordinary course, the twelve-years' rule might continue to be carried out, as in Bengal, through the operation of the Court. I think, therefore, that the arguments brought forward for the abolition of the twelve-years' rule conferring occupancy-rights, are inadequate.

"The privileges conferred by the Bill in lieu of the acquisition of occupancy-rights by ordinary tenants seem to me equally insufficient. It is sometimes argued as if the twelve-years' rule was an arbitrary invention of Act X of 1859. As a matter of fact, the rule has existed in one form or another ever since the British Government began to concern itself about the rights of the people. What Act X did was to select, from among the various terms of years which had been current in different parts of the country, the single term of twelve years, and to make it applicable to all Provinces to which the law was extended. This term coincided with the period of limitation in suits on account of immoveable property, and it fairly applied to the older settled Provinces. But before any single term obtained the rigidity of law, there had been also other periods with the binding force of custom. More than sixty years ago Sir J. E. Colebrooke, in his Minute on Settlement, dated 12th July, 1820, proposed that an enactment should be passed 'declaring the resident tenants to be not removable as long as they continue to pay the same rent

which they have paid during the last five years.' Sir W. Sleeman in 1840 applied the five-years' period of continuous occupation as a test of occupancy-rights to parts of the Central Provinces which were then under the British Government. Mr. Charles Grant, in his paper now before the Council, dated the 13th September, 1873, stated 'that this rule retained its place in popular acceptance as late as 1855, and it was acted upon in the settlement of some parts of the Central Provinces.' The five-years' rule in favour of the tenant was made harder by Act X of 1859, requiring twelve years of continuous occupation. The twelve-years' rule in favour of the tenant is now to be altogether abolished in those Provinces, for reasons which, as I have shown, cannot be maintained. From this day the new-comers and ordinary tenants of the Central Provinces may bring the jungle under cultivation and reclaim the wastes, but their rights to the fruits of their labour will never increase (except by purchase) from the moment after they have entered on the land.

"I have admitted that the compensation given by the Bill to the tenants for taking away their growing right of occupancy is liberal, if we look only to the immediate results. But the more successful that compensation may be as an inducement to immigration in the present, the harder will be the lot of the people in the future. For, with the influx of cultivators, rent will rise, and the whole advantages conferred by this Bill seem to me to depend upon the present low rate of rent due to under-population. The Bill leaves the ordinary tenant in all time coming to make such a bargain as he can with the landlord: which means in India submission to whatever terms the landlord may impose. Once the increase of population has taken place, the only practical check upon rack-renting will be the seven years' compensation for disturbance. The compensation for improvements will be inoperative, for the Bill gives the first right of making improvements not to the ordinary tenants but to the landlord. Nor does the Bill protect the ordinary tenant who clings to his land and submits to a rise of rent, from an enhancement arising out of the improvements which he himself has made. The provision for the purchase of occupancy-rights by ordinary tenants will be little operative. Indeed, the framers of this provision admit that they do not expect it to be resorted to on any considerable scale. For, assuming, as the former draft of the Bill assumed, the maximum difference between occupancy and ordinary rates of rent to be 25 per cent., the sum which the ordinary tenant must pay for occupancy-rights would, at 12 per cent. interest per annum, exceed the maximum benefit in rent which he could gain by the transaction. It is doubtful whether the ordinary tenant could borrow at 12 per cent.

"The one real safeguard which the Bill gives is the compensation for disturbance equal to seven times the enhancement demanded. The Hon'ble Sir Steuart Bayley has told the Council this morning that, if the provision of compensation for disturbance fails, the ordinary tenant will be worse off than under the old state of things. Mr. Crosthwaite, when in charge of the Bill, admitted that compensation for disturbance was a new experiment in Indian legislation. I believe it is a new experiment in legislation in any country. The only precedent with which I am acquainted is the Irish Land Law. The experiment was first tried by the Irish Landlord and Tenant Act of 1870, and it did not succeed. The causes of its failure, so far as I have seen them stated, were due chiefly to the inadequacy and unsuitability of the scale. The Irish Land Law of 1881 has, therefore, amended and increased the scale. Whether even this higher scale will suffice to protect the tenant no man can yet say. But the higher scale found necessary to give compensation for disturbance a fair chance in Ireland is not seven times the enhancement claimed, but a sum not exceeding seven times the whole rent. This is applicable to rents of £30 or under, which would practically include all rents paid by ordinary tenants in the Central Provinces. That is to say, if an Irish tenant sitting at a rent of £10 refuses to agree to an enhancement of £1, and is ejected in consequence, his landlord has to pay him a sum not exceeding £70 as compensation for disturbance. The same man in the Central Provinces can receive as compensation only £7. I am aware that the competition for land is at present much less keen in the Central Provinces than in Ireland; but compensation for disturbance is intended to protect the tenant when the competition for land in the Central Provinces

has grown more intense. The contrast is equally great if the tenant submits to the enhancement. In Ireland, he would receive a statutory lease for 15 years at a rent fixed by a Court of law. At the end of that period the rent could only be raised upon cause shown by the landlord to the Court, in which case the tenant would get a fresh statutory lease for another term of 15 years, and so on for ever. The tenant in the Central Provinces has to submit to an enhanced rent, not as impartially fixed by a Court, but as demanded by his landlord and enforced by process of law. He receives protection from a further arbitrary enhancement by the same process for only for seven years, and at the end of the seven years he is entirely at the mercy of the landlord. This Bill substitutes for the old customary growth of occupancy-rights, which have existed from time immemorial in India, new legislative devices copied from the English law. But it deprives those devices of the stringency by which the English law renders them operative in favour of the tenant.

“I had hoped that the duty of stating these objections would have fallen to a member of the Council whose views would have carried the weight of greater experience than mine. My hon'ble friend Mr. Reynolds, one of the chief authorities in Bengal on questions of land-administration, signed the third report of the Select Committee with much hesitation, as he was not satisfied that the interests of the tenants were sufficiently protected. He has now written to me that he intended, if the Bill had come before the Council in Calcutta, to oppose it on grounds similar to those which I have taken up. If your Lordship will allow me, I should like to read the following sentences from his letter :—

‘In regard to the tenants who have not yet acquired the rights of occupancy, and the tenants who may take land hereafter, the provisions of the Bill are disastrous. They are resident cultivators, and, whether they have held for twelve years or not, they are entitled under the common law of India to the status of occupancy-ryots. But the Bill declares not only that they do not possess that status, but that they shall never acquire it. As to future tenants, the scheme is one of cottierism. Compensation for ejectment is quite a new experiment in India, and it may safely be said that it will be inefficacious. It is certain that the ryot will submit to any exaction rather than surrender his holding. The Bill will reduce the great mass of the population to the condition of rack-rented tenants.’

“I do not go so far as my hon'ble friend either in regard to the common law of India, which has not yet been so accurately ascertained as in my opinion to permit of generalisations from it, or in regard to the disastrous consequences which he anticipates from this Bill. I believe that the Act as a whole will prove beneficial both in respect to the amended procedure which it lays down, and by the clearly defined status which it provides for the two superior classes of tenants. But I think that the abolition of the growth of occupancy-rights under the twelve-years' rule is particularly unfortunate at present. It is of the utmost importance that population should be induced to move into the unoccupied lands of the Central Provinces. I have shown that such a movement has already begun, and the Government is doing what it can to assist the movement by facilities of communication. But to tell the men who come in and clear the forest and bring the land under tillage that, while by their labours the landlord's rent shall rise and the Government revenue increase, they themselves shall never acquire occupancy-rights except by purchase, that, indeed, they shall never obtain a single further right in the soil than that which they possess on the first day that they break up the land, seems equally opposed to Indian custom in the past and to economic expediency in the present. Before considering this aspect of the Bill, I examined the available evidence regarding the movements of the people. It is to such movements quite as much as to the legislation now impending in Bengal, that we must look for a permanent remedy for the poverty and over-population of the Gangetic provinces. The facts available are of a scanty character, as the census does not show the children born to immigrants. But they suffice to disclose the inexpediency of putting any check upon the acquisition of land-rights in sparsely peopled tracts. Since the census of 1872 a vast new population of cultivators has sprung up in the Central Provinces, all of whom have until to-day been acquiring occupancy-rights; but not one of whom will now be permitted to complete the

acquisition of those rights, as the interval since the last census does not amount to twelve complete years. During the same period, more than a million of new holdings by tenants-at-will appear on the returns. How many individual tenants are represented by these holdings the statistics do not show. But every one of this million of new holdings will be now excluded from the customary growth of occupancy-rights. What Mr. Crosthwaite calls the 'residuum chiefly of new men,' at one time comparatively insignificant, but who now occupy nearly one-half of the whole area of tenants' holdings in the Central Provinces, and who will hereafter form the chief source of increase in the cultivation of those Provinces, are from to-day for ever debarred from acquiring occupancy-rights. I think it is much to be regretted that the movements of the people have never formed the subject of a comprehensive enquiry by the Government of India. I believe that the facts elicited by such an enquiry would have prevented this mistake in an Act which, in other respects, has been carefully considered, and which will prove beneficial to the people.

"I am aware that your Lordship's Government had in this Bill to find a workable middle line between two extreme parties—between the partisans of the landlords and the tenants' friends. I acknowledge the fairness and the skill with which that line has been struck, excepting at one point—a point not of immediate urgency, although of great future importance. The increasing population in the Central Provinces is already making itself felt in two ways—by a rise of rent in some districts, and by a more intensive husbandry in others. The holdings of the two superior classes of tenants with occupancy-rights numbered just over a quarter of a million in 1872, with an average of 16 acres a-piece. They had increased to $1\frac{1}{2}$ million in 1882, with an average of under five acres. The holdings of the tenants-at-will were under half a million in 1872, with an average of ten acres. They now exceed $1\frac{1}{2}$ million, with an average of three acres. During the last ten years, therefore, the tenants' holdings in the Central Provinces have increased more than four-fold in numbers, and have decreased to one-fifth of their previous average area. The time when the tenants-at-will must require protection is, therefore, not in the distant future. But for the Act which we are now about to pass, that protection would have been given under the customary twelve-years' rule of continuous occupation, and it was given in the earlier draft of the Bill. I believe that the protection thus accorded would have been in strict consonance with the teaching of the past and with the wants of the future. It would have been accorded without any injury to private proprietary rights, for the Government has not yet permitted such rights to fully consolidate themselves in the Central Provinces. The proprietary body is there a comparatively recent creation of British rule, and still holds its land subject to conditions which the Government may make in favour of the tenants-at-will at the next settlement. In this respect the Government had an opportunity to provide for the future of the cultivators of the Central Provinces without infringing on proprietary rights—an opportunity which it has long since lost in Bengal, and which it will no longer enjoy even in the Central Provinces when private proprietary rights have consolidated. The very increase of population which will render a greater degree of protection necessary for the tenants, will also render it more difficult for the legislature to grant such protection without injustice to the landlords. The recognition of the pre-existing twelve-years' rule of occupancy under the safeguards recommended by the present Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, and set forth in the earlier draft of this Bill, would have got rid of that difficulty once and for ever. The rights of the cultivators would have grown with a natural and customary growth, as the necessity for such rights augmented. The problem which might at present have been so simple to deal with in the Central Provinces, has become complicated by private proprietary rights in Bengal. I therefore, equally with my hon'ble friend Mr. Quinton, enter a *caveat* against the arguments which I have used in regard to the Central Provinces being transferred, except with great caution and with many reservations, to the proposed Rent Bill for Bengal. I regret to observe a disposition in some of the papers before the Council to minimise this Bill as one intended only for the present, to refrain from seeking a basis for the tenants-at-will in the history of the past, and from attempting to forecast their necessities in the future. It was, therefore, with parti-

cular pleasure that I listened to the exhaustive retrospect in the speech of the hon'ble the Legal Member to-day. For land-legislation, if it is to be fair, must be based on the history of the past, and, if it is to be safe, it must take into consideration the economic changes impending in the future. For the future will assuredly arrive and bring with it the consequences of the present. Those consequences, if unchecked in the Central Provinces, will in time produce a population of small tenants holding at competitive rents. I sincerely hope that those consequences will be checked, and I think the Government of India may be safely trusted to devise the means. For the great measures of land-legislation, with which your Lordship's name will for ever be associated, are in reality measures for the protection of the peasant. This Bill gives ample security to the cultivator so long as the population continues sparse; and I hope that additional safeguards will be provided as the population increases."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"I should like to make one or two observations on the remarks which have fallen from my hon'ble friend Mr. Hunter. I listened with feelings of regret to a great portion of that speech, because I felt it was a very powerful argument against the provisions of this Bill, and I began to fear that the Bill might be open to the objections which he was urging against it. But I confess I was somewhat comforted by the last sentence of his speech, in which he said that this Bill made ample provision for the right of the cultivators so long as the population was sparse. That, however, is really all that the Bill professes to do. Certainly it was all I thought that the Bill would do. It appears to me that, in dealing with this very difficult question of the relations between landlord and tenant, what we have to do is to treat it with reference to the varying conditions of different parts of India as they come before us when we undertake legislation. I feel strongly that legislation which might be wise for one province with a thin population might be altogether inadequate to provide proper securities for the cultivators of the soil in the more thickly populated districts of India.

"In preparing the Bill, the object of its framers has been to deal with the circumstances of the province at the present time. It is undesirable to interfere more than may be necessary in the relations between landlord and tenant, because such interference is always a delicate matter. I am not, however, one of those who object to interference of that kind when necessary, but I think it wise in undertaking such interference to pay careful regard to the agricultural arrangements of each district, and I am not at all inclined to attempt to force one uniform system upon all parts of the country.

"My friend Mr. Hunter spoke of the case of Ireland. He said that some of the proposals in this Bill were borrowed from Bills passed in respect of Ireland, and that they were even less extended in their scope than the proposals contained in the Irish Land Act of 1870, which have been proved to be inadequate. My answer to that objection is this. In Ireland you have a much more keen competition for land than at present exists in the Central Provinces. What may be inadequate in Ireland may not be inadequate in the present circumstances of the Central Provinces. It is very possible that this measure may not afford sufficient protection for the rights of ordinary tenants in the Central Provinces if their circumstances should change. But if they do change, it will be the duty of the Government of India to consider what legislative arrangements will be necessary to meet their altered condition. What we have endeavoured to do now is to provide for these circumstances as we find them, and to have recourse to the minimum of interference in the arrangements between landlord and tenant, which appear to us to be sufficient to give the cultivators of the soil in those Provinces due protection against exorbitant enhancement of rent and arbitrary eviction. It is my hope that this measure will be effectual for that purpose; but this remains to be seen. Ten or twenty years hence it is possible that these arrangements may be found inadequate, and, should that be the case, it will be for the Government of that day to apply a remedy.

"I confess, with respect to the twelve-years' rule, that I cannot speak of it with the amount of satisfaction with which it has been spoken of by my hon'ble friend Mr. Hunter. I share strongly the opinion expressed in an able paper on

the Bengal rent question by my friend Mr. Justice Cunningham, who brings forward there, very clearly and plainly, the objections which lie against any system which makes the acquirement of occupancy-rights dependent on the efflux of a fixed and determined period of time. All the evidence goes to show that that system is open to objection, and it is very undesirable that it should be allowed to grow up. My Hon'ble friend Mr. Hunter argues that the evils resulting from it have not yet sprung up in the Central Provinces; but there is evidence to show that they are already appearing there as the population increases; and it seems to me that it was advisable to put a stop to them now, rather than to wait till we have to encounter hereafter those difficulties which now meet us in Bengal. I yield to no man in the desire to protect the just rights of tenants, and I hope and believe that this Bill will operate to strengthen the position of the cultivating tenants of the Central Provinces. The Bill is not intended, as has been justly remarked by the Hon'ble Mr. Quinton, as a precedent to be followed in other provinces the condition of which is very different, but it is a measure applicable to the circumstances of the day in the Central Provinces; and, if hereafter it should require amendment, I have no doubt that the Government of India will know how to deal with any fresh circumstances which may arise."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

NATIVE PASSENGER SHIPS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Native Passenger Ships Act, 1876. He said that the object of the Bill was to amend the Native Passenger Ships Act, VIII of 1876, with a view to provide for the better regulation of the pilgrim-traffic between British India and Arabia. This traffic had formed the subject of correspondence between the Secretary of State, the Government of India and the various Local maritime Governments in India. A careful consideration had brought the Government to the conclusion that the importance of the pilgrim-traffic made its detailed regulation imperative, and that, to secure uniformity of procedure, and thereby avoid the friction which must inevitably follow divergence between rules separately framed by different States, it was desirable that on all the more important points a common understanding should be come to among the Governments who were chiefly interested in the proper management of that traffic. The establishment of a practical coincidence between the general provisions of the local Turkish regulations and those of the law of India could only be effected by diplomatic correspondence between the British and Turkish Governments. But, since experience had shown that the provisions of the Indian law as it at present stood were insufficient to meet the peculiar exigencies of this traffic, and that in some respects they required revision, it seemed desirable, before attempting to bring about an assimilation of the British and Turkish laws, to make such amendments of our own law as were necessary to put it in a satisfactory state.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the *Gazette of India*, and in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, the *Bombay Government Gazette*, the *Calcutta Gazette* and the *British Burma Gazette* in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments might think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

RANGOON STREET TRAMWAYS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved for leave to introduce a Bill to authorize the making, and to regulate the working, of Street Tramways in Rangoon. He said that the Municipal Committee of Rangoon had entered into an agreement with Mr. J. W. Darwood by which they conferred upon him the exclusive right to construct and work public tramways within the limits of the municipality. The sanction of the Chief Commissioner had been obtained,

but legislation was necessary both for the purpose of giving the requisite powers for interference with the streets and for the purpose of regulating the use of the tramways.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. ILBERT also introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble Mr. ILBERT also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the *Gazette of India*, and in the *British Burma Gazette* in English and in such other languages as the Local Government might think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

CATTLE-TRESPASS ACT, 1871, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. ILBERT also moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871. He said that, by the Central Provinces Local Self-government Act passed at the beginning of this year, provision was made for transferring to the local authorities constituted under that Act some of the functions which, under the law as laid down in the Cattle-trespass Act, must be performed by the Magistrate of the district or the local officers, and also for crediting the surplus sale-proceeds of impounded cattle to the local fund. Provisions for the same purpose had been introduced both into the Bill which had been introduced at the Legislative Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for amending the system of local self-government in that province, and also into the Bills now pending before this Council for local self-government in the Panjáb and the North-Western Provinces. There was no difficulty about these provisions so far as they were contained in the latter Bills, but doubts had been entertained whether, inasmuch as these provisions amounted to an amendment of the Cattle-trespass Act, their enactment would not be beyond the competency of a local legislature such as that of Bengal. Under these circumstances, the best course to adopt would be to make the Act more elastic by enabling Local Governments to make the requisite changes by executive order.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. ILBERT also introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble Mr. ILBERT also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the *Gazette of India*, and in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, the *Bombay Government Gazette* and the *Calcutta Gazette* in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments might think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

PROTECTION OF INVENTIONS BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. ILBERT also moved for leave to introduce a Bill for the protection of inventions exhibited in the Exhibitions of India. He said that this Bill had been prepared in view of the forthcoming Exhibition to be held at Calcutta next cold season. It had been brought to the notice of Government that the want of some such protection might probably deter inventors of important inventions from sending them, and thus prevent the exhibition of some interesting exhibits. The effect of the Bill, if it became law, would be that, if an inventor exhibiting his invention applied, within six months from the opening of the Exhibition, for leave to file a specification, the circumstance of the invention having been publicly used after the opening of the Exhibition would not affect his rights. The Bill was based on an English Statute which had been passed for a similar purpose, and the differences between the present Bill and the English Act were mainly to be explained by reference to the differences between the English and Indian Patent Acts.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the *Gazette of India*, and in the local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments might think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

SUNDRY BILLS.

The Hon'ble MR. QUINTON moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Barkley be added to the Select Committees on the following Bills:—

Bill to provide for the constitution of Local Boards in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Bill to make better provision for the Organization and Administration of Municipalities in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

AGRICULTURAL LOANS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT moved that the Hon'ble MR. QUINTON be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to loans of money for agricultural improvements.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 27th June, 1883.

D. FITZPATRICK,

SIMLA;
The 6th July, 1883. }

Secretary to the Government of India,

Legislative Department.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House, Simla, on Wednesday, the 27th June, 1883.

P R E S E N T :

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., *presiding*.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson, C.B., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, LL.D., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble J. W. Quinton.

The Hon'ble D. G. Barkley.

AGRICULTURAL LOANS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. QUINTON presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to loans of money for agricultural improvements.

NATIVE PASSENGER SHIPS BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. ILBERT moved that the Bill to amend the Native Passenger Ships Act, 1876, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley, the Hon'ble Mr. Hunter and the Mover.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

RANGOON STREET TRAMWAYS BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. ILBERT also moved that the Bill to authorize the making, and to regulate the working, of Street Tramways in Rangoon be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Messrs. Hope, Hunter and Quinton and the Mover, with instruction to report in one month.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

CATTLE-TRESPASS ACT, 1871, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. ILBERT also moved that the Bill to amend the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley, the Hon'ble Messrs. Quinton and Barkley and the Mover.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

PROTECTION OF INVENTIONS BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. ILBERT also moved that the Bill for the protection of inventions exhibited in the Exhibitions of India be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley, the Hon'ble Mr. Barkley and the Mover, with instruction to report in seven weeks. He said:—

“My Lord, I observed last week that this Bill was based on an English Statute. The Council are perhaps aware that a Bill to consolidate with amendments the Patent Law is now before Parliament; and I observe that a clause of that Bill, which purports to reproduce the Statute to which I have referred, contains a proviso which appears to me to be new, and which requires the exhibitor (in order that he may get the benefit of it) to give previous notice of his intention to exhibit. I mention this detail, as it may possibly be thought desirable to introduce a similar condition into the Indian Bill.”

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 11th July, 1883.

D. FITZPATRICK,

SIMLA ;
The 5th July, 1883.

}

Secretary to the Government of India,

Legislative Department.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 3rd JULY 1883.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Heavy rain has fallen at Cuttaek, Moulmein, and Akyab; elsewhere in Burma, Assam, and Bengal the rain has been lighter than in the previous week, but sufficient for present needs. Abundant rain and favourable weather are reported from the Central Provinces, and the monsoon current seems to have partially reached the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Punjab, though the rainfall has as yet been slight and insufficient. According to latest reports westerly winds prevail. In Central and Southern India more or less rain has fallen everywhere; in the Southern Mahratta Country, in Mysore, and parts of Rajputana a further supply is much needed; elsewhere it has been generally sufficient, while unprecedented floods are reported from Surat.

In Sind the dry weather of previous weeks has disappeared; a moderate quantity of rain has fallen and more is expected, but the rivers are unusually low.

Agricultural operations are in active progress throughout India, and, except in the tracts already mentioned as in need of more rain, prospects so far are favourable. Harvesting continues in Madras, and the standing crops in that Presidency and Mysore are in good condition. Rice is being sown and transplanted in Assam and Bengal, and in the latter province jute, sugarcane, and indigo are thriving wherever they have not been injured by floods.

Locusts are still prevalent in Bombay, but appear to be disappearing from Rajputana. Cattle-disease exists in most provinces, but is at present severe only in parts of Burma.

Prices are variable, with a downward tendency wherever good rain has fallen.

Cholera still rages in Poona and Ahmednagar, elsewhere it is on the decrease; but fever is prevalent.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(July 4th)		
Bellary ...	12 (average of six stations).	Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy, yield average.
Karnool ...	2.25 (average of nine stations).	Small-pox and cattle-disease in parts.
Ganjam ...	3.19 (average of sixteen stations).	Two cases of cholera.
Kistna ...	2.49 (average of twelve stations).	Small-pox abating.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	.8 (average of ten stations).	Standing crops good where water available; harvest <i>kar</i> , paddy, &c., yield half; small-pox, cholera, and cattle-disease in parts.
Coimbatore ...	.59 (average of three stations).	Standing crops generally good; harvest <i>cholum</i> and <i>cumboo</i> in parts, outturn above average; fever and cholera in parts.
Tanjore ...	.3 (average of four stations).	Standing crops generally good; 28 deaths from cholera.
Madura ...	.....	Standing crops fair, except in one taluk; harvest dry crops in parts; fever slight in parts of one taluk.
Malabar ...	8.34 (average of fourteen stations).	First crop progressing in all taluks; small-pox slight in nine taluks; fever and cattle-disease in parts latter slight.
Travancore ...	1.322	Paddy plants in good condition; fever prevails. <i>General Remarks.</i> —General prospects good.
Bombay—(July 4th)		
Kurrachee ...	Good showers of rain in Kurrachee—63 last Friday and Sunday.	More rain threatening; 1 fresh case of small-pox in Kurrachee on 27th, 2 remaining sick; disease also in few villages in districts, 19 fresh cases, 1 death, 20 remaining sick; fever in six talukas; river at Kotri on 2nd 12 feet, against 15 feet 6 inches last year; damage anticipated to crops in Tatta from lowness of river; wheat, red rice, and <i>bajri</i> in Kurrachee 26, 32 and 36 lbs., in Manjhand 28, 32 and 48, in Sakro 16, 30 and 44, and in Mirpur Botoro 22, 30 and 34 lbs. per rupee respectively.
Hyderabad ...	Rain in six talukas—average fall 1.36.	Lowness of river has caused anxiety; small-pox in four, fever in two, and cattle-disease in three talukas; wheat 25, <i>bajri</i> 39, <i>juari</i> 40, red rice 28, and white rice 22 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmedabad ...	1.36	Total rainfall 5.42; sowing commenced; wheat 26 and <i>bajri</i> 29½ lbs per rupee.
Baroda ...	8.24	Total rainfall 10.89; public health good; sowing operations commenced everywhere, except in Amreli, where rain is wanted; transplantation of rice commenced in a few places of Naosari; <i>bajri</i> 26½ to 27½ lbs. and rice 23½ lbs. per British rupee.
Surat ...	.....	Total rainfall about 22.0; heavy and unprecedented floods in Surat.
Násik ...	Good rain everywhere	Small-pox in Sinnar; cholera abating, 86 deaths reported; transplanting of rice and <i>nagli</i> and sowing of <i>urd</i> and <i>mung</i> nearly completed; locusts in most talukas damaging rice and <i>nagli</i> plants; wheat 25 <i>bajri</i> 28, and rice 22 lbs. per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—contd.		
Colaba (Bombay) ...	Rain every day; total of week 3'06.	Total rainfall to date 14'80, being 9'42 below average; abnormal temperature from 2° cool to 1° warm; vapour in air normal; abnormal wind gradually backed from north-west on 1st to south on 3rd; gale on 3rd, thunderstorm on 29th.
Poona ...	Maximum '66 at Kharkala; minimum '09 at Bhimthari.	Slight damage to young crops by locusts in Ellawal taluka; cholera cases 1,107, fatal 422; <i>bajri</i> 37 and <i>juari</i> 44 lbs. per rupee, in Poona <i>bajri</i> 32 and <i>juari</i> 39 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmednagar ...	2'43 in Akola; 1'45 in Kopergaon; 1'16 in Nagar; 1'09 in Newasa; 1'05 in Sangamner; slight in all others.	Sowing of <i>kharif</i> in progress in Shrigonda, Rahuri, Karjat, and Jamkhed; cholera in all talukas, 1,906 attacks and 817 deaths; <i>bajri</i> —maximum 51 lbs. per rupee in Jamkhed, minimum 33 lbs. in Akola; <i>juari</i> —66 lbs. in Jamkhed, minimum 36 lbs. in Akola.
Sholapur ...	1'74	Total rainfall 12'58; <i>kharif</i> sowings in progress; <i>juari</i> 58 and <i>bajri</i> 51 lbs. per rupee; cholera cases 94, deaths 35.
Dharwar ...	Rain at all stations, except Ron—maximum at Hangal, 4'26; very slight in eastern talukas.	Standing young rice and sugarcane crops fair in Navalgund and Gadag talukas; sowing retarded for want of rain, and in Nargund petta, Hangal, and Karajgi by excess of rain, elsewhere <i>rapi</i> and <i>juari</i> sowings in progress where field had been already prepared; public health good; scarcity of drinking-water in some villages of Nargund petta continues; <i>juari</i> 57 and rice 31 lbs. per rupee.
Kanara ...	Karwar, 7'58; Kumbhta, 13'06; Sirsi, 6'67; Hallial, 2'31.	Transplanting and weeding continue, also sowing in some places; rice plants, sugarcane, and garden crops healthy; rainfall favourable; small-pox in coast talukas; slight fever throughout the district; common rice in Karwar 12 seers 2 chittacks per rupee, in district average 14 seers per rupee.
Rajkot ...	Heavy rain night of 3rd 8'88.	Total rainfall 10'06; weather cloudy, high wind blowing; cholera in six villages of Nawanagar, Und, and two other places; general health good; <i>bajri</i> 28 and <i>juari</i> 34 lbs. per rupee. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Rain throughout the Presidency and Sind, but urgently wanted in parts of Southern Mahratta Country, where sowing is retarded in consequence, river also low in Sind; sowing in general progress; locusts in Nāsik, Poona, Ahmednagar, Khandesh, Tanna, and Ratnagiri; cholera in most Deccan districts, Kaladgi, and Tanna; small-pox, fever, and cattle-disease in a few places.
Bengal—(July 4th)		
Chittagong ...	7'42	Weather seasonable; transplanting of <i>aus</i> and sowing of <i>amun</i> going on; prospects fair; prices steady; fever and cattle-disease bad in Cox's bazar; cholera not yet abated.
Dacca ...	2'46	<i>Amun</i> paddy and <i>aus</i> being sown in one station owing to sudden rise of water; crops on low lands in Nawabgunge under water; jute destroyed to a certain extent by worms in the said station; <i>aus</i> rice being harvested.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	2'68	Prospects of early and <i>amun</i> crops good; early crops doing well; transplanting of <i>amun</i> paddy going on in parts of the district, and high lands being prepared for the crop; price of common rice stationary; public health good.
Moorsshedabad ...	2'27	Prospects of crops favourable; <i>bhadoi</i> crops thriving well; sowing of <i>amun</i> paddy still continues; public health on the whole good.
Rajshahye ...	'49; slight rain	State of crops good; <i>til</i> an average crop.
Burdwan ...	2'36	Ploughing for <i>amun</i> paddy going on; more rain wanted for transplanting in Cutwa and Cutwa sub-divisions, elsewhere rainfall sufficient and transplanting in progress; public health fair.
Rungpore ...	'22	Prospects of crops good; transplanting of <i>amun</i> paddy begun; <i>laon</i> and <i>cheena</i> millets being reaped; cholera still somewhat prevalent in some parts of the district.
Bhagalpur ...	'30	Prospects good except in Muddehporah, where floods have damaged the young paddy; fresh seed being sown; health good.
Purneah ...	'44	Paddy and indigo much improved; prices of food-grains stationary; public health fair; rivers falling.
Patna ...	1'62	Prospects of standing crops good; ploughing and sowing going on; <i>makui</i> has germinated in some places; cholera reported from Barh and Behar sub-divisions.
Durbhunga ...	1'37	Weather hot, cloudy, and showery; sowing of <i>bhadoi</i> and paddy crops and transplanting of paddy progressing; prices rising slightly; cholera almost disappeared; health good.
Hazáribágh ...	1'14	Weather warm and cloudy; sowing of <i>bhadoi</i> and early rice continue; public health good.
Cuttack ...	12'06; weather rainy	Rivers risen but falling to-day 3rd; sowing finished; plants coming up; prices stationary; public health generally good. <i>General Remarks.</i> —There has been generally seasonable rain during the week; agricultural prospects are favourable, save in a few localities where crops on low lands have suffered from excessive rain and floods; early rice and jute are doing well and ploughing and sowing of <i>amun</i> rice are in full progress; in some places transplanting of <i>amun</i> seedlings has commenced; in Behar and elsewhere <i>bhadoi</i> sowings are being vigorously pushed on; sugarcane is thriving well and indigo prospects are fair; sesamum and <i>cheena</i> and <i>kaon</i> millets are being reaped, early rice is also being reaped in a few districts; public health generally fair, though cholera still lingers in some districts, and fever is reported from a few.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—			
Benares	(July 3rd)	3; Chandausi, 1.1	Some <i>khariif</i> crops sown; no sickness of men or cattle; prices steady.
Allahabad	(„ 1th)	1.0 in four tahsils	Weather sultry; more rain wanted; cholera slightly on the increase; prices steady.
Gorakhpur	(„ 2nd)	2.2	Sky cloudy; <i>khariif</i> sowings in progress; some small-pox, but no cases of cholera; prices steady.
Jhānsi	(„ „)	1.8; Mau, 1.5; Moth, .6; Garotha, 2.4.	Weather cloudy and stormy; ploughing and manuring in progress; prices rising; health good; no cattle-disease.
Agra	(„ 3rd)	2 to 1.1 in six parganas.	Fever in two and small-pox in four parganas; sporadic cholera in five parganas; prices steady.
Bareilly	(„ „)	1.5 average	Weather cooler; rains commenced on 30th ultimo; ploughing begun; prices almost stationary; health remains good.
Meerut	(„ „)	8.0 to 3.0 average on 30th ultimo.	Since then weather clear and hot; health good; prices stationary.
Kumaun	..	Slight rain	Rains not set in; crops doing well; health good; cattle-disease still prevalent; prices unchanged.
Lucknow	(July 3rd)	9; Malabad, 2.7; Mohanbaganj, 3.5.	Weather cool and cloudy; <i>khariif</i> sowings in progress; prices steady; slight cholera in the city and small-pox prevalent in the Mahona pargana.
Partabgarh	(„ „)	Rain fairly general; slight in Kunda and Patti tahsils; being only .10.	A slight rise in prices; <i>khariif</i> crops being sown here and there; general health good.
Sitapur	(„ „)	.8 average	More rain now required; ploughing progressing slowly; sugarcane healthy.
Fyzabad	(„ „)	No rain	Sowing of <i>khariif</i> crops commenced; cattle-disease in part of district; health good.
Rae Bareilly	(„ 2nd)	Sadr, .8 and .6	Weather cloudy, wind easterly; cholera abating; prices stationary.
Cawnpore	(„ „)	Average fall in eight parganas 1.1.	Ploughing general, and sowing progressing in places; a few cases of cholera reported in two parganas and city; prices slightly risen.
Farukhabad	(„ 3rd)	Rain throughout district, varying from .7 to 1.8.	Sky clear since the rain fell; wind continues east; health of people fair.
			<i>General Remarks.</i> —Rain has fallen in all reporting districts except Fyzabad, but the fall has generally been slight, much the heaviest fall was 8.0 in Meerut; ploughing and sowing for the <i>khariif</i> continue, but more rain is required in some districts; cholera is reported from five districts; prices are rising in places, but are as a rule stationary.
Punjab—(July 3rd)			
Delhi	...	3.20	Health fair; prices stationary.
Hissar	...	...	No report received.
Umballa	...	.30	Health fair; <i>khariif</i> ploughing in progress; prices stationary.
Jullundur	...	.40	Health good; prices steady.
Amritsar	...	.40	Health good; slight fall in prices.
Sialkot	...	2.10	Health good; prices steady.
Ferozepore	...	No rain	Health good; <i>khariif</i> ploughing in progress; prices fluctuating.
Lahore	...	1.50	Health good; prices steady.
Rawalpindi	...	Nearly .20	Health good; prices falling.
Mooltan	...	.10	Health good; <i>khariif</i> sowings continue; prices fluctuating.
Dera Ismail Khan	...	.70	Health good; <i>rabi</i> harvesting nearly completed; prices stationary.
Peshawar	...	.80	Health good; prices stationary.
			<i>General Remarks.</i> —Rain has fallen in nearly every district; health generally good; <i>rabi</i> harvesting nearly completed; <i>khariif</i> sowings in progress in most districts.
Central Provinces—			
Nagpur	(July 4th)	9.39	Weather rainy; cotton sowings progressing; cholera slight; price of <i>juari</i> fallen.
Jubbulpore	..	5.44	Weather wet and cold; sowings in progress; small-pox lingering; prices stationary.
Saugor	...	2.87	Weather seasonable; cotton and other sowings general; prices steady; health good.
Seoni	(July 3rd)	7.99; heavy showers on 30th June and 1st July.	Sowings progressing; 21 deaths from cholera; price of wheat slightly fallen; prices stationary.
Hoshangabad	...	2.71	Weather rainy and cloudy, occasionally with high winds; small-pox in places; cholera 9 cases; sowings continued; wheat 14 and rice 9 seers per rupee.
Khandwa	...	4.50	Weather cloudy; sowings nearly completed; 16 deaths from cholera; wheat 16, <i>juari</i> 18, and rice 15 seers per rupee.
Raipur	...	7.83	Prospects good; prices stationary.
Sambalpur	(June 28th)	7.2	Weather very favourable; sowings continue; sugarcane greatly injured by hot weather; health good; prices rising.
			<i>General Remarks.</i> —Weather very favourable; rain general; sowings continue; cholera severe in Wardha; prices steady.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma—		
(June 27th)		
Akyab ...	13.94	Total up to date 51.11; public health good; cattle-disease in four townships, severe in two; health of plough cattle good, except in two townships; ploughing in progress in Myohoung, about 11,000 acres ploughed; no reports from other townships; wages of ploughing labour from 29 to 34 baskets per man per season.
Rangoon ...	3.55	Total up to date 21.55; 2 fatal cases of small-pox, otherwise public health good; prices of paddy from Rs. 88 to Rs. 89 per 100 baskets.
Bassein ...	2.43	Total up to date 22.53; 1 death from cholera in Laymyethna township, otherwise public health good; 11 deaths of cattle in Laymyethna, 15 in Thaboung, 2 in Yaygyee, and 53 in Kyonepyaw townships; ploughing begun in different parts of district.
Prome ...	3.27	Total up to date 16.27; public health good; cattle-disease in Shwaylay and Mahthan township; ploughing has commenced.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	3.85	Total 41.59; public health in Moulmein and district good, cattle-disease slight in Yaylanaing, Amherst, and Martaban townships; severe in Baloogyoon and Halaingbweh townships; about 30 per cent. fields ploughed in Amherst district, about 120 acres ploughed during week in Moulmein; ploughing and sowing progressing in Moulmein; health of plough cattle good; sowing partial in Amherst district.
Toungoo ...	2.15	Total up to date 20.54; 1 death from small-pox in town, otherwise public health good. <i>General Remarks.</i> Public health good; rainfall pretty uniform; cattle-disease not on the increase and only sharp in parts of Amherst; price of paddy fairly steady; ploughing general; sowings broadcast and in nurseries here and there.
British Burma—		
(July 4th)		
Akyab ...	15.13	Total up to date 66.24; 4 deaths from small-pox in Koladan, otherwise public health good; cattle-disease in four townships, severe in two townships; health of plough cattle good, except in two townships; ploughing in progress, about 112,841 acres ploughed in four townships; ploughing wages 15 baskets lowest, 40 baskets highest.
Rangoon ...	3.99	Total up to date 25.54; 1 fatal case of small-pox, otherwise public health good; price of paddy from Rs. 88 to Rs. 90 per 100 baskets.
Bassein ...	6.76	Total up to date 29.29; 1 death from cholera in town, otherwise public health good; 12 deaths of cattle in Yaygyee and 105 in Kyonepyaw townships; ploughing progressing.
Prome ...	2.17	Total up to date 18.14; public health good; slight cattle-disease in Shwaylay and Mahthan townships; ploughing operations being carried on all over district.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	13.42	Total up to date 55.01; public health good; cattle-disease slight in Yaylanaing, severe in Amherst and Halaingbweh townships; in Amherst district ploughing progressing, about 35 per cent. fields ploughed; health of plough cattle good; sowings progressing, about 5 per cent. fields sown in Moulmein districts; ploughing and sowing progressing, about 100 acres ploughed during week.
Toungoo ...	3.47	Total up to date 24.01; public health good; 8 deaths of cattle in Tagaya township; ploughing just commenced, about 700 acres ploughed; health of plough cattle good; price of paddy from Rs. 30 to Rs. 65 per 100 baskets. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Public health generally satisfactory; cattle-disease unimportant except in parts of Akyab, Pegu, and Amherst districts, where it is severe; ploughing and sowing operations progressing; weather seasonable.
Assam—(July 4th)		
Gauhati ...	10 for week ending 30th ultimo.	Weather very hot; fever and cattle-disease still prevalent in the interior; river subsiding; reaping of <i>aku</i> paddy commenced; public health indifferent.
Sylhet ...	2.38	Crop prospects improved in tracts flooded lately, elsewhere good.
Cachar ...	1.16	Weather intensely hot; cultivation for <i>sali</i> and transplanting <i>aus</i> and sowing <i>asra</i> crops continue; common rice 16 seers per rupee; small-pox has again disappeared, 4 deaths reported from Katigora and 12 from Lakhimpur.
Dibrugarh ...	1.00	Weather very hot; transplanting of <i>sali dhan</i> commenced; cattle-disease reported from North Lakhimpur sub-division; public health improved.
Mysore and Coorg—		
(July 4th)		
Bangalore ...	18	Rain much needed throughout the district for agricultural operations; pasturage insufficient in some taluks; standing crops in good condition; public health generally good.
Mysore ...	Slight rain in the taluks.	Standing crops in good condition, but need rain in some parts; prospects and public health good.
Mercara ...	6.66	Vacancies on coffee estates being supplied by seedlings; paddy and <i>ragi</i> crops above ground; slight rise in prices of food-grains; public health good. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Good rainfall at Shimoga and in the Kadur districts, light rain in other districts; standing crops and public health generally good; prospects favourable; average ruling prices—rice, 13, <i>ragi</i> 33, and horse-grain 34 seers per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Berar & Hyderabad— (July 4th)		
Amráoti ...	9.35	<i>Kharif</i> sowings progressing; wheat 16 and <i>juari</i> 16 seers per rupee.
Akola ...	1.26	<i>Kharif</i> sowings in progress.
Hyderabad ...	.....	No report received.
Central India States— (July 4th)		
Indore ...	2.61	Weather seasonable; agricultural prospects favourable; prices falling; health good.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	.86	Health good; weather cool and cloudy.
Sutna ...	3.36	Rain not yet general; weather warm; health good.
Ratlam ...	.....	No report received.
Neemuch ...	3.53	Weather seasonable; public health good.
Goona ...	3.54	Weather cloudy; health good; wheat 24 seers 8 chittacks per rupee; ploughing commenced.
Schore ...	.....	No report received.
Agar ...	4.4	Weather seasonable; prospects and health good.
Schore ...	2.94	Weather cloudy; crops and public health good.
Nowgong ...	2.44	Ploughing and <i>kharif</i> sowings commenced; weather seasonable; cholera and small-pox appeared towards north; prices steady.
Bhopawar ...	2.8	Health good; prices stationary; weather rainy; no sun for two days.
Rajputana—		
Abu (July 4th)	8.27	Heavy clouds and high winds during week, apparently regular monsoon has set in.
Sirohi („ 1st)	Occasional rain; 1.06	Fair supply in tanks and wells; health good; sowing for <i>kharif</i> begun; weather cloudy at times and oppressively hot.
Marwar (June 29th)	.22	Tanks all empty, water obtained from wells with difficulty; health good; absence of rain retards growth of crops; sky overcast; prices rising.
Meywar (July 1st)	.86	Tanks and wells fair; health very good; crop prospects good.
Harowti (June 30th)	Deoli, 2.31; Tonk, 8.07	Weather cloudy, wind high; health good; prices firm.
Jhallawar („ 29th)	4.37	Locusts still reported in one district; ploughing in progress.
Ajmere (July 3rd)	.62	Weather cloudy; Indian-corn sown; health good.
Jeypore („ „)	1.30	Weather preparing for <i>rabi</i> sowings; some cholera cases at capital and districts; prices stationary.
Bhurlpore ...	.....	No report received.
Ulwur (July 3rd)	Average, 1.25	Cholera in four tahsils.
Nepal—(June 28th)		
Katmandu ...	3.90	Prospects good; showery and close weather.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1883.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 17th March 1883.

From the 7th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Reports, will be published at Simla. After the 31st March, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Parts IV and V of the *Gazette of India*, containing the Acts and Bills of the Legislative Council, may be subscribed for separately from the other Parts of the *Gazette*. The annual subscription for the two Parts is Rs 5 per annum, payable in advance. When sent by post, Rs 2-8 per annum additional will be charged for postage.

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Postage	5	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
For a single copy of the <i>Gazette</i>	0	8	0
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E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

SURVEY OF INDIA—REVENUE BRANCH.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 4th July 1883.

No. 5 R.—Mr. D. A. King, Surveyor, 4th Grade, is allowed privilege leave for three months under the provisions of Chapter X, Section 136 of the Civil Leave Code.

J. SCONCE, *Lieut.-Col.*,

Deputy Surveyor General.

in charge Revenue Surveys

SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 20th June 1883.

No. 21.—The services of 3rd Grade Assistant Surgeon Brojo Nauth Chowdhry, of the supernumerary list, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Assam.

No. 22.—The services of 3rd Grade Assistant Surgeon Madhu Sudan Moitra, of the supernumerary list, are placed at the disposal of the Agent Governor General, Central India, for employment in the Charkari State.

A. J. PAYNE, M.D.,

Offg. Surgeon-General with the Govt. of India.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 3rd July 1883.

No. 8.—Mr. A. B. Larkins, an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, is allowed furlough

for two years, under Section 49 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 22nd of June 1883.

A. J. L. CAPPEL,

Director General of Telegraphs in India.

**AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR
RAJPUTANA.**

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mount Abu, the 26th June 1883.

No. 2126 G.—Second Class Hospital Assistant Rungbeer Nagarcote, of the Reserve List of Hospital Assistants for Native States, is transferred for service in the Native State of Jeypore from the 1st April 1883.

No. 2127 G.—First Class Hospital Assistant Habeeboollah Khan returned from leave granted him in this Office Notifications Nos. 2867 G. of the 18th September 1882 and 473 G. of the 21st February 1883, and resumed charge of the Hospital of the Western Rajputana States Agency on the forenoon of the 16th April 1883.

No. 2128 G.—Second Class Hospital Assistant Abdool Wahid, lately acting for Habeeboollah Khan, reverted to the Reserve List of Hospital Assistants for Government appointments, on which he remained until the 30th April 1883, after which he was transferred to the Hospital of the North India Salt Revenue at Didwana, assuming charge thereof on the afternoon of the 25th May 1883.

No. 2129 G.—Third Class Hospital Assistant Lukhput Roy is transferred from the Hospital of the North India Salt Revenue at Didwana to the Rajputana Dispensary at Sirohi, taking charge of his duties on the afternoon of the 7th June 1883.

No. 2130 G.—Third Class Hospital Assistant Guhabar Sing, attached to the Mayo College Hospital at Ajmer, is granted fifteen months' leave without pay according to Section 133 of the Civil Leave Code from the 1st April 1883.

No. 2131 G.—First Class Hospital Assistant Muuram Sing, of the Reserve List of Hospital Assistants for Native States, is appointed to act for Guhabar Sing during his absence on leave.

No. 2132 G.—First Class Hospital Assistant Kunnea Lal, attached to the Kotah Dispensary, is granted forty-five days' privilege leave from the forenoon of the 7th April 1883. He rejoined on the 21st May 1883.

No. 2133 G.—First Class Hospital Assistant Rumzan Ali, of the Baran Dispensary in Kotah, acted during the absence of Kunnea Lal on privilege leave.

No. 2134 G.—Second Class Hospital Assistant Polo Ram, of the Banswara Dispensary, is granted privilege leave for three months from the 15th April 1883.

No. 2135 G.—Second Class Hospital Assistant Abdool Rahim, of the Reserve List of Hospital Assistants for Native States, is transferred to the Banswara Dispensary, to act for Polo Ram. He took charge on the 28th April 1883.

No. 2149 G.—Lieutenant-Colonel G. L. K. Hewett, Commandant, Erinpura Irregular Force, is granted ninety days' privilege leave of absence, from the 15th July 1883 to the 12th October 1883.

The 2nd July 1883.

No. 2212 G.—Third Class Hospital Assistant (No. 241) Gopal Dass returned on the afternoon of the 24th June 1883 from the sixty days' privilege leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 1129 G., dated the 9th April 1883.

By Order,

E. A. FRASER,

1st Asst. Agent to the Govr. Genl.

**CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMER-
MERWARA.**

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 26th June 1883.

No. 500.—Under Section 27, Act VII of 1870, the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara is pleased to order the publication of the following rules which shall be in force from the 1st July 1883, regarding the stamps to be used to denote the fees chargeable under the said Act :—

I.—When, in the case of fees amounting to less than ₹10, the amount can be denoted by a single adhesive stamp, such fee shall be denoted by a single adhesive stamp of the required value. But if the amount cannot be denoted by a single adhesive stamp, or if a single adhesive stamp of the required value is not available, the next lower value available shall be used, and the deficiency shall be made up by the use of one or more additional adhesive stamps of the next lower values, which may be required to make up the exact amount of the fee.

II.—When, in the case of fees amounting to or exceeding ₹10, the amount can be denoted by a single impressed stamp, the fee shall be denoted by a single impressed stamp of the required value. But if the amount cannot be denoted by a single impressed stamp, or if a single impressed stamp of the required value is not available, an impressed stamp of the next lower value shall be used and the deficiency shall be made up by the use of one or more additional impressed stamps of the next lower values available which may be required to make up the exact amount of the fee, in combination with adhesive stamps to make up fractions of less than ₹10.

III.—Any adhesive stamps which may be used under Rule II, shall be affixed to the impressed stamp of the highest value employed in denoting the fee.

IV.—When two or more impressed stamps are used to make up the amount of the fee chargeable under the Court Fees Act, a portion of the subject-matter shall be written on each impressed stamp so used, and the writing on each stamp shall be attested by the signature of the person or persons executing the document.

V.—When one or more impressed stamps used to denote a fee are found insufficient to admit of the entire document being written on the side of the paper which bears the stamps, so much plain paper may be joined thereto as may be necessary for the complete writing of the document; and the writing on the impressed stamps and on the plain paper shall be attested by the signature of the person or persons executing the document. No part of the document is in any case to be written on the back of any impressed stamp paper or paper joined thereto.

VI.—In the new adhesive stamps a blank space has been left in which the stamp-vendor must enter under his own signature the name of the purchaser and the date of sale.

By Order,

E. A. FRASER,
1st Asst. to the Chief Commr.

RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Bangalore, the 25th June 1883.

No. 10.—Mr. A. B. Bride, Sub-Registrar, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, is granted one month and twenty-seven days' privilege leave on medical certificate from 21st May 1883.

2. Chinnathumbi Moodaliar, Registration Head Clerk of the Bangalore District Registry Office, is appointed to act during the absence of Mr. Bride, or until further orders.

The 27th June 1883.

No. 11.—Under the provisions of Section 3 of the Bangalore Municipal Regulations of 1883, the Officiating Resident is pleased to re-appoint the under-mentioned gentlemen to be Municipal Commissioners for the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, and to serve for the divisions noted opposite their names, for three years from the 21st June 1883:—

Mr. R. P. Campbell,—No. I, Ulsoor Division.

Mr. V. Sadasiva Mudaliar,—No. I, Ulsoor Division.

Mr. V. Vasudeva Mudaliar,—No. II, Shulē Division.

Mr. Abdul Husain Sahib,—No. III, Arab Lines Division.

Mr. Abdul Koodoos Sahib,—No. IV, General Bazar Division.

By Order,

H. WYLIE, *Major,*
Assistant to the Resident.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 26th June 1883.

No. 22.—Lieutenant H. F. Chesney, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, passed the exam-

ination prescribed in Public Works Department Code, Chapter II, paragraphs 16 and 17, on the 19th June 1883.

The 27th June 1883.

No. 23.—With reference to Military Department Notification No. 366, dated 22nd June 1883, Lieutenant F. H. Oldfield, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is posted to the Presidency-Oudh Command, Military Works.

J. J. McLEOD INNES, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Insp. Genl. of Military Works.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The undermentioned Students have been declared entitled to Maharaja Sir Joteendromohan Tagore's Medals for the year 1883 on the result of the Examination held by the Tagore Law Professor on the subject of his lectures:—

Pareschandra Banerjee, Gold Medal; City College.

Manmathanath Bhattacharyya, Silver Medal; City College.

G. BELLETT,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 27th April 1883.

DEPARTMENT PUBLIC WORKS HALF-YEARLY EXAMINATION.

The half-yearly examination of candidates for promotion and employment in the Public Works Department will be held at the Government Engineering College, Howrah, at 10 o'clock, on Monday, the 6th August 1883, and the following days. Applications, with fees for admission to the examination, are required to be filed before the 15th of July 1883. Candidates for the grade of Accountant who are not in Government service should be under twenty-five years of age, and must prove to the satisfaction of the Principal that they are under that age.

The following are the centres of examination sanctioned by the Government of India as stations where candidates for fourth grade Accountantships are to appear for examination:—

Ajmere, Allahabad, Durbhanga, Ghadechi, Howrah, Indore, Lahore, Lucknow, Mount Aboo, Nagpore, Poona, Rangoon, Rawalpindi, Saidpore, Secunderabad, Shillong, Simla, and Sukkur.

Candidates for the Accountant's examination are therefore requested to select one of the places mentioned above.

S. F. DOWNING,
Principal, Govt. Engrg. College, Howrah.

SHIBPORE,
The 20th June 1883.

COMPTROLLER

No. 871.—Account of Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for the tenth

N. B.—Amounts are converted into

	REVENUE.	Estimates, 1882-83.	April to January 1882.	April to January 1883.	COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS.	
					Increase.	Decrease.
		£	£	£	£	£
I	Land Revenue*	22,172,000	16,289,573	16,003,351	...	286,222
II	Opium	9,500,000	8,395,148	7,788,401	...	606,747
III	Salt	6,049,000	6,039,597	5,015,264	...	1,024,333
IV	Stamps	3,342,000	2,761,906	2,779,391	17,485	...
V	Excise	3,331,000	2,796,452	2,911,398	147,916	...
VI	Provincial Rates	2,649,000	2,375,048	2,141,861	...	233,187
VII	Customs	1,181,000	1,870,542	907,122	...	963,420
VIII	Assessed Taxes	538,000	512,072	494,014	...	18,058
IX	Forest	806,900	482,608	532,032	49,424	...
X	Registration	284,000	233,323	237,417	4,124	...
XI	Tributes from Native States	701,000	353,922	352,515	...	1,407
XII	Post Office	967,000	795,059	812,084	17,025	...
XIII	Telegraph	493,700	349,006	383,527	34,521	...
XIV	Mint	145,000	20,894	121,036	103,142	...
XV	Law and Justice	659,000	507,535	519,922	12,387	...
XVI	Police	218,000	196,179	179,597	...	16,582
XVII	Marine	183,000	165,250	156,327	...	8,923
XVIII	Education	177,000	148,573	158,060	9,487	...
XIX	Medical	39,000	29,450	34,215	4,765	...
XX	Scientific and other Minor Depart- ments.	65,500	50,602	54,093	3,491	...
XXI	Interest	617,000	635,963	500,180	...	135,783
XXII	Receipts in aid of Superannuations, &c.	206,800	127,192	122,579	...	4,613
XXIII	Stationery and Printing	59,000	39,700	41,385	1,685	...
XXIV	Miscellaneous	262,000	252,580	200,950	...	51,630
	<i>Productive Public Works.</i>	54,705,900	45,428,174	42,482,751	...	2,945,423
XXV	State Railways (Gross Earnings)	2,775,800	1,923,485	2,181,371	257,886	...
XXVI	Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways (Net Traffic Receipts).	3,473,000	3,350,461	3,487,147	136,746	...
XXVII	East Indian Railway (Net Traffic Receipts).	2,660,000	2,708,756	2,265,280	...	443,476
XXVIII	Irrigation and Navigation (direct Re- ceipts).	843,800	557,791	721,445	163,654	...
XXIX	Madras Irrigation and Canal Com- pany (Net Traffic Receipts).	—15,000				
	<i>Unproductive Public Works.</i>					
XXXI	State Railways	...	...	...	...	...
XXXII	Subsidized Railways	...	...	...	...	...
XXXIII	Irrigation and Navigation	133,000	24,990	107,684	82,694	...
XXXIV	Military Works	469,000	408,154	383,234	...	24,920
XXXV	Civil Buildings, Roads and Services }					
XXXVI	Army	813,500	841,258	749,288	...	91,970
XXXVII {	Military Operations in Afghanistan	...	315,632	1,380	...	314,252
	Do. do. in Egypt	...	...	26,872	26,872	...
		65,859,000	55,558,641	52,406,452	...	3,152,189
	England, including Army, Public Works, &c.	219,000	2,581,071	233,406	...	2,347,665
	GRAND TOTAL	66,078,000	58,139,712	52,639,858	...	5,499,854

GENERAL'S OFFICE.

month of the year 1882-83, as compared with the corresponding period of 1881-82.

sterling at R10 to the pound sterling.

	EXPENDITURE.	Estimates, 1882-83.	April to January 1882.	April to January 1883.	COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS.	
					Increase.	Decrease.
		£	£	£	£	£
1	Interest on Ordinary Debt†	3,600,300	2,816,866	3,031,466	217,600	...
2	Do. on Deposits	457,200	338,891	290,067	...	48,821
3	Refunds and Drawbacks	511,000	329,161	332,789	3,328	...
4	Assignments and Compensations	1,233,100	573,957	606,355	32,398	...
5	Land Revenue	3,167,000	2,368,834	2,401,950	36,116	...
6	Opium (including cost of production)	2,219,900	1,918,955	2,211,026	292,071	...
7	Salt (do. do.)	639,000	377,018	371,918	...	5,070
8	Stamps	80,000	61,157	61,821	667	...
9	Excise	99,000	79,523	79,732	209	...
10	Provincial Rates	49,000	12,821	43,685	864	...
11	Customs	163,000	161,117	131,719	...	23,728
12	Assessed Taxes	15,000	11,622	11,161	...	458
13	Forests	575,800	353,858	313,725	...	16,133
14	Registration	186,000	115,961	151,170	5,509	...
15	Post Office	1,069,100	868,022	909,219	32,197	...
16	Telegraph	511,900	339,897	382,059	42,162	...
17	Mint	104,100	60,618	71,164	10,816	...
18	General Administration	1,286,300	1,018,070	1,066,274	48,204	...
19	Law and Justice	3,315,700	2,614,115	2,650,252	36,107	...
20	Police	2,635,000	2,047,229	2,106,339	59,110	...
21	Marine (including river Navigation)	376,300	312,333	288,502	...	23,831
22	Education	1,118,600	856,062	907,027	50,965	...
23	Ecclesiastical	162,000	133,040	133,852	812	...
24	Medical	695,500	536,262	552,941	16,682	...
25	Political	492,700	483,077	391,938	...	89,039
26	Scientific and other Minor Departments	120,800	437,701	347,066	...	90,635
27	Territorial and Political Pensions	610,800	552,906	519,942	...	3,864
28	Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	4,000	3,582	894	...	2,688
29	Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	711,000	609,466	673,866	64,400	...
30	Stationery and Printing	309,000	359,500	276,996	...	73,504
31	Miscellaneous	253,000	208,893	187,975	...	29,918
32	Famine Relief	...	1,111	91,263	92,852	...
33	Protective Works—Railways	422,500	194,576	271,357	76,781	...
34	Do. do. Irrigation	327,500	70,511	172,900	102,356	...
35	Reduction of Debt	750,000	...	...	...	...
51	Exchange on transactions with London	2,775,000	2,831,876	2,383,032	...	151,844
<i>Productive Public Works.</i>		31,508,700	24,116,611	24,188,881	372,270	...
36	State Railways (Working and Maintenance)	1,741,950	1,399,030	1,372,869	...	26,161
37	Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways (Interest and Profits)	517,000	410,165	574,868	164,703	...
38	East Indian Railway (Interest and Profits)	214,700	198,164	247,151	48,990	...
39	Irrigation and Navigation (Working and Maintenance)	503,000	464,115	384,198	...	79,617
40	Madras Irrigation & Canal Co. (Interest, &c.)	—209				
<i>Unproductive Public Works.</i>		592,000	213,662	286,316	72,654	...
42	State Railways (Capital Account)	592,000	213,662	286,316	72,654	...
43	Do. (Working and Maintenance)	...	...	...	...	...
44	Subsidized Railways	33,500	...	19,560	19,560	...
	Southern Maratha Railway	...	...	32,950	32,950	...
45	Frontier Railways	120,000	225,080	175,235	490,315	...
46	Irrigation and Navigation	973,800	316,875	566,169	249,294	...
47	Military Works	5,280,300	2,941,740	3,679,795	738,055	...
48	Civil Buildings, Roads and Services					
49	Army	12,103,000	10,760,245	10,002,072	...	758,173
50	Military Operations in Afghanistan	...	1,973,984	16,211	...	1,957,773
	Do. do. in Egypt	...	...	1,213,152	1,213,152	...
England, including Army, P.W. Guaranteed Interest, &c.		53,616,800	42,569,511	43,060,930	490,519	...
Productive Public Works—Capital Expenditure.		14,166,200	12,536,392	12,260,922	...	275,470
In India—		67,783,000	55,105,903	55,320,952	215,049	...
52	State Railways	1,318,000	918,159	799,248	...	118,911
53	East Indian Railway	485,000	434,234	119,147	...	316,087
54	Irrigation and Navigation	897,000	391,018	363,052	...	39,966
55	Miscellaneous Public Improvements	...	58,164	...	...	58,164
In England—		550,000	283,952	291,294	7,342	...
	State Railways	...	...	1,751,897	1,751,897	...
	Madras Irrigation and Canal Co.'s Undertaking	...	188,050	337,630	...	150,420
	East Indian Railway	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL		71,033,000	57,683,480	58,983,220	1,299,740	...

† Includes Interest on Debt incurred for Productive Public Works which cannot be separated in the Monthly Accounts.

Provincial have been treated as entirely

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enforced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 30th June 1883.

PARTICULARS.	4 PER CENT. LOANS				4½ PER CENT. LOANS				5 PER CENT. LOANS			GRAND TOTAL.	
	3½ PER CENT. TRANSFER OF LOAN OF 1862-63.	OF 1862-63.	OF 1863-64.	OF 1864-65.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced Loan of 1870.	Reduced Loan of 1881.	TOTAL.	Of 1870.	TRANSFER OF 1874, 4½ PER CENT. PORTION.	TRANSFER OF 1874, 5 PER CENT. PORTION.		
Balance of 15th June 1883	54,100	13,02,720	30,70,130	2,45,92,906	1,04,30,600	2,70,05,637	2,74,83,100	9,35,54,057	45,62,100	1,06,31,500	10,16,61,700	11,71,55,600	21,12,84,457
Add—													
Amount enforced at Madras between 16th and 30th June 1883	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Amount enforced at Bombay between 16th and 30th June 1883	..	..	..	5,550	2,000	8,000	1,500	10,550	..	2,000	72,000	74,000	90,500
Amount enforced at Calcutta between 16th and 30th June 1883	..	..	..	12,400	..	5,12,000	3,300	5,27,000	..	1,56,000	70,000	2,26,000	7,63,900
Deduct—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Amount written off in the London Registers	54,100	13,02,720	30,70,130	2,46,10,500	1,04,32,600	2,75,85,637	2,74,85,000	9,44,25,457	45,62,100	1,07,50,800	10,18,03,700	11,74,55,600	21,21,20,557
Balance on 30th June 1883	..	..	32,600	3,60,500	23,800	15,92,500	3,43,000	20,72,400	..	3,000	6,00,500	6,11,500	26,83,900
Balance on 30th June 1883	54,100	13,02,720	29,76,500	2,42,50,900	1,04,08,800	2,62,03,137	2,71,41,000	9,24,78,057	45,62,100	1,07,57,800	10,11,04,200	11,08,14,100	20,94,32,557

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 30th April 1868, enforced from India 4,771 lakhs; re-transferred from London, 3,908 lakhs.

"	1st May 1868 to 15th May "	"	"	"	"	7 "	"	"	4 "
"	16th " " to 31st "	"	"	"	"	3 "	"	"	14 "
"	1st June " to 15th June "	"	"	"	"	3 "	"	"	20 "
"	16th " " to 30th "	"	"	"	"	5 "	"	"	26 "
									4,062 lakhs.
									4,062 "
									Balance against India 7,40 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 4th July 1883.

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED OF		BALANCE OF BULLION		
		General Treasury.	Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1883.	R	R	R	R	R	R
June 25	...	...	...	3,12,578	21,73,115	8,89,874
" 26	...	...	...	3,12,578	21,76,095	8,89,874
" 27	...	...	1,13,720	2,35,020	22,92,864	10,09,643
" 28	...	...	...	2,35,020	22,92,864	10,09,643
" 29	...	...	2,50,305	312	25,18,538	12,61,718
" 30	...	...	...	312	25,18,538	12,61,718

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 2nd July 1883.

J. F. TENNANT, Major-Genl., R.E.,
Mint Master.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Calcutta Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		R	
85	P 9—26926	50	Babu Bepin Behari Dutt.

J. TAYLOR,

Asstt. Comptlr. Genl., in charge, Paper Currency.

CALCUTTA.

The 6th July 1883.

Lahore Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		R	
5	E 19—45872	50	W. Lawrence, Esq., Saharapur.

LAHORE.

The 29th June 1883.

H. J. BRERETON,
for Depy. Commr. of Paper Currency.

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		R	
15	B 65—73737	50	Tholassee Doss Narainjee Sett, Calicut
	" — 88678	50	
	B 73—51421	100	
	" — 71438	100	

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
The 25th June 1883.

G. W. CLINE, LL.D.,
Assistant Accountant General,
in charge of Paper Currency Dept.,
for Commissioner.

BRITISH GUIANA EMIGRATION AGENCY.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 12th June 1883.

Notice is hereby given that there is lying at the above Agency a list of the unclaimed balances of the estates of Indian emigrants who have died intestate in the Colony of British Guiana (Demerara) amounting, in the whole, to the sum of \$11,827-21c., equal to R37,537-3-10. This list can be inspected at any time during office hours by any person who may be interested in the same.

HENRY KIRKE,

Offg. Emigration Agent for the Govt. of B. Guiana.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 5th July 1883.

Alexander, Miss E. B. Alexander, W. Lawrie, A. B.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

A. Q. R.	Fraser, William Stirton.	McClure, A.
Barrett, A. C.	Field, Miss Fanny.	McCurry, E.
Barnes, George.	Geller, Miss.	McManus, J.
Blackman, Russell.	Greenberg, Rose.	Moore, Miss Cloude.
Bradley, P. W.	Grove, H. F.	Moore, William.
Bradshaw, D. E.	Hallwell, J. A.	Neville, H.
Brown, E.	Haly, J. J.	O'Donnell, —
Browne, B.	Hay, Arthur.	Onesti, Cresio.
Buckle, Henry.	Hawkins, Geo.	Perkins, C. H.
Burlington, Charles.	Hankovz, Madame.	Pethard, John.
C. P.	Harris, Lord.	Phelott, James Thomas.
Canna, Madame A.	Heller, Miss.	Pine, Arol.
Cannell, Minard A.	Herry, James.	Porter, S. F.
"Chapman."	Hillary, W.	Rastan, J. B.
Chaborn, William.	Holt, P. J.	Ross, J.
Cohen, Captn. J. L.	Hortelze, Charles.	Sinford, E. C. Aysh.
Connolly, Mrs.	Huat, H. C. D.	—
Cotton, T.	Hutchinson, Miss Flo.	Sampson, A. B. A.
Crowther, John.	—	Shaw, Lt. D. G. L.
D'Cruz, Miss Bella.	Jones, H.	Stewart, Duncan.
D'Ermoo, P. W.	Kelly, Miss. F.	Tucker, Mrs.
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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1883.

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Lost

On 28th June 1883, the Government Promissory Note, No. 163257, of the 4 per cent. of 1865, for R500, originally standing in the name of Kanye Lal Sein, and lastly blank endorsed by Prosad Das Boral, on 2nd June 1883, in favour of the undersigned proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

BUNKU LAL DHUR,
8, Roopchand Roy's Street,
Calcutta.

Lost or Stolen

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H. RIVETT-CARNAC,
Opium Agent, Benares,
Ghazipore, N.-W. P.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No 27.}

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1883.

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QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF SO TOTALS

Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice.			Common.			Great Millet (Chulam, Jowari, Dolich Sorghum)			Burmese Millet (Chulam, Bajra, Pongol, Sorghum, Speretta, etc.)			Gram			Firewood.			Salt.		
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of last year.
RAJAH DIVISION.	S. C. S. C.	S. C. S. C.	S. C. S. C.	S. C. S. C.	S. C. S. C.	S. C. S. C.	S. C. S. C.	S. C. S. C.	S. C. S. C.	S. C. S. C.	S. C. S. C.	S. C. S. C.	S. C. S. C.	S. C. S. C.	S. C. S. C.	S. C. S. C.	S. C. S. C.	S. C. S. C.	S. C. S. C.	S. C. S. C.	S. C. S. C.	S. C. S. C.	S. C. S. C.	S. C. S. C.	S. C. S. C.	S. C. S. C.	S. C. S. C.
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The Gazette of India

EXTRAORDINARY.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA, FRIDAY, JULY 13, 1883.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

No. 2050.

Simla, the 13th July 1883.

The Governor General in Council has determined to borrow Two Hundred and Fifty Lakhs of Rupees, being the amount required for the public service.

The following Notification is therefore published:—

FOUR PER CENT. LOAN.

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council has resolved to borrow Two Hundred and Fifty Lakhs of Rupees for the public service in the following manner.

2. Promissory Notes will be issued for the said amount in Form A annexed to this Notification, being the form of the notes of *The Four Per Cent. Loan of 1865*, of which Loan the notes to be now issued will form a part. All the conditions which apply to notes of *The Four Per Cent. Loan of 1865* will apply to the notes to be now issued.

3. Tenders for the whole or any part of the said amount of Two Hundred and Fifty Lakhs of Rupees will be received by the Comptroller General from this date to noon of Tuesday, the 14th August 1883. Tenders must be in sums of 500 Rupees or multiples of 500 Rupees.

4. Each tender must be addressed, in the form annexed to this Notification, to the Comptroller General, Calcutta, and enclosed in a closed cover, superscribed "*Tender for the Four Per Cent. Loan, 1883.*" If the tenderer is not resident in India, he must name an agent resident in India to whom a letter of allotment may be issued if any part of the loan is allotted to such tenderer.

5. Each tender must be accompanied by a receipt from one of the Banks of Bengal, Madras, or Bombay, or one of their Branches, or from an Officer in charge of some public Treasury, or by a cheque drawn in favour of the Comptroller General on a Bank in Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, or by* Government Promissory Notes, standing in the name of or endorsed to the tenderer or

* It is particularly requested that such Promissory Notes may *NOT* be endorsed to the Comptroller General.

the person making the deposit, for not less than one-hundredth, or, if the tender be for less than Five Lakhs of Rupees, then for not less than one-fiftieth part of the tender. If the allotment is not fully taken up, this deposit of one or two per centum will be forfeited; and if one or more Government Promissory Notes have been deposited, such note or notes will be appropriated by the Government and cancelled; otherwise, if the deposit is in cash, it will be either refunded to the tenderer after his tender has been completely paid up, or, on his application, taken in part payment, completing the amount due upon his tender. A cash deposit may, after acceptance of the tender in support of which it is made, be replaced by a Government Promissory note, as aforesaid.

6. The rate at which a tender is made must not contain a fraction of an anna: if a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

7. The rate at which each tender is made must be specified in rupees or rupees and annas: a tender in which no rate is thus specified, but a subscription is offered in some other terms, as, for example, at the recorded minimum, or at some specified percentage in addition to the recorded minimum, or at the average of the accepted tenders, will be rejected as null and void.

8. The minimum rate at which tenders will be accepted will be recorded under the signature of the Comptroller General, and, before the tenders are opened, placed upon the table in a sealed envelope, but will not be declared unless some tender is rejected only because it is below the recorded minimum.

9. Tenders will be opened, publicly, by the Comptroller General at the Currency Office, No. 1, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, at noon on Tuesday, the 14th August 1883; but the contents of the tenders will not be disclosed otherwise than as provided in clause 11.

10. Tenders at the recorded minimum rate, and at rates above the recorded minimum rate, will be accepted in the order of the rates tendered, beginning with the highest rate; the amount allotted at the lowest rate at which tenders are accepted, will be divided amongst those who have tendered at this rate, in proportion, as nearly as may be found convenient, to the amounts of their tenders: provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable on any tender is less than Rs50.

11. To each tenderer (or to his agent) whose tender is accepted in whole or in part such number of allotment-certificates as may be necessary to make up the aggregate amount allotted to him, will be issued as soon as possible after the 14th August 1883; and an alphabetical list of the names of those to whom such allotment-certificates are issued will be posted, for general information, at the Head Offices of Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay.

12. If the allotment made on any tender is less than Rs3,000, then the whole of the allotment-certificates will be made payable upon Tuesday, September 25th, 1883.

Otherwise the whole amount of each allotment will be divided into three instalments, as follows:—

Instalment I—As near as convenient to 35 per cent., but not exceeding 35 per cent., payable upon Tuesday, August 28th, 1883:

Instalment II—As near as convenient to 35 per cent., but not exceeding 35 per cent., payable upon Tuesday, September 25th, 1883:

Instalment III—The balance, payable upon Saturday, October 20th, 1883: and allotment-certificates will be issued for each instalment separately.

The words “as near as convenient” refer to the necessity for making each instalment an exact multiple of Rs500.

13. Any allotment-certificate will, on application to the Comptroller General, be exchanged for an equivalent amount of allotment-certificates of smaller denominations, provided that if any payment is recorded upon the cancelled certificate, it can be taken against, and recorded upon, only one of the certificates issued in exchange.

14. Payment of any allotment-certificate may be made to the account of the Government in the Head Office of one of the Banks of Bengal, Madras, or Bombay, or in any Branch of these Banks, or into any Public Treasury or Treasuries in India which may be named in the tender in respect of which it was issued. Receipts for such payments will be given by the Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, or their Branches, or by the Officers in charge of the Government Treasuries at which payment is made, by encasement upon the relative certificate.

15. (a) When any allotment-certificate is fully paid up, the holder will, on presenting it duly receipted at the place where it was paid, obtain from the Public Debt Office, Calcutta, Promissory Notes of such values as he may desire (each note being in even hundreds and not less than Rs500), bearing interest from November 1st, 1883, and he will also receive interest at four per cent. per annum from the dates on which he may have made payment till the last day of October 1883.

(b) Or he may, at his option, by paying interest at the said rate from 1st May 1883, to the dates on which he may have made payment, obtain Promissory Notes as above, bearing interest from 1st May 1883.

16. The holder of a paid-up allotment-certificate may also, on special application, obtain, on the same terms and conditions as are mentioned in section 15, clause (a), Promissory Notes with coupons attached, or stock certificates (Form B) with coupons attached, and payable to bearer, in accordance with the Loan Notification of this Department, dated 27th June 1881 (*i.e.*, *The Four Per Cent. Loan of 1881*, forming part of *The Four Per Cent. Loan of 1st May 1865*). In such cases the first coupon issued will be that which falls due on 1st May 1884.

FORM A OF PROMISSORY NOTE (see Clause 2).

Fort William, the 1st of May 1865.

<i>Promissory Note</i>	<i>Government Rupees</i>	<i>at four per cent.</i>
<i>No.</i>		<i>of 1865.</i>

The Governor General of India in Council does hereby acknowledge to have received from the sum of Government Rupees Five Hundred as a loan to the Secretary of State in Council for India, and does hereby promise, for and on behalf of the said Secretary of State in Council, to repay the said loan, by paying the said sum of Government Rupees Five Hundred to the said

his Executors, or Administrators, or his or their Order, on demand, at the General Treasury at Fort William, after the expiration of Three Months' Notice of Payment, to be given by the Governor General of India in Council, in the *Government Gazette*, and to pay the interest accruing on the said sum of Government Rupees Five Hundred from the 1st November 1883 (Eighty-three), at the rate of four per cent. per annum, by half-yearly payments, at the General Treasury of Fort William, to the said

, his Executors, or Administrators, or his or their Order, until the expiration of Three Months after such notice of payment as aforesaid, when the amount of interest due will be payable with the principal, and (such notice being considered as equivalent to a tender of payment at the period appointed for the discharge of this note) all further interest shall cease.

FORM B OF COUPONED CERTIFICATE.

India Four Per Cent. Rupee Loan, 1865.

Redeemable at any time after three months' notice in the "Gazette of India."

<i>Certificate</i>	<i>No.</i>
R 000	

This is to certify that the bearer of this certificate is entitled, under the Notification of the Government of India of the 27th June 1881, to Government Rupees India Four Per Cent. Rupee Loan, 1865, payable Three Months after Notice, which may be published in the *Gazette of India* at any time.

<i>No.</i>	,	<i>R</i>
<i>Calcutta, 1st November 1881.</i>		

The coupons attached to this Certificate, as well as the principal sum herein named, are payable to bearer at the Government Treasury at Calcutta only.

FORM C OF TENDER—(see Clause 4).

I, *A. B.*, hereby tender for Rupees (X) of *The Four Per Cent. Loan, 1883*, advertised in the Notification published in the *Gazette of India Extraordinary*, dated the 13th July 1883, and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions notified, at the rate of Rupees (Y) annas (Z) for every hundred rupees allotted to me.

I enclose a *deposit receipt** for Rupees (XX), and engage, if my offer be accepted, to pay to the account of the Government at the Bank of† (or at the† Branch of the Bank of† Branch Bank or Treasury. Bank of† ; or into the Public Treasury at† , as the case may be) —

The first instalment, not exceeding 35 per cent., on or before Tuesday, 28th August 1883.

The second instalment, not exceeding 35 per cent., on or before Tuesday, 25th September 1883.

The balance, on or before Saturday, October 20th, 1883.

Or, if the amount allotted to me be less than Rs. 3,000, then the whole amount on or before Tuesday, 25th September 1883.

‡ Here insert *C. D.*'s address, which must be in India. This paragraph should only be inserted if *A. B.* does not reside in India, or if, residing in India, he wishes the allotment communicated to an agent.

Any allotment made to me may be communicated to *C. D.* at ‡

NOTE (1).—*A separate tender must be made at each rate tendered. The rate tendered should be the whole amount per centum, not the premium or discount; thus, "One hundred and two," or "One hundred," or "Ninety-nine"; not "Two per cent. premium," or "Par," or "One per cent. discount."*

By order of the Governor General of India in Council,

D. M. BARBOUR,

Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India

EXTRAORDINARY.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, FRIDAY, JULY 13, 1883.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

Simla, the 13th July 1883.

No. 2050.

The Governor General in Council has determined to borrow Two Hundred and Fifty Lakhs of Rupees, being the amount required for the public service. The following Notification is therefore published :—

FOUR PER CENT. LOAN.

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council has resolved to borrow Two Hundred and Fifty Lakhs of Rupees for the public service in the following manner.

2. Promissory Notes will be issued for the said amount in Form A annexed to this Notification, being the form of the notes of *The Four Per Cent. Loan of 1865*, of which Loan the notes to be now issued will form a part. All the conditions which apply to notes of *The Four Per Cent. Loan of 1865* will apply to the notes to be now issued.

3. Tenders for the whole or any part of the said amount of Two Hundred and Fifty Lakhs of Rupees will be received by the Comptroller General from this date to noon of Tuesday, the 14th August 1883. Tenders must be in sums of 500 Rupees or multiples of 500 Rupees.

4. Each tender must be addressed, in the form annexed to this Notification, to the Comptroller General, Calcutta, and enclosed in a closed cover, superscribed "*Tender for the Four Per Cent. Loan, 1883.*" If the tenderer is not resident in India, he must name an agent resident in India to whom a letter of allotment may be issued if any part of the loan is allotted to such tenderer.

5. Each tender must be accompanied by a receipt from one of the Banks of Bengal, Madras, or Bombay, or one of their Branches, or from an Officer in charge of some public Treasury, or by a cheque drawn in favour of the Comptroller General on a Bank in Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, or by* Government Promissory Notes, standing in the name of or endorsed to the tenderer or the person making the deposit, for not less than one-hundredth, or, if the tender

* It is particularly requested that such Promissory Notes may NOT be endorsed to the Comptroller General.

be for less than Five Lakhs of Rupees, then for not less than one-fiftieth part of the tender. If the allotment is not fully taken up, this deposit of one or two per centum will be forfeited; and if one or more Government Promissory Notes have been deposited, such note or notes will be appropriated by the Government and cancelled; otherwise, if the deposit is in cash, it will be either refunded to the tenderer after his tender has been completely paid up, or, on his application, taken in part payment, completing the amount due upon his tender. A cash deposit may, after acceptance of the tender in support of which it is made, be replaced by a Government Promissory Note, as aforesaid.

6. The rate at which a tender is made must not contain a fraction of an anna: if a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

7. The rate at which each tender is made must be specified in rupees or rupees and annas: a tender in which no rate is thus specified, but a subscription is offered in some other terms, as, for example, at the recorded minimum, or at some specified percentage in addition to the recorded minimum, or at the average of the accepted tenders, will be rejected as null and void.

8. The minimum rate at which tenders will be accepted will be recorded under the signature of the Comptroller General, and, before the tenders are opened, placed upon the table in a sealed envelope, but will not be declared unless some tender is rejected only because it is below the recorded minimum.

9. Tenders will be opened, publicly, by the Comptroller General at the Currency Office, No. 1, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, at noon on Tuesday, the 14th August 1883; but the contents of the tenders will not be disclosed otherwise than as provided in clause 11.

10. Tenders at the recorded minimum rate, and at rates above the recorded minimum rate, will be accepted in the order of the rates tendered, beginning with the highest rate; the amount allotted at the lowest rate at which tenders are accepted, will be divided amongst those who have tendered at this rate, in proportion, as nearly as may be found convenient, to the amounts of their tenders: provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable on any tender is less than Rs50.

11. To each tenderer (or to his agent) whose tender is accepted in whole or in part such number of allotment-certificates as may be necessary to make up the aggregate amount allotted to him, will be issued as soon as possible after the 14th August 1883; and an alphabetical list of the names of those to whom such allotment-certificates are issued will be posted, for general information, at the Head Offices of Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay.

12. If the allotment made on any tender is less than Rs3,000, then the whole of the allotment-certificates will be made payable upon Tuesday, September 25th, 1883.

Otherwise the whole amount of each allotment will be divided into three instalments, as follows:—

Instalment I—As near as convenient to 35 per cent., but not exceeding 35 per cent., payable upon Tuesday, August 28th, 1883:

Instalment II—As near as convenient to 35 per cent., but not exceeding 35 per cent., payable upon Tuesday, September 25th, 1883:

Instalment III—The balance, payable upon Saturday, October 20th, 1883 and allotment-certificates will be issued for each instalment separately.

The words "as near as convenient" refer to the necessity for making each instalment an exact multiple of Rs100.

13. Any allotment certificate will, on application to the Comptroller General, be exchanged for an equivalent amount of allotment-certificates of smaller denominations, provided that if any payment is recorded upon the cancelled certificate, it can be taken against, and recorded upon, only one of the certificates issued in exchange.

14. Payment of any allotment-certificate may be made to the account of the Government in the Head Office of one of the Banks of Bengal, Madras, or

Bombay, or in any Branch of these Banks, or into any Public Treasury or Treasuries in India which may be named in the tender in respect of which it was issued. Receipts for such payments will be given by the Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, or their Branches, or by the Officers in charge of the Government Treasuries at which payment is made, by encasement upon the relative certificate.

15. (a) When any allotment-certificate is fully paid up, the holder will, on presenting it duly receipted at the place where it was paid, obtain from the Public Debt Office, Calcutta, Promissory Notes of such values as he may desire (each note being in even hundreds and not less than Rs500), bearing interest from November 1st, 1883, and he will also receive interest at four per cent. per annum from the dates on which he may have made payment till the last day of October 1883.

(b) Or he may, at his option, by paying interest at the said rate from 1st May 1883, to the dates on which he may have made payment, obtain Promissory Notes as above, bearing interest from 1st May 1883.

16. The holder of a paid-up allotment-certificate may also, on special application, obtain, on the same terms and conditions as are mentioned in section 15, clause (a), Promissory Notes with coupons attached, or stock certificates (Form B) with coupons attached, and payable to bearer, in accordance with the Loan Notification of this Department, dated 27th June 1881 (*i.e.*, *The Four Per Cent. Loan of 1881*, forming part of *The Four Per Cent. Loan of 1st May 1865*). In such cases the first coupon issued will be that which falls due on 1st May 1884.

By Order,

D. M. BARBOUR,

*Secretary to the Government of India,
Department of Finance and Commerce*

FORM A OF PROMISSORY NOTE (see Clause 2).

Fort William, the 1st of May 1865.

<i>Promissory Note</i>	<i>Government Rupees</i>	<i>at four per cent.</i>
<i>No.</i>		<i>of 1865.</i>

The Governor General of India in Council does hereby acknowledge to have received from the sum of Government Rupees Five Hundred as a loan to the Secretary of State in Council for India, and does hereby promise, for and on behalf of the said Secretary of State in Council, to repay the said loan, by paying the said sum of Government Rupees Five Hundred, to the said

his Executors, or Administrators, or his or their Order, on demand, at the General Treasury at Fort William, after the expiration of Three Months' Notice of Payment, to be given by the Governor General of India in Council, in the *Government Gazette*, and to pay the interest accruing on the said sum of Government Rupees Five Hundred from the 1st November 1883 (Eighty-three), at the rate of four per cent. per annum, by half-yearly payments, at the General Treasury of Fort William, to the said

, his Executors, or Administrators, or his or their Order, until the expiration of three months after such notice of payment as aforesaid, when the amount of interest due will be payable with the principal, and (such notice being considered as equivalent to a tender of payment at the period appointed for the discharge of this note) all further interest shall cease.

FORM B OF COUPONED CERTIFICATE.

India Four Per Cent. Rupee Loan, 1865.

Redeemable at any time after three months' notice in the "Gazette of India."
Certificate

R 000

No.

This is to certify that the bearer of this certificate is entitled, under the Notification of the Government of India of the 27th June 1881, to Government Rupees India Four Per Cent. Rupee Loan, 1865, payable Three Months after Notice, which may be published in the *Gazette of India* at any time.

No.

R

Calcutta. 1st November 1881.

The coupons attached to this Certificate, as well as the principal sum herein named, are payable to bearer at the Government Treasury at Calcutta only.

FORM C OF TENDER (see Clause 4).

I, *A. B.*, hereby tender for Rupees (X) of *The Four Per Cent. Loan, 1883*, advertised in the Notification published in the *Gazette of India Extraordinary*, dated the 13th July 1883, and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions notified, at the rate of Rupees (Y) annas (Z) for every hundred rupees allotted to me.

I enclose a *deposit receipt** for Rupees (XX), and engage, if my offer be accepted, to pay to the account of the Government at the Bank of†

* Or Cheque or Government Promissory Note.

† Here enter the name of Bank, Branch Bank or Treasury.

(or at the† Branch of the

; or into the Public Treasury at† , as the case may be) —

The first instalment, not exceeding 35 per cent., on or before Tuesday, 28th August 1883.

The second instalment, not exceeding 35 per cent., on or before Tuesday, 25th September 1883.

The balance, on or before Saturday, October 20th, 1883.

Or, if the amount allotted to me be less than Rs. 3,000, then the whole amount on or before Tuesday, 25th September 1883.

‡ Here insert *C. D.*'s address, which must be in India. This paragraph should only be inserted if *A. B.* does not reside in India, or if, residing in India, he wishes the allotment communicated to an agent.

Any allotment made to me may be communicated to *C. D.* at ‡

NOTE (1)—*A separate tender must be made at each rate tendered. The rate tendered should be the whole amount per centum, not the premium or discount; thus, "One hundred and two," or "One hundred," or "Ninety-nine;" not "Two per cent. premium," or "Par," or "One per cent. discount."*

NOTIFICATION BY THE COMPTROLLER GENERAL.

The Comptroller General requests the attention of tenderers to the following arrangements:—

Filling up Tenders.

(1) They are requested to use only the printed forms of tender, which will be available at his Office and at the Currency Office, on application to the Durwan on duty,—at all the Provincial Account Offices, and at the Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay: and will also be supplied to the principal Treasuries.

(2) If the deposit is in the form of Promissory Notes or of Currency Notes, their number should be quoted in detail in the tender.

Presentation of Tenders.

(3) For all tenders presented to him in his Office upon the last fixed day, or the two days preceding it, he will give the bearer a receipt bearing a number, and initialled by himself or an assistant specially deputed for the purpose.

Return of deposit in case of non-acceptance.

(4) The reverse of this receipt is a form in which, in the event of the tender not being accepted, the tenderer may give to the Comptroller General a receipt for the deposit accompanying it. This form should, on the third day after the opening of the tenders, be filled up, signed with the same signature as the tender, and be presented at the Office of the Comptroller General. The deposit will then be returned to the bearer, in exchange for the receipt.

(5) Deposit upon tenders presented personally, as described in No. 3 above, will be returned only in this way, and will not be sent by post, or otherwise. Deposits upon other unsuccessful tenders will be returned by post, or by the hands of a clerk.

Accepted Tenders.

(6) It will be observed that instead of the hitherto-used form of allotment letter, the Comptroller General will issue allotment certificates to successful tenderers. These certificates will be for the following amounts Rs. 500, Rs. 1,000, Rs. 2,000, Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000, Rs. 20,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1,00,000, making up the full value accepted; and will be, substantially, of the following form:—

This is to certify that, in accordance with the terms of Notification No. 2050, dated 13th July 1883 (Gazette of India Extraordinary, dated 13th July 1883), the above-named tenderer has engaged to take up Rs. 2,000 of the 4 per cent. loan of 1883, at the rate above mentioned, on or before September 25th, 1883, and that on the said payment being completed, he is entitled, on endorsing and delivering up this certificate, to receive a promissory note or notes or stock certificate of the Government of India for Rs. 2,000, bearing interest from November 1st, 1883.

CALCUTTA,
13th July 1883.

J. WESTLAND,
Comptroller General.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

N^o 28. }

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1883.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART II.—Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, Administrator General, Paper Currency Dept., Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Supdt. of Government Printing, and other Government Officers; Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices.

PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General :—

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PART V.—Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22 :—

The Native Passenger Ships Bill, 1883.

The Rangoon Street Tramways Bill, 1883.

The Protection of Inventions Bill, 1883.

SUPPLEMENT No. 28.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.—MEDICAL.

Simla, the 9th July 1883.

No. 229.—The services of Brigade Surgeon J. Brake, Civil Surgeon of Nagpur, are, at his own request, replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 25th June 1883.

A. MACKENZIE,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—POLITICAL.

Simla, the 11th July, 1883.

No. 1772 G.—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General

in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. J. Frame as Vice-Consul for Denmark, at Bassein, *vice* Mr. A. Philippi, resigned.

JUDICIAL.

The 7th July, 1883.

No. 1883 I.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 4 and 6 of Act XXI of 1879 (The Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the officer holding for the time being the office of Commissioner of Rohilkhand and Agent of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces for Rampur, provided that such officer be a European British subject, to be a Justice of the Peace within the territories of the Nawab of Rampur.

C. GRANT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 13th July 1883.

No. 2050.—The Governor General in Council has determined to borrow Two Hundred and Fifty Lakhs of Rupees, being the amount required for the public service.

The following Notification is therefore published :—

FOUR PER CENT. LOAN.

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council has resolved to borrow Two Hundred and Fifty Lakhs of Rupees for the public service in the following manner.

2. Promissory Notes will be issued for the said amount in Form A annexed to this Notification, being the form of the notes of *The Four Per Cent. Loan of 1865*, of which Loan the notes to be now issued will form a part. All the conditions which apply to notes of *The Four Per Cent. Loan of 1865* will apply to the notes to be now issued.

3. Tenders for the whole or any part of the said amount of Two Hundred and Fifty Lakhs of Rupees will be received by the Comptroller General from this date to noon of Tuesday, the 14th August 1883. Tenders must be in sums of 500 Rupees or multiples of 500 Rupees.

4. Each tender must be addressed, in the form annexed to this Notification, to the Comptroller General, Calcutta, and enclosed in a closed cover, superscribed "*Tender for the Four Per Cent. Loan, 1883.*" If the tenderer is not resident in India, he must name an agent resident in India to whom a letter of allotment may be issued if any part of the loan is allotted to such tenderer.

5. Each tender must be accompanied by a receipt from one of the Banks of Bengal, Madras, or Bombay, or one of their Branches, or from an Officer in charge of some public Treasury, or by a cheque drawn in favour of the Comptroller General on a Bank in Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, or by* Government Promissory Notes, standing in the name of or endorsed to the tenderer or the person making the deposit, for not less than one-hundredth, or, if the tender be for less than Five Lakhs of Rupees, then for not less than one-fiftieth part of the tender. If the allotment is not fully taken up, this deposit of one or two per centum will be forfeited; and if one or more Government Promissory Notes have been deposited, such note or notes will be appropriated by the Government and cancelled; otherwise, if the deposit is in cash, it will be either refunded to the tenderer after his tender has been completely paid up, or, on his application, taken in part payment, completing the amount due upon his tender. A cash deposit may, after acceptance of the tender in support of which it is made, be replaced by a Government Promissory note, as aforesaid.

6. The rate at which a tender is made must not contain a fraction of an anna: if a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

7. The rate at which each tender is made must be specified in rupees or rupees and annas: a tender in which no rate is thus specified, but a subscription is offered in some other terms, as, for example, at the recorded minimum, or at some specified percentage in addition to the recorded minimum, or at the average of the accepted tenders, will be rejected as null and void.

8. The minimum rate at which tenders will be accepted will be recorded under the signature of the Comptroller General, and, before the tenders are opened, placed upon the table in a sealed envelope, but will not be declared unless some tender is rejected only because it is below the recorded minimum.

9. Tenders will be opened, publicly, by the Comptroller General at the Currency Office, No. 1, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, at noon on Tuesday, the

* It is particularly requested that such Promissory Notes may NOT be endorsed to the Comptroller General.

14th August 1883; but the contents of the tenders will not be disclosed otherwise than as provided in clause 11.

10. Tenders at the recorded minimum rate, and at rates above the recorded minimum rate, will be accepted in the order of the rates tendered, beginning with the highest rate; the amount allotted at the lowest rate at which tenders are accepted, will be divided amongst those who have tendered at this rate, in proportion, as nearly as may be found convenient, to the amounts of their tenders: provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable on any tender is less than Rs50.

11. To each tenderer (or to his agent) whose tender is accepted in whole or in part such number of allotment-certificates as may be necessary to make up the aggregate amount allotted to him, will be issued as soon as possible after the 14th August 1883; and an alphabetical list of the names of those to whom such allotment-certificates are issued will be posted, for general information, at the Head Offices of Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay.

12. If the allotment made on any tender is less than Rs3,000, then the whole of the allotment-certificates will be made payable upon Tuesday, September 25th, 1883.

Otherwise the whole amount of each allotment will be divided into three instalments, as follows:—

Instalment I—As near as convenient to 35 per cent., but not exceeding 35 per cent., payable upon Tuesday, August 28th, 1883:

Instalment II—As near as convenient to 35 per cent., but not exceeding 35 per cent., payable upon Tuesday, September 25th, 1883:

Instalment III—The balance, payable upon Saturday, October 20th, 1883: and allotment-certificates will be issued for each instalment separately.

The words “as near as convenient” refer to the necessity for making each instalment an exact multiple of Rs500.

13. Any allotment-certificate will, on application to the Comptroller General, be exchanged for an equivalent amount of allotment-certificates of smaller denominations, provided that if any payment is recorded upon the cancelled certificate, it can be taken against, and recorded upon, only one of the certificates issued in exchange.

14. Payment of any allotment-certificate may be made to the account of the Government in the Head Office of one of the Banks of Bengal, Madras, or Bombay, or in any Branch of these Banks, or into any Public Treasury or Treasuries in India which may be named in the tender in respect of which it was issued. Receipts for such payments will be given by the Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, or their Branches, or by the Officers in charge of the Government Treasuries at which payment is made, by encasement upon the relative certificate.

15. (a) When any allotment-certificate is fully paid up, the holder will, on presenting it duly receipted at the place where it was paid, obtain from the Public Debt Office, Calcutta, Promissory Notes of such values as he may desire (each note being in even hundreds and not less than Rs500), bearing interest from November 1st, 1883, and he will also receive interest at four per cent. per annum from the dates on which he may have made payment till the last day of October 1883.

(b) Or he may, at his option, by paying interest at the said rate from 1st May 1883, to the dates on which he may have made payment, obtain Promissory Notes as above, bearing interest from 1st May 1883.

16. The holder of a paid-up allotment-certificate may also, on special application, obtain, on the same terms and conditions as are mentioned in section 15, clause (a), Promissory Notes with coupons attached, or stock certificates (Form B) with coupons attached, and payable to bearer, in accordance with the Loan Notification of this Department, dated 27th June 1881 (*i.e.*, *The Four Per Cent. Loan of 1881*, forming part of *The Four Per Cent. Loan of 1st May 1865*). In such cases the first coupon issued will be that which falls due on 1st May 1884.

FORM A OF PROMISSORY NOTE—(see Clause 2).

Fort William, the 1st of May 1865.

Promissory Note

Government Rupees

at four per cent.

No.

of 1865.

The Governor General of India in Council does hereby acknowledge to have received from

the sum of Government Rupees Five Hundred as a loan to the Secretary of State in Council for India, and does hereby promise, for and on behalf of the said Secretary of State in Council, to repay the said loan, by paying the said sum of Government Rupees Five Hundred to the said

his Executors, or Administrators, or his or their Order, on demand, at the General Treasury at Fort William, after the expiration of Three Months' Notice of Payment, to be given by the Governor General of India in Council, in the *Government Gazette*, and to pay the interest accruing on the said sum of Government Rupees Five Hundred from the 1st November 1853 (Eighty-three), at the rate of four per cent. per annum, by half-yearly payments, at the General Treasury of Fort William, to the said

, his Executors, or Administrators, or his or their Order, until the expiration of Three Months after such notice of payment as aforesaid, when the amount of interest due will be payable with the principal, and (such notice being considered as equivalent to a tender of payment at the period appointed for the discharge of this note) all further interest shall cease.

FORM B OF COUPONED CERTIFICATE.

India Four Per Cent. Rupee Loan, 1865.

Redeemable at any time after three months' notice in the "Gazette of India."

Certificate

R 000

No.

This is to certify that the bearer of this certificate is entitled, under the Notification of the Government of India of the 27th June 1851, to Government Rupees India Four Per Cent. Rupee Loan, 1865, payable Three Months after Notice, which may be published in the *Gazette of India* at any time.

No.

R

Calcutta, 1st November 1851.

The coupons attached to this Certificate, as well as the principal sum herein named, are payable to bearer at the Government Treasury at Calcutta only.

FORM C OF TENDER—(see Clause 4).

I, *A. B.*, hereby tender for Rupees (X) of *The Four Per Cent. Loan, 1853*, advertised in the Notification published in the *Gazette of India Extraordinary*, dated the 13th July 1853, and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions notified, at the rate of Rupees (Y) annas (Z) for every hundred rupees allotted to me.

I enclose a *deposit receipt** for Rupees (XX), and engage, if my offer be accepted, to pay to the account of the Government at the Bank of†

* Or Cheque or Government Promissory Note.

(or at the†

Branch of the

† Here enter the name of Bank, Bank of†

; or into the Public Treasury at†

Branch Bank or Treasury.

, as the case may be) —

The first instalment, not exceeding 35 per cent., on or before Tuesday, 28th August 1853.

The second instalment, not exceeding 35 per cent., on or before Tuesday, 25th September 1853.

The balance, on or before Saturday, October 20th, 1853.

Or, if the amount allotted to me be less than Rs. 3,000, then the whole amount on or before Tuesday, 25th September 1853.

‡ Here insert C. D.'s address, which must be in India. This paragraph should only be inserted if A. B. does not reside in India, or if, residing in India, he wishes the allotment communicated to an agent.

Any allotment made to me may be communicated to C. D. at ‡

NOTE (1).—A separate tender must be made at each rate tendered. The rate tendered should be the whole amount per centum, not the premium or discount; thus, "One hundred and two," or "One hundred," or "Ninety-nine"; not "Two per cent. premium," or "Par," or "One per cent. discount."

By order of the Governor General of India in Council,

D. M. BARBOUR,

Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 2071.—Mr. E. S. Byrne, while holding the office of Deputy Accountant General, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, was absent on privilege leave from the 17th May to the 29th June 1883, inclusive.

No. 2077.—*Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 30th June 1883, published as required by Section 27 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882.*

CIRCLES OF ISSUE.	Whole amount of Notes in circulation.	RESERVE IN SILVER COIN AND BULLION.		
		Coin.	Bullion.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta ...	6,19,73,400	1,34,55,272	9,85,277	1,44,40,549
Allahabad ...	81,71,225	58,01,950	...	58,01,950
Lahore ...	73,53,110	72,83,910	...	72,83,910
Bombay ...	3,18,93,040	2,08,45,804	10,40,216	2,79,40,020
Kurrachee ...	31,19,000	28,48,145	29,000	29,17,145
Madras ...	1,40,96,395	98,14,339	8,40,000	1,06,84,590
Calcutt ...	11,92,450	10,90,110	...	10,90,110
Total ...	13,01,04,570	6,72,60,111	28,91,194	7,91,51,604
Deduct amount received at Calcutta but not paid at Lahore...				50,000
				7,91,01,604
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of Rs. 6,25,37,700 held under Section 19 of the Act				5,99,99,998
GRAND TOTAL ...				13,01,01,570

D. M. BARBOUR,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 13th July, 1883.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 398.—STAFF CORPS.—

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant G. J. Younghusband, Leicestershire Regiment, Squadron Officer, (Queen's Own) Corps of Guides,—5th October, 1880.

No. 399.—BRIGADE STAFF.—

Captain (Brevet Major) F. C. Burton, Bengal S. C., Squadron Commander, 1st Bengal Cavalry, Officiating Brigade Major, to be a Brigade Major on the Establishment, *vice* Major A. L'E. H. Holmes. Dated 15th July, 1883.

No. 400.—COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.—

Lieutenant B. W. Cracroft, Bengal S. C., Wing Officer, 11th Native Infantry, to be a Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, on probation, with effect from the 25th June, 1883.

No. 401.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.—

1st Punjab Infantry.

Lieutenant S. W. Jervis, Wing Officer, 4th Punjab Infantry, to be Wing Officer and Quartermaster, *vice* Captain L. R. H. D. Campbell, appointed Officiating Wing Commander, 6th Punjab Infantry.

2nd Punjab Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. C. Codrington, Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command, to be Commandant, *vice* Colonel H. Tyndall, c.B., who vacates.

Major C. K. Mackinnon, Officiating Commandant, 5th Punjab Infantry, to be Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel E. C. Codrington, but to continue to officiate as Commandant, 5th Punjab Infantry, until further orders.

Colonel W. C. Chowne, Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command, 6th Punjab Infantry, and Officiating Commandant, 2nd Punjab Infantry, to continue to officiate as Commandant, 2nd Punjab Infantry, during the absence on furlough of Lieutenant-Colonel E. C. Codrington, or until further orders.

Major J. Finnis, Wing Commander, 5th Punjab Infantry, to continue to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, 2nd Punjab Infantry, during the period Major C. K. Mackinnon may officiate as Commandant, 5th Punjab Infantry, or until further orders.

Dated 1st April, 1883.

6th Punjab Infantry.

Captain L. R. H. D. Campbell, Wing Officer, 1st Punjab Infantry, to be Officiating Wing Commander, *vice* Major T. F. Bruce, Officiating 2nd-in-Command, and until the return from furlough of Major A. N. Sandilands.

FURLOUGH.

No. 402.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Lieutenant-Colonel B. Cracroft, Bengal S. C., Squadron Commander and 2nd-in-Command, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, (p. a.) for two years, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868. (This cancels the furlough granted to him in G. G. O. No. 159 of 1883.)

Major T. J. Quin, General List, Infantry, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, (p. a.) for 213 days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Deputy Surgeon-General W. B. Beatson, M.D., (m. c.) for 183 days,—the period up to the 20th December, 1883, under G. G. O. No. 572 of 1876, and the remaining period under rules IX and XV of the regulations of 1868.

No. 403.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 77 of 1883, Lieutenant J. Strachey, Bengal S. C., Wing Officer, 11th Native Infantry, has been granted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India furlough (m. c.) for 243 days, under the ruling on rule VI of the regulations of 1875, with effect from the 18th March, 1883.

No. 404.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Major D. W. Inglis, General List, Infantry, (m. c.) for six months.

Captain H. M. Briscoe, Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for six months.

Conductor J. Key, Ordnance Department, (m. c.) for four months.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 405.—The following extract is published for general information :—

“*London Gazette*,” dated the 12th June, 1883, page 3039.

“INDIA OFFICE;
12th June, 1883.

The Queen has approved of the following Promotions among the Officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces made by the Governments in India :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major William Francis Badgley. Dated 4th April, 1883.

Major Francis William Grant. Dated 20th April, 1883.

Major Francis Newland Martin Maynard. Dated 20th April, 1883.

To be Majors.

Captain and Brevet Major George Masson Abbott. Dated 31st March, 1883.

Captain Alfred Nimmo Sandilands. Dated 31st March, 1883.

BENGAL ARMY.

Cavalry.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Francis Cosby Rochfort. Dated 4th April, 1883.

* * * *

ERRATUM.

The surname of the Officer of Bengal Staff Corps promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the *London Gazette* of the 11th May last is *Ollivant*, and not *Olivant*, as stated in the *Gazette*.”

PENSIONS.

No. 406.—SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

Senior Apothecary James Winn is transferred to the Pension establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 407.—WARRANT OFFICERS—

Conductor George Brady, Ordnance Department, Hyderabad Contingent, to be a Deputy Assistant Commissary.

No. 408.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

6th Punjab Infantry.

Subadar Narain Singh to be Subadar-Major, *vice* Jani Khan, invalided; Havildar Ghulam Mahomed to be Jemadar, *vice* Devi Singh, promoted,—1st May, 1883.

G. CHESNEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 9th July, 1883.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that report of the death of the undermentioned Commissioned Officer, on the date specified, was received in the Military Department between the 29th May and 8th July, 1883 :—

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Army Medical Department	Surgeon C. M. Johnston	17th June, 1883	Cherat	...	...

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from the 21st May to the 8th July, 1883.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
Indian Military Service.					Rs. A. P.		
George Wallace (a)	Conductor	Public Works Department.	26th April, 1883	Intestate	338 5 8	...	...

(a)—Wife—Anelia Martha Wallace.
Children—Alice Maud Mabel Wallace, Catherine Elinor Blanche Wallace, Florence Harriette Ada Wallace, Charlotte Wright Lincoln Wallace, Marie Louise Wallace.
Mother—Mrs. Harriette Wallace.
9, St. Marks Road, Camberwell New Road, London.

E. H. H. COLLEN,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 10th July 1883.

No. 169.—Pundit Premnath, Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade, temporary rank, is transferred from the Punjab Northern State Railway to the Indus Valley State Railway.

The 12th July, 1883.

No. 170.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No.

84, dated 6th April 1883, Mr. C. M. Davies, of the State Railway Locomotive Department in Class II of the Revenue Scale, is placed permanently at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, and Mr. C. E. Cardew, of the State Railway Locomotive Department in Class III of the Revenue Scale, is transferred from the establishment under the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, to that under the Director General of Railways.

W. S. TREVOR, *Colonel, R.E.,*

Secy. to the Govt. of India



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1883.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making
Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 20th June, 1883, and was referred to a Select Committee on the 27th idem :—

No. 15 of 1883.

A Bill to amend the Native Passenger Ships Act, 1876.

1876. WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Native Passenger Ships Act, 1876, with a view to provide for the better regulation of the passenger traffic between British India and ports in the Red Sea; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title. 1. This Act may be called the Native Passenger Ships Act, 1883;

Commencement. and it shall come into force on such day as the Governor General in Council directs by notification in the *Gazette of India*.

1876. 2. After clause (c) of section 11 of the Native Passenger Ships Act, 1876, the following clause shall be added :—

“(c) in the case of any ship sailing to any port in the Red Sea, that she is propelled principally by steam, and, if she is carrying more than one hundred passengers being Natives of Asia or Africa, that she has on board a medical officer licensed in accordance with rules to be made under this Act.”

3. For section twenty-six of the same Act, the following section shall be substituted :—

“26. In the case of every ship sailing from any port in British India to any port in the Red Sea, the officer whose duty it is to

grant the clearance unless and until the owner, agent or master of the ship and two sureties resident in British India have executed in favour of the Secretary of State for India in Council a joint and several bond, for the sum of Rs. 5,000, conditioned—

“(a) that the ship shall touch at Aden on the outward voyage and there obtain a clean bill of health, and shall do the same on the homeward voyage if the ship continues to carry more than sixty passengers; and

“(b) that the master and medical officer (if any) of the ship shall comply with on the outward voyage, and also on the homeward voyage if the ship continues to carry more than sixty passengers, the provisions of this Act and of such rules relating to ships sailing between ports in British India and ports in the Red Sea as the Governor General in Council may, from time to time, make under section forty-six.”

4. In section twenty-seven of the same Act, for the word “thirty” the word “sixty” shall be substituted.

5. To section twenty-eight of the same Act the following words shall be added :—“and the authority empowered to grant the clearance may refuse to grant a bill of health in the case of any ship on board of which the requirements of the rules made under section 46 are not complied with.”

6. After section twenty-eight of the same Act, the following sections shall be added :—

“28A. Every ship sailing from or to any port in British India to or from any port in the Red Sea and carrying more than one hundred passengers being Natives of Asia or Africa shall have on board a medical officer licensed in accordance with rules to be made under this Act.

“28B. Every ship sailing from or to any port in British India to or from any port in the Red Sea shall be propelled principally by

"28C. (1) The Governor General in Council

Power for Governor General in Council to issue notification requiring medical inspection in case of certain passengers.

may, from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, direct that no passenger of such class as may be specified in the notification shall be received on board any ship sailing from any port in British India to any port in the Red Sea unless and until he has obtained a certificate from a medical officer to be appointed by the Local Government in this behalf, to the effect that he has been examined by that officer and is not suffering from any dangerously infectious or contagious disease, and is in a fit state of health to undertake the voyage to the port in the Red Sea for which he is bound.

(2) The Governor General in Council may cancel or alter, either in whole or in part, any notification which may at any time be issued under this section.

Addition of new sections after section 38 of same Act.

7. After section thirty-eight of the same Act, the following sections shall be added:—

"38A. If the master of any such ship as is referred to in section twenty-seven, or any medical officer in charge of any such ship, wilfully breaks, or omits or neglects to obey, any rule with regard to those ships made under section forty-six, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with both.

"38B. If any ship sailing from or to any port in British India to or from any port in the Red Sea and carrying more than one

Penalty on master of certain ships sailing without medical officer.

hundred passengers has not on board a medical officer as required by section 28A, the master of the ship shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with both.

"38C. The owner and master of any ship sailing from or to any port in British India to or from any port in the Red Sea and not principally propelled by steam shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with imprisonment which may extend to three months, or with both.

"38D. If the master of any ship, while a notification under section 28C is in force, knowingly receives on board his ship any person in contravention of that notification, he shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees for each person so received, or with both."

8. After clause (b) of section forty-six of the same Act, the following clause shall be added:—

"(bb) the licensing and appointment of medical officers in cases where they are required, under this Act, to be carried"; and after clause (c) of the same section the following clauses shall be added:—

"(cc) the functions of the master, medical officer (if any) and other officers of the ship during the voyage;

"(ccc) the access of intermediate or between decks passengers to the upper deck.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE object of this Bill is to amend the Native Passenger Ships Act, VIII of 1876, with a view to provide for the better regulation of the pilgrim traffic between British India and Arabia. This traffic has formed the subject of correspondence between the Secretary of State, the Government of India and the various local maritime Governments in India. A careful consideration has brought the Government to the conclusion that the importance of the pilgrim traffic makes its detailed regulation imperative, and that, to secure uniformity of procedure, and thereby avoid the friction which must inevitably follow divergence between rules separately framed by different States, it is desirable that, in all the more important points, a common understanding should be come to among the Governments who are chiefly interested in the proper management of that traffic. The establishment of a practical coincidence between the general provisions of the local Turkish regulations and those of the law of India—the country which at present furnishes the largest number of pilgrims to the Hedjaz—can only be effected by diplomatic correspondence between the British and Turkish Governments. But, since experience has shown that the provisions of the Indian law as it at present stands are insufficient to meet the peculiar exigencies of this traffic, and that in some respects they require revision, it seems desirable, before attempting to bring about an assimilation of the British and Turkish laws, to make such amendments of our own law as are necessary to put it in a satisfactory state.

2. The Indian law on this subject is contained partly in the provisions of the Native Passenger Ships Act, 1876, and partly in those of the rules framed under that Act. With a view to the amendment of the latter, the Government of India has already submitted to the Secretary of State a copy of a draft set of rules, which have been framed on the model of those regulating the transport of emigrants from India to the English and French colonies, and which it proposes to issue under the Native Passenger Ships Act, 1876, as rules regulating the conveyance of Native passengers between the ports of India and of the Hedjaz. With a view to the amendment of the former, the present Bill has been prepared.

3. Section 2 adds to section 11 of the Native Passenger Ships Act, 1876, a provision requiring the certificate given under that section to contain in the case of a ship sailing to the Red Sea a declaration that she is propelled principally by steam, and when the ship carries more than 100 Native passengers a declaration that she has on board a licensed medical

officer. The effect of this will be that such ships will not be able to obtain a port-clearance (see section 9) unless they comply with these requirements.

4. Section 3 amends section 26 of the Act, by requiring the bond given under that section to be conditioned for the observance of the provisions of the Act and of such rules with regard to Native passenger ships sailing to the Red Sea as the Governor General in Council may make under section 46 of the Act. The object of this amendment is to enable the Government of India to enforce the observance of its rules beyond the limits of its jurisdiction.

5. The substitution (by section 4 of the Bill) of 60 for 30 as the number of passengers which must be on board a ship in order that section 27 of the Act may apply follows as a necessary consequence of the provision that all ships are to be propelled by steam (see section 2 of the Act).

6. Section 5 empowers the authorities at Aden to refuse a bill of health to a ship if the requirements of the rules are not complied with.

7. The sections (28A, 28B and 28C) which section 6 adds to the Act require every ship sailing to or from the Red Sea and carrying more than 100 Native passengers to have a licensed medical officer, and every Native passenger ship sailing to or from the Red Sea to be propelled principally by steam, and empower the Governor General in Council to issue a notification directing that no passenger of such description as may be specified in the notification shall be received on board any such ship until he has obtained a certificate from a prescribed medical officer certifying that he is not suffering from any infectious or contagious disease, and is in a fit state of health to proceed to the port to which he intends to proceed.

With regard to section 28A, the Government has no doubt that the presence of a medical officer on board will serve to diminish many of the hardships from which pilgrims now suffer, especially if he is by rule made responsible for seeing that the sanitary and dietary arrangements on board are properly managed, and if he is liable to be disqualified for any breach of duty on his own part. It may not always be possible to secure Muhammadan medical men for this service, but endeavours will be made to supply officers of that persuasion in preference to others. Section 28B speaks for itself. Section 28C may have to be enforced, at the instance of the European powers, as a precaution against the possible introduction of epidemic disease by Indian pilgrims into Arabia.

8. Section 7 imposes penalties for breaches of the requirements of the Bill.

9. Lastly, by section 8, certain words are added to section 46 of the Act to enable the Governor General in Council to make rules to regulate the licensing of medical officers and the functions of those officers and of the officers of the ship generally, and ensure to the passengers free access to the upper deck.

The 20th June, 1883.

C. P. ILBERT.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 20th June, 1883, and was referred to a Select Committee on the 27th idem:—

No. 16 OF 1883.

Note.—B. B. in the margin of this Bill refers to the Bill submitted by the Chief Commissioner.

A Bill to authorize the making and to regulate the working of Street Tramways in Rangoon.

WHEREAS the Municipal Committee of the Town of Rangoon, by an agreement dated the 22nd day of June, 1882, a copy whereof is set forth in the schedule annexed to this Act, granted, for the considerations therein expressed, to John William Darwood, his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, hereinafter called the grantee, the right to construct, maintain and use a tramway or tramways in Rangoon upon the terms subject to the conditions and in the manner mentioned in the said agreement, but the said agreement was made subject to the confirmation thereof by the Chief Commissioner of British Burma and to the recognition thereof by an Act of the Governor General in Council;

and whereas the said agreement was, on the 13th day of November, 1882, confirmed by the Chief Commissioner of British Burma; and it is now expedient to recognise and give effect to it, subject to the provisions and limitations hereinafter contained; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

A.—Preliminary.

1. This Act may be called the Rangoon Tramways Act, 1883;

Short title. and it shall come into force
Commencement. at once.

Definitions. 2. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context—

“Committee” means the Committee for the town of Rangoon appointed under the British Burma Municipal Act, 1874.

“Tramway,” means a tramway, or any part of a tramway, or any siding, turnout, connection, line or track belonging to a tramway.

“Street” means the way of any street, road, thoroughfare, passage or place along or across

which any tramway authorised by this Act is or is intended to be laid, and includes the surface soil and subsoil of any such street, and the footway and drains of any such street, and any bridge, culvert or causeway forming part of any such street.

B.—Powers of Grantee generally.

3. Subject to the provisions of this Act, and to the terms and conditions of the said agreement so far as the same are not inconsistent with this Act, the grantee may make, maintain and use any of the tramways for the construction, maintenance and use of which provision is made in the said agreement:

Provided that any such tramway shall not be opened for public traffic until it has been inspected and certified by the engineer to the Committee to be fit for such traffic.

C.—Construction and Maintenance of Tramways and of Streets on which they are laid.

4. Subject to the terms and conditions of the said agreement, the grantee may, from time to time, for the purpose of constructing, maintaining or renewing any tramway under this Act, open and break up any street, and therein or thereon lay sleepers and rails, and repair, alter or remove the same; and may, for the purposes aforesaid, do in and on any such street all other acts which may, from time to time, be necessary for constructing, maintaining or renewing the tramway.

Provided that he shall not, without the consent of the Committee, open or break up at any one time a greater length than one hundred yards of any street which does not exceed a quarter of a mile in length; and in the case of any street exceeding a quarter of a mile in length, he shall leave an interval of at least a quarter of a mile between any two places at which he may open or break up the street, and shall not open or break up at any such place a greater length than one hundred yards.

5. The grantee shall, at his own expense, at all times maintain and keep the tramways and all the rails, sleepers and condition and repair, in such manner as the Committee from time to time directs, all tramways constructed by him under this Act, and so much of any street as lies between the rails of any such tramway; and in the case of double lines or turnouts or sidings, the portion of the road between the tramways, and in every case so much of the road as extends eighteen inches beyond the rails of and on each side of any such tramway.

6. When the grantee has for the purposes of section 1 or section 5 opened or broken up any portion of a street, he shall be under the following further obligations, namely:—

- (a) He shall, with all convenient speed, and in all cases within six weeks at the most, unless the Committee otherwise consent in writing, complete the work for which the street has been broken up, and fill in the ground, and make good the surface, and, to the satisfaction of the Committee, restore the street to as good a condition as that in which it was before it was opened or broken up, and clear away all surplus materials or rubbish occasioned thereby.
- (b) He shall, in the meantime, cause the place where the street is opened or broken up, to be fenced and watched, and to be properly lighted at night, and,
- (c) He shall make good all damage done to drains, sewers, water-pipes and gas-pipes, and to the wires or other materials or things used for any system of lighting, and whether belonging to the Committee, to the Government, or to private persons, and shall make compensation for any other damage done in the execution of the powers granted to him.

7. (1) Nothing in this Act shall prevent the Committee from opening, breaking up, widening, altering, diverting or improving any street traversed by a tramway for the purposes for which they might otherwise under the law for the time being in force lawfully open, break up, widen, alter, divert or improve such street

Provided that—

- (a) they shall cause as little detriment or inconvenience to the grantee as circumstances admit; and
 - (b) before they commence any work whereby the traffic on the tramway will be interrupted, they shall (except in cases of urgency, in which cases no notice shall be necessary) give to the grantee not less than eighteen hours previous notice of their intention to commence the work, specifying the time at which they will commence it.
- (2) The Committee shall not be liable to pay to the grantee any compensation for injury done to the tramway by the execution of any work referred to in sub-section (1) or for loss of traffic occasioned by the reasonable exercise of their powers in connection with the same.

D.—Rights over Tramways and Streets on which they are laid.

8. The grantee shall subject to the provisions of this Act and to the terms and conditions of the said agreement, have the exclusive use of his tramways for carriages with flange wheels or other wheels suitable only to run on a grooved rail.

Provided that nothing in this Act shall affect

- (a) The right of the public to pass along or across any part of any road, along or across which any tramway is laid, whether on or

off the tramway with carriages not having flange wheels or wheels suitable to run on a grooved rail; or

- (b) the right of the Commissioners for the Port of Rangoon, or of any other body or person entitled at the time of the commencement of this Act to work and maintain a tramway, to pass across any tramway constructed under this Act with carriages having flange wheels or wheels suitable to run on a grooved rail.

9. Notwithstanding anything in this Act, the grantee shall not acquire any right other than that of user of any street along or across which he lays any tramway.

10. Nothing in this Act shall affect the powers of the Committee or the police to regulate the passage of any traffic along or across any street along or across which any tramway is laid down, and the Committee or police may exercise their authority as well on as off the tramway, and with respect as well to the traffic of the grantee as to the traffic of other persons.

E.—Traffic on Tramways.

11. The grantee may, from time to time, by a notice published in such languages and in such manner as the Chief Commissioner may prescribe, fix the rates of fares and charges for carrying passengers and goods in his carriages:

Provided that the rates of passenger fares shall not exceed one anna per mile for each passenger in the lower class and two annas per mile for each passenger in the higher or first class.

12. The fares and charges by this Act authorized shall be paid to such persons at such places, upon or near to the tramways, and in such manner and under such regulations as the grantee may, by a notice published as aforesaid, from time to time prescribe.

13. (1) No person shall be entitled to carry or require to be carried on any tramway constructed under this Act any goods of a dangerous or offensive nature.

(2) Every person taking such goods with him on any such tramway shall before entering the carriage give notice of their nature to the servant of the grantee in charge of the carriage.

(3) Every person sending such goods by any such tramway shall distinctly mark their nature on the outside of the package containing them, or otherwise give notice thereof in writing to the book-keeper or other servant of the grantee with whom the same are left at the time of such sending.

(4) The grantee may refuse to take any parcel which he may suspect to contain goods of a dangerous or offensive nature, or require the same to be opened to ascertain the fact.

F.—Offences and Penalties.

14. If the grantee—

- (a) constructs or maintains any tramway, or runs any car or carriage thereon otherwise than in accordance with the said agreement;

[33 & 34 Vic.
c. 78, s. 27.]
[B. B., s. 13.]

(b) opens any tramway for traffic before it has been inspected and certified in manner required by section 3;

(c) opens or breaks up any street otherwise than as permitted by this Act, or having opened or broken up a street fails to discharge any of the obligations imposed on him by section 6, clauses (a) and (b); or

(d) fails to keep the rails of any tramway and the portions of the street adjoining the same in repair as required by section 5

he shall (without prejudice to the enforcement of specific performance of the requirements of this Act or of the said agreement or to any other remedy against him), on complaint of the Committee or of any person injuriously affected thereby, be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, and in the case of a continuing offence to a further fine which may extend to fifty rupees for each day after the first day during which the offence continues to be committed.

18.] 15. Any person who wilfully obstructs any person acting under the authority of the grantee in the exercise of his powers.

49.] Penalty for obstructing grantee in the exercise of his powers. Any person who wilfully obstructs the lawful exercise of his powers in constructing, repairing or renewing a tramway, or injures or destroys any mark, made for the purpose of setting out the line of the tramway, shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

19.] 16. Any person who without lawful excuse (the proof whereof shall lie on him) wilfully does any of the following things, namely,—

50.] Penalty for interfering with tramway.

(a) interferes with, removes or alters any part of a tramway constructed under this Act or of the works connected therewith;

(b) does or causes to be done anything in such a manner as to obstruct any carriage using any such tramway; or

(c) knowingly aids or assists in the doing of such thing,

shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

22.] 17. Any person taking or sending by any tramway any goods of a dangerous or offensive nature without giving the notice required by section 13 shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

33.] Penalty for taking or sending dangerous or offensive goods without giving notice.

20.] 18. If any person travelling or having travelled in any carriage of the grantee avoids or attempts to avoid payment of his fare, or if any person having paid his fare for a certain distance wilfully proceeds in any such carriage beyond that distance and does not pay the additional fare for the additional distance, or attempts to avoid payment thereof, or if any person wilfully refuses or neglects on arriving at the point to which he has paid his fare to quit the carriage, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to ten rupees.

51.] Penalty for avoiding payment of proper fare.

21.] 19. Any servant of the Grantee, and any person called in by him for his assistance, may arrest and take to the nearest police-station any person who is discovered either in or after committing or attempting

to commit an offence punishable under section 18, and whose name and residence is refused by him and is unknown to such servant or person, and the police-officer in charge of the police-station, on receiving a complaint that such an offence has been committed, shall adopt such legal measures as may be necessary to cause the accused person to be taken before a Magistrate with the least possible delay.

G.—Powers to make Rules.

20. (1) The Committee in special meeting may, with the sanction of the Chief Commissioner, from time to time make such rules consistent with this Act as to the rate of speed, number of passengers, and mode of use of the tramways and as to the licensing and control of drivers, conductors and other persons having charge of the carriages of the grantee as the convenience and safety of the public may require.

(2) The grantee may, with the like sanction, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act for preventing the commission of any nuisance in or upon any carriage, or in or against any premises belonging to him; and for regulating the travelling in any carriage belonging to him.

(3) The authority making any rule under this section may prescribe as a punishment for the breach of it a fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

(4) All rules made under this section shall be published in the *British Burma Gazette*.

H.—Miscellaneous.

21. For the purpose of clause 15 of the agreement set forth in the schedule annexed to this Act, the want of sufficient funds shall not be deemed to be a circumstance beyond the control of the grantee.

22. The plant, rolling-stock and other vehicles, yards, workshops engine-sheds and depôts of the grantee shall, for a period of five years from the passing of this Act, be exempt from all municipal taxation except such lighting and water-rates as may from time to time be payable in respect of the yards, workshops, engine-sheds, and depôts.

23. Nothing in this Act shall exempt the grantee or any tramway constructed by him under this Act from the provisions of any general enactment relating to tramways now in force or which may hereafter be passed.

24. Nothing in this Act shall exempt the grantee or any tramway constructed by him under this Act from the provisions of any general enactment relating to tramways now in force or which may hereafter be passed.

SCHEDULE.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT made this 22nd day of JUNE 1882 BETWEEN THE MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE OF THE CITY OF RANGOON appointed under the British Burma Municipal Act, 1874, hereinafter called the said Committee, of the one part, and JOHN WILLIAM DARWOOD, of Rangoon, hereinafter called the said Grantee, of the other part. WHEREAS the said Committee have, subject to the confirmation thereof by the Chief Commissioner of British Burma and to the recognition of this Agreement by an Act of the Governor General of India in Council, agreed to grant to the said Grantee the right to construct, maintain and use a tramway or

tramways in Rangoon upon the terms and conditions hereinafter contained, NOW THESE PRESENTS WITNESS that in consideration of the covenants and agreements hereinafter contained and on the part of the said Committee to be performed, the said Grantee for himself, his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns doth covenant with the said Committee, so far as the covenants and conditions hereinafter contained are to be performed by the said Grantee and his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, and the said Committee, for and in consideration of the covenants and agreements hereinafter contained and on the part of the said Grantee, his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns to be performed, do hereby covenant with the said Grantee, his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns so far as the covenants and agreements hereinafter contained are to be performed by the said Committee in manner following, that is to say:—

1. The said Committee grant to the said Grantee and his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, all which persons are hereinafter included in the words "the said Grantee," the right to construct, maintain and use a tramway or tramways, with single or double tracks or lines, and with all necessary sidings, turnouts, connections and lines, or tracks of whatever nature which may be required to connect the said tramway or tramways with the depots of the said Grantee (but in the case of sidings and turnouts, only in such places as the said Committee may sanction), on the following routes and between such other places and by such other routes as may be hereafter approved of by the said Committee:—

The tramways referred to and now authorised for construction subject to such confirmation as aforesaid are:—

- I.—A tramway with a double track or line along China Street and Pagoda road from the Strand road at its junction with China street to the Shway Dagon Pagoda.
- II.—A tramway with a double track or line along the Strand road from East street to West street.
- III.—A tramway with a double track or line along Dalhousie street from East street to the junction of Dalhousie street with the Strand road.
- IV.—A tramway with a double track or line along Sooley Pagoda road from the Strand road to Montgomery street and along Montgomery street to the Phayre street railway station and along Montgomery road to the iron bridge near the bazar at Poozoondong.
- V.—A tramway with a double track or line from the Strand road down Bar street to Shafraz road round the Public Buildings back into the Strand road.

2. When approved of and desired by the said Committee, tramways with such tracks or lines as may be approved of by the said Committee from East street to Monkey point and along the Upper and Lower Poozoondong roads to Monkey point, and along Merchant street, Fraser street and Canal street, and along Lower Kennaendine road from the Strand road, Kennaendine, to the junction of West street with the Strand road.

3. The said tramway or tramways to be constructed and maintained in such form and manner

and upon such gradient and with such gauge as the said Committee may approve, and the cars and carriages intended to run on the said rails shall be such as are approved of by the said Committee.

4. The cars and carriages of the Grantee on the tracks or lines of the said tramway shall, unless with the consent of the said Committee, be worked with steam power of the most approved engine of the time only, and the said Committee shall have power at all times to make such regulations as to the rate of speed and mode and use of the said tracks or lines as the convenience and safety of the public using the streets may require.

5. The said Grantee shall have power from time to time to fix the rate of fares for carrying persons and goods in the cars or carriages to be run on the said tramway or tramways, provided that the rates of fares shall for any distance not exceed the rate of one anna per mile for the lower class and two annas per mile for the higher or first class for each passenger.

6. The said Grantee may, for the purpose of constructing and maintaining such tramways under such superintendence as is hereinafter specified, open and break up the soil and metalled way of the several streets, roads and bridges in the city and thereon lay sleepers and rails, and from time to time repair, alter or remove the same, and may, for the purposes aforesaid, remove and use all earth and materials in such streets, roads and bridges, and the said Grantee may, in and on such streets, roads and bridges, do all other acts which he shall from time to time deem necessary for constructing and maintaining street tramways in the said city, doing as little damage as may be in the execution of the powers hereby granted, and shall make good all damage done to drains, sewers, water and gas pipes or to the wires or other materials or things used for any other system of lighting, and whether belonging to the said municipality or to private individuals, and shall make compensation for any other damage done in the execution of such powers.

7. Before the said Grantee proceeds to open or break up any street, road or bridge other than those referred to in sub-clauses from I to V in clause 1, he shall obtain the approval in writing of the said Committee to the tracks or lines of the said tramway being laid down on the said streets, roads or bridges, and the said Grantee, before opening or breaking up any street, road or bridge, shall give to the said Committee or their Executive Engineer, or other municipal officer duly appointed for that purpose, notice in writing of his intention to open or break up the same not less than three clear days before beginning such work, except in such cases of emergency arising from defects in any of the rails or other work, and then as soon as is possible after the beginning of the work or the necessity for the same shall have arisen.

8. No street, road or bridge shall, except in cases of emergency as aforesaid, be opened or broken up, except under the superintendence of the said Committee or of their Executive Engineer or of some other municipal officer duly appointed for that purpose, and according to such plans as shall be approved of by him or them: provided always that if the said Committee or their Engineer or other such officer as aforesaid fail to attend at the time fixed for the opening of any

such street, road or bridge after having had such notice of the said Grantee's intention as aforesaid, or shall not propose any plan for breaking up or opening the same, or shall refuse or neglect to superintend the operation, the said Grantee may perform the work specified in such notice without such superintendence as aforesaid.

9. When the said Grantee opens or breaks up the roadway or pavement of any street, road or bridge, he shall with all convenient speed complete the work for which the same shall be broken up, and fill in the ground and make good the roadway or pavement so opened or broken up as aforesaid, and carry away the rubbish occasioned thereby and deposit the same for the use of the said Committee at such place as the Executive Engineer of the said municipality shall direct, and shall at all times whilst any such roadway or pavement shall be so opened or broken up cause the same to be guarded, and shall cause a light sufficient for the warning of passengers to be set up and maintained against or near such roadway or pavement where the same shall be open or broken up every night during which the same shall continue open or broken up.

10. If the said Grantee opens or breaks up any street, road or bridge without giving such notice as hereinbefore mentioned or in a manner different from that which shall have been approved of or determined as aforesaid except in the cases in which the said Grantee is hereby authorized to perform such work without any superintendence or notice, or if the said Grantee shall make any unnecessary delay in completing any such work or in filling in the ground or reinstating and making good, so far as is consistent with the existence of the said tramway, the roadway or pavement so opened or broken up, or in carrying away the rubbish occasioned thereby, or if he neglect to cause the place where such roadway or pavement has been broken up to be guarded and lighted, he shall forfeit to the said Committee a sum not exceeding fifty (50) rupees for every such offence, and he shall forfeit an additional sum not exceeding fifty (50) rupees for each day during which any such delay or neglect as aforesaid shall continue after he shall have received notice thereof.

11. The said Grantee shall maintain and keep in repair such portion of the streets, roads and bridges in the City of Rangoon as shall be occupied by his tracks or lines, including therein not only the space between his tracks or lines but a space eighteen inches on either side thereof, and in consideration of the maintenance of such streets, roads and bridges as aforesaid, and of the yearly rent hereinafter mentioned to be paid by the Grantee, the plant, rolling-stock and other vehicles, yards, workshops, engine-sheds and depôts of the said Grantee shall be exempt from municipal taxation for a period of five years, except lighting and water-rates for such yards, workshops, engine-sheds and depôts.

12. The said Grantee shall be liable for any loss, damage or injuries that any person or persons may sustain by reason of any defect or want of repairs in any of the plant, rolling-stock or other properties of the said Grantee, or by reason of any carelessness, neglect or misconduct of his agents or servants in the management, construction or use of the said tramways or any portion thereof, or in the exercise of the power given by clauses 6, 7, 8, and 11; the same shall be made

good by the said Grantee, and in the event of any suit being instituted against the said Committee in respect of any of the matters hereinbefore mentioned, the said Grantee shall, within fourteen days from the receipt of a notice thereof from the said Committee, settle the same; but if the said Grantee choose to defend such suit, he shall be at liberty to do so upon his undertaking to indemnify the said Committee against all loss, damages and expenses in respect thereof: provided always that, if the said Grantee fail to settle such suit or to indemnify the said Committee as hereinbefore provided, it shall be lawful for the said Committee to settle the same without any consent or concurrence on the part of the said Grantee, and the sums which they shall have to pay in making such settlement, together with interest thereon at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum from the date of payment, and with all expenses which they may be put to, shall be recoverable as a debt from the said Grantee.

13. Nothing in this agreement shall be construed to prevent the said Committee from taking up any of the public streets or roads traversed by the said tramway for the purposes for which the said Committee may lawfully take up the same, and that the said Grantee shall have no right to claim cost from the said Committee for obstructing the tramway or causing delay in the traffic so long as the delay shall not be unreasonable for the work to be performed.

14. If the said Committee shall hereafter alter the level of any street, road or bridge along or across which any tramway by this agreement authorized is laid or authorized to be laid, the Grantee shall alter or (as the case may be) lay his rails to suit the altered level of such street, road or bridge, provided always that any such alteration as aforesaid shall be so made as to interfere as little as possible with the safe and convenient working of the said tramways, and in any case so as not to stop or prevent the free use or working thereof.

15. If at any time after the opening of any tramway for traffic the said Grantee shall discontinue the working of such tramway or any part thereof for the space of six calendar months (such discontinuance not being occasioned by circumstances beyond the control of the said Grantee), it shall be lawful for the said Committee, without any previous notice to the said Grantee, to remove the tramway or part of the tramway so discontinued, and the said Grantee shall pay to the said Committee the cost of such removal and of the making good of the street, road or bridge, and the certificate of the said Committee or of their Engineer as to such cost shall be conclusive.

16. The provisions of this agreement shall remain and be in force for a term not less than twenty-one (21) years from the date thereof. The said Committee shall have the right of purchasing the said tramways with the plant, stores, rolling-stock, sheds, depôts and yards, and everything connected therewith after the expiration of the said twenty-one (21) years upon declaring its intention so to do within six months after the expiration of the said twenty-one (21) years; the amount to be paid in the event of such purchase shall be the actual *bona fide* value at the termination of this agreement exclusive of any compensation for goodwill, premium on compulsory sale or other consideration whatever of the tramways and of the work and materials connected therewith.

and of the lands and buildings and all other the property of the Grantee, such value to be decided by mutual agreement or by arbitration as hereinafter provided.

17. The provisions hereinbefore contained shall, so far as applicable, apply to all tramways to be constructed by the said Grantee by any route or routes to be hereafter sanctioned by the said Committee and to the works connected with or incidental to such tramways, it being agreed that in the event of the municipality failing to declare its intention as above provided to purchase the property of the said Grantee the terms of this contract shall continue in force during the period of six months from the date of the determination of these presents and for a further period of six months, and if the said Committee shall not within that time exercise the option of purchase hereby given, the said Committee and the said Grantee shall enter into a fresh agreement.

18. The said Grantee will, if required by the said Committee before opening up the roadway of any street, road or bridge, deposit with the Bank of Bengal in the name of the said Committee the sum of rupees five thousand (5,000) or, in their option, promissory notes of the Government of India of the nominal value of rupees five thousand (5,000), and the same will remain so deposited until the completion by the said Grantee of the abovementioned lines of tramway herein sanctioned for construction. All interest accruing on the said sum, or the said notes, shall be credited to the said Grantee, and, subject as next hereinafter mentioned, be paid to him as the same accrues due. The said Committee shall be entitled to deduct all fines recoverable by the said Committee and all monies to which they may be entitled under any clause or clauses of these presents out of the sum so deposited, or the interest accruing on the said sum or notes, or out of the proceeds of sale of a portion of the said notes on completion of the tramways herein sanctioned for immediate construction.

19. In consideration of the concession herein granted, the said Grantee undertakes on behalf of himself, his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns that he will pay to the said Committee a yearly rent of rupees three thousand (3,000) per mile of double track or line and rupees two thousand (2,000) per mile of single track or line, payable half-yearly; the date on which such rent on each line of tramway shall begin to accrue shall be the date on which such line of tramways is open for public traffic.

20. It is agreed that the tramway or tramways from the Strand road along Barr street and Shafraz road round the Public Buildings and back to the Strand road should not be included, and that no sidings, turnouts or tracks necessary to connect the traffic lines with the carriage-sheds, engine-sheds, factories, depôts, yards or other property or properties of the said Grantee shall be included in the mileage on which rent is to be paid, the tramway or tramways more particularly described in this paragraph, and such sidings, turnouts and necessary connecting tracks or lines, being free of rent.

21. The sleepers, rails, materials and implements, and other erections placed and erected by the said Grantee on the streets, bridges or roads under the powers hereby granted shall be and remain the property of the said Grantee, and the said Grantee shall have the exclusive use of his

tramway or tramways for carriages with flanged wheels or other wheels suitable only to run on the prescribed rail.

22. The prescribed rail is that known as the box-rail introduced by Mr. Robinson Souttar, to be made of Bessemer steel of the weight of sixty pounds to the yard, or such other rail of such weight as may be approved by the said Committee.

23. The said Grantee shall have the exclusive right of laying and using tramways within the limit of the Rangoon Municipality on the terms herein stated, but in the event of the said Grantee refusing to lay down any line when the said Committee may consider it necessary, the said Committee shall be at liberty to grant the right of laying and using such line to any other party.

24. Unless the said Grantee shall have commenced the work of laying down the said tramways within twelve months from the date of the execution of these articles of agreement, the said Committee shall be at liberty to cease and determine this contract and to enter into arrangements with any other person or persons for the construction of tramways, it being agreed, however, that these conditions of contract are subject to the sanction of Government, and that, in the event of their being executed prior to such sanction being given, the said 12 months shall date from the day on which notice of such sanction is given to the said Grantee, provided also that any delay in commencing the work beyond 12 months shall not have been due to any cause beyond the control of the said Grantee.

25. If any doubt, difference or dispute shall arise between the said Grantee and the said Committee touching the construction of these presents or anything herein contained, or touching or concerning any other matter or thing relating to these presents, then and in every such case such doubt, difference or dispute shall be referred to the arbitration of two persons, one to be chosen by the said Grantee and the other by the said Committee within one calendar month after either of them shall have made to the other a requisition to that effect, and should the arbitrators fail to agree, they shall refer the question or questions at issue to the decision of an umpire to be chosen by the said arbitrators, and the decision of such arbitrators if they agree, or of such umpire if they disagree, shall be final; and in case either party shall neglect or refuse to appoint an arbitrator within the specified time, the arbitrator appointed by the other party shall make a decision alone, and the decision of such arbitrators, umpire or arbitrator, as the case may be, shall be effectual and binding upon both parties.

26. The said Grantee is to be at liberty to form a Company or Limited Liability Company for the purpose of constructing, maintaining and working the tramways authorized by or hereafter to be authorized under the terms of this agreement. The words "the said Grantee" used in this agreement shall include such Company or Limited Liability Company so formed as aforesaid.

27. The words "the said Committee" used in this agreement shall include the present Committee and their successors, and also persons empowered by the said Committee or their successors or by other duly constituted authority to do any act or thing or exercise any powers or authorities which the said Committee are hereinbefore authorized or empowered to do or exercise.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

On the 22nd June, 1882, the Municipal Committee of Rangoon entered into an agreement with Mr. J. W. Darwood, by which they conferred upon him the exclusive right to construct and work public tramways within the limits of the municipality, and arranged with him for the construction and working of certain specified tramways and of such others as might from time to time be determined on.

2. An agreement of this description, it need hardly be said, requires to be supported and supplemented by legislation. Statutory powers are needed by the grantee of the concession to enable him to exercise with safety the powers over the public streets which the agreement purports to confer on him. Statutory penalties must be provided, in order, on the one hand, to impose an efficient check on the abuse of those powers and enforce the conditions upon which they are conferred, and, on the other, to prevent any improper interference with the exercise of them.

3. It is further desirable to fix by a legislative enactment a maximum limit to the fares to be charged, and to provide a penalty for evading the payment of fares and empower the servants of the grantee in certain cases to arrest persons charged with this offence.

4. Lastly, it is desirable to confer upon the municipal authority and upon the grantee a power to make rules regarding the working and use of the tramways, and to impose a small pecuniary penalty for the breach of such rules.

5. The above are the principal matters provided for in the present Bill, which, it should be stated, has been prepared on the principle of restricting the action of the legislature to those points for which the agreement does not sufficiently provide. The only other matters to which attention need here be directed are, first, that the carriage of goods of a dangerous or offensive nature is placed by the Bill under very much the same species of control as the carriage of dangerous goods is by the Railway Act; and secondly, that, in consideration of the grantee being obliged to keep a considerable portion of the roadways in repair, his premises and rolling-stock are exempted for five years from all municipal taxation, except lighting and water rates.

The 20th June, 1883.

C. P. ILBERT.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

[Third publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 20th June, 1883, and was referred to a Select Committee on the 27th idem :—

No. 17 OF 1883.

A Bill for the protection of Inventions exhibited in the Exhibitions of India.

WHEREAS it is expedient that such protection as is hereinafter mentioned should be afforded to the inventors of new manufactures who are desirous of exhibiting them at Exhibitions to be held in India; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title. 1. This Act may be called the Protection of Inventions Act, 1883; and it shall come into force at once.

Commencement.

2. It shall be read with and taken as part of Act XV of 1859 (*for granting exclusive privileges to inventors*).

Act to be read with Act XV of 1859.

3. If, within six months from the time of the opening of an International Exhibition, a person, being the inventor and exhibitor of any manufacture exhibited at that Exhibition, petitions the Governor General in Council under Act XV of 1859, for leave to file a specification of his invention, the circumstance that the invention has at any time after the opening of the Exhibition been publicly used or made publicly known shall not prevent the invention being deemed to have been at the time of presenting the petition a new invention for the purposes of the said Act.

Inventions exhibited when to be deemed new though publicly used or made publicly known.

[cf. Vic. 2.]

4. In this Act, "International Exhibition" means the International Exhibition to be held in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four at Calcutta, and any Exhibition to be held in India which the Governor General in Council may, upon the application of any persons desirous of holding the Exhibition, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, declare to be, in the judgment of the Governor General in Council, calculated to promote Indian art or industry, and to prove beneficial to the mercantile, agricultural or industrial classes of Her Majesty's subjects in India.

Meaning of term "International Exhibition."

[cf. Vic. 3.]

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THIS Bill has been prepared in view of the forthcoming International Exhibition which it is proposed to hold in Calcutta next cold weather. It has been brought to the notice of Government that the want of some such protection as the Bill affords might probably deter inventors of unpatented inventions from sending them, and thus prevent the exhibition of some interesting exhibits.

2. It has been found necessary in England, and also, it is believed, in the Australian colonies, to legislate on this subject.

The Bill is drawn on the model of the Protection of Inventions Act, 1870 (33 & 34 Vic., cap. 27), but necessarily differs from it in details, inasmuch as the system of protection to inventions in force in this country differs from that in force in England in many respects, and, among others, in permitting an inventor to use his invention, or allow others to use it, publicly for a year without losing his right to protection. The effect of the Bill, if it becomes law, may be shortly stated to be that, if an inventor exhibiting his invention applies within six months from the opening of the exhibition for leave to file a specification, the circumstance of the invention having been publicly used or publicly made known after the opening of the exhibition will not affect his rights.

3. To prevent the necessity for similar legislation in the case of other exhibitions which may hereafter be held, section 4 of the Bill defines the term "International Exhibition" as meaning, not only the contemplated "International Exhibition" to be held at Calcutta, but any exhibition to be held in India which the Governor General in Council may, upon the application of any persons desirous of holding the exhibition, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, declare to be, in the judgment of the Governor General in Council, calculated to promote Indian art or industry, and to prove beneficial to the mercantile, agricultural or industrial classes of Her Majesty's subjects in India.

The 20th June, 1883.

C. P. ILBERT.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

MEASURES TO PREVENT FREQUENT CHANGES IN THE PERSONNEL OF THE
ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF OF A PROVINCE.

No. ²⁴
896-00.

*Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Home Department (Public),—
dated Simla, the 6th July 1883.*

Read the undermentioned papers on the subject of certain proposed alterations
in the Civil furlough rules:—

Home Department Resolution Nos. 33—1313-1354, dated 7th September 1882.

Financial Despatch to Secretary of State No. 299, dated 26th September 1882.

Financial Despatch from Secretary of State No. 66, dated 22nd February 1883.

RESOLUTION.

In the Resolution of the 7th September 1882, the Government of India intimated to Local Governments the result of the reference made to them a year previously, as to the practical working of the rule under which officers absent on furlough retain a lien on their appointments. It was stated that the Governor General in Council had found no sufficient reason for the withdrawal of that concession, but that at the same time there could be no doubt that in some provinces changes among the administrative, and especially among the district, staff had been more frequent than was at all desirable; and it was said that something should be done to check this tendency where it existed, partly by amendment of the rules in some points of minor detail, and partly by the adoption in all Local Administrations of a settled line of policy in working the rules. Much could, it was believed, be done by making proper arrangements for regulating the posting of officers on their return from furlough; and the general principle by which the Government of India desired that Local Governments should be guided in this matter was that private and personal considerations should always give way to public interests; and that every endeavour should be made to avoid unnecessary disturbance of existing arrangements. In these views of the Government of India the Secretary of State has now intimated his general concurrence, remarking that, while it is undesirable to lay down any general rule as to the length of time during which an officer should remain in one district, or as to the considerations which should guide the several Governments in posting officers on their return from furlough, the arrangements of Government must always be regulated with reference to the requirements of the public service at the time. The Governor General in Council trusts that Local Governments will in future see that full effect is given to these instructions of Her Majesty's Secretary of State. It was not the intention of the Government of India in the Resolution of September last to lay down any hard-and-fast rule as to the maximum term during which an officer should be retained in a district. Local Governments must of course be guided in deciding such matters by a consideration of what is best for the public interests, but it should not be forgotten that, while frequent changes are bad, an officer may yet be left too long in a district, and that it may sometimes be best both for himself and for the district administration to make a change.

2. It was further proposed in the Resolution of September 1882 that Local Governments should have the power to require an officer to regulate the precise term of his leave to suit the public requirements, *i.e.*, that an officer should be compelled to take less or more leave (within reasonable limits) than he applies for, on penalty of his forfeiting a lien on his appointment if he declined to accept the arrangement. Upon this the Secretary of State remarks: "The Government should certainly have the power of refusing an officer the full leave for which he applies, if there is reason to think that the grant of that precise amount will be prejudicial to the public interests; but I do not think that an officer should ever be required to take more leave than he desires, or that he should, if prepared to pay the penalty of forfeiting the lien on his appointment or his claim to a similar one, have the right of taking an amount of leave (whether less or more) which would be inconvenient to the Government." The Governor General in Council desires that effect may be given to this view which practically enables the Local Government to insist on leave being taken in the manner most consistent with the interests of the Public Service. The point has been made clear in the Civil Leave Code by the insertion of the note under section 4 of the code, published in the Financial Department Notification No. 1333, dated 7th June 1883.

3. In paragraph 6 of the Resolution of September 1882, it was stated that a recommendation would be made to the Secretary of State that the period of a Civil Servant's residence in India entitling him to his first furlough should be reduced from eight to five years. It has now been decided that no change shall be made in the furlough rules on this point.

4. The Secretary of State has approved of the principle of imposing a check on the abuse of the leave rules by recurring grants of furlough on medical certificate to which attention was drawn in paragraph 7 of the Resolution of the 7th September last. The best mode of effecting this is still under consideration.

5. Lastly, the Secretary of State agrees to the proposal made by the Government of India that (except in very special cases) extensions of leave should not be granted in England, unless the applicants produce evidence that the Governments under which they are employed have no objection to such extension. This point has been provided for by the revised rule I under Section 77 of the Civil Leave Code, published in Financial Department Notification No. 1333, dated 7th June 1883.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be communicated to the

Madras.
Bombay.
Bengal.
North-Western Pro-
vinces and Oudh.
Punjab.

Central Provinces.
British Burma.
Assam.
Coorg.
Hyderabad.

Local Governments and Administrations noted on the margin for information and guidance, and that a copy be forwarded to the Department of Finance for information, and that the Resolution be published

in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

A. MACKENZIE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR
THE WEEK ENDING THE 10th JULY 1883.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain in varying quantities, heaviest on the south-west and north-east coasts, has fallen throughout the Madras Presidency. In Mysore the fall is still insufficient for standing crops, but Coorg has received a plentiful supply.

The rains over the districts of the Bombay Presidency, Berars, Central India, and Rajputana have, with few exceptions, been favourable and sufficient. In Guzerat the fall has been heavy; river floods have caused great damage in Surat, and a break is required. The Indus is rising in Sind, and prospects have improved. Parts of the Southern Mahratta Country are still in need of more rain. A break would be beneficial in Indore, but rain is beginning to be urgently wanted in Marwar in Rajputana where the tanks are all dry and water is obtained with great difficulty.

In Burma and Assam the weather continues favourable, but for the time of the year the rainfall is below average, particularly in the former province. The cessation of heavy rain in Bengal noticed last week has become more marked, the average fall being under two inches, except in Orissa and at Calcutta and Hazaribagh. Heavy and seasonable rain has fallen throughout the Central Provinces. The North-Western Provinces and Oudh have also received a moderate supply during the week, but more is required in several districts. Rain still holds off in the Punjab, hardly any having fallen between Delhi and Amritsar; elsewhere the fall has averaged under an inch and a half.

Harvesting is still in progress in Madras and Mysore. The rice crops of the districts on the west coast are being weeded and transplanted and promise well. Ploughing and sowing for the *kharif* continue everywhere, but are backward in parts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Punjab for want of rain. In Assam and Bengal the prospects of the rice crops are on the whole favourable, but more rain is necessary to admit of transplanting on high lands in Bengal. Harvesting of jute and early rice has commenced in a few places in the latter province, and the condition of standing crops of jute, indigo, and sugarcane is satisfactory.

Some damage has been done to crops in Surat by the floods, and danger from a similar cause is apprehended in Orissa where the rains have been heavy. Locusts continue to threaten the crops of several districts of the Bombay Presidency, and their appearance is also reported in one of the Central India States.

Fever is generally prevalent, and the mortality from cholera is still severe in Poona and Ahmednagar in Bombay and Wardha in the Central Provinces.

Prices are for the most part stationary, with a tendency to rise in the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(July 11th)		
Bellary ...	·54 (average of seven stations).	Standing crops generally good; harvest ready, yield average.
Kurnool ...	1·51 (average of eight stations).	Small-pox in one and cattle-disease in six taluks.
Ganjam ...	4·13 (average of seventeen stations).	One case of cholera.
Kistna ...	·38 (average of seven stations).	Fever, small-pox, guinea-worm, and cattle-disease slight.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	2·26 (average of eleven stations).	Standing crops good where water available; harvest <i>khar</i> , paddy, &c., yield half; small-pox in two taluks; cholera in two villages; cattle-disease slight in one taluk.
Coimbatore ...	·55 (average of three stations).	Standing crops generally good; harvest <i>cholam</i> in parts, yield average; 2 deaths from cholera in one taluk; fever in one taluk.
Tanjore ...	·97 (average of eight stations).	Standing crops generally good; 5 deaths from cholera; rinderpest slight in one taluk.
Madura ...	·93 (average of five stations).	Standing crops generally fair except in one taluk; harvest dry crops in parts; cholera slight in parts of one taluk.
Malabar ...	3·82 (average of fourteen stations).	First crop progressing in all taluks; small-pox slight in nine taluks; fever and cattle-disease in parts, latter slight.
Travancore ...	·529	Paddy plants being weeded and in good condition; fever prevails. <i>General Remarks.</i> —General prospects good.
Bombay—(July 11th)		
Kurrachee ...	1·67; average of twelve other stations, 1·47.	One case of small-pox still remaining in Kurrachee, no fresh cases since 28th June, disease in eight villages in districts, 22 fresh cases, 1 death, 13 remaining sick; river at Kotri on 9th 15 feet 3 inches, 2 inches lower than on same date last year; fever in seven talukas <i>kharif</i> preparations in progress; wheat, red rice, and <i>bajri</i> in Kurrachee 26, 32 and 38, in Schwan 32 and 40, in Ghorabari 20, 32 and 40, and in Shahbandar 20, 40 and 44 lbs. per rupee respectively.
Hyderabad ...	Rain in eight talukas, average fall ·85.	River rising at last; small-pox in eight and fever in one taluka; prices of food-grains steady since last week.
Ahmedabad ...	6·47	Total rainfall 11·89; sowings progressing; wheat 26½ and <i>bajri</i> 30 lbs. per rupee.
Baroda ...	10·48	Total rainfall 21·37; sowing operations commenced everywhere, including Amreli; health good; <i>bajri</i> 27 and rice 24 lbs. per rupee.
Surat ...	6·01	Total rainfall 25·34, break wanted; much damage to property in city and to property and crops in Chorasi by recent flood; transplanting of rice in some talukas; fever in Bulsar and Pardi; <i>juari</i> 41 and <i>nagli</i> 43 lbs. per rupee.

Residency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Nbay—contd.		
Nasik	... Heavy rain throughout the district.	Small-pox in Nasik and Sinnar; cholera still prevails in most talukas; transplanting of <i>nagli</i> and <i>juari</i> in progress in Dangi villages, completed in others; locusts damaging <i>nagli</i> and rice crops; prices stationary.
Colaba (Bombay)	... Rain every day, heavy on 7th, 8th and 9th; total of week 13·0.	Total rainfall up to date 27·80, being ·03 above average; abnormal temperature from 1° warm to 2° cool; vapour in air normal; abnormal wind south-easterly till 6th, afterwards north-westerly, strong on 4th.
Poona	... Maximum 2·46; minimum ·32.	697 cholera cases, 290 fatal; sowing nearly completed; <i>bajri</i> 37 and <i>juari</i> 45 lbs. per rupee, in Poona <i>bajri</i> 32 and <i>juari</i> 39 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmednagar	... 1·62 in Parner; 1·55 in Rahuri; 1·20 in Jamkhed; 1·11 in Kopergaon; 1·02 in Akola; in the remaining talukas from ·29 in Nagar to ·99 in Newasa.	Sowing of <i>kharif</i> in progress in all the talukas, except Parner, Kopergaon, and Akola; cattle-disease to a slight extent in Parner; cholera in all talukas, 1,748 cases, 873 deaths; <i>bajri</i> —maximum 51 lbs. per rupee in Jamkhed, minimum 33 lbs. in Rahuri; <i>juari</i> —maximum 66 lbs. per rupee in Jamkhed, minimum 48 lbs. in Rahuri.
Holapur	... ·22	Total rainfall 12·90; <i>kharif</i> sowings continue; <i>juari</i> 59 and <i>bajri</i> 52 lbs. per rupee; 160 cholera cases, 68 deaths.
Dharwar	... Maximum at Hargal, 1·12; at Dharwar, 1·31; at Mugud, ·82; Mundargi, nil; at all other stations, less than ·50.	Rain urgently required at Navalgund, Nargund, Gadag, Mundargi, and Rannibemur; sowing of <i>juari</i> begun in some places; rice crop good, except in Kaladgi where it has been eaten up by insects, and fields are being sown afresh; ague prevails in Mugud and Mandargi pettas; <i>juari</i> 56 and rice 30 lbs. per rupee.
Kanara	... In Karwar, 5·61; in Kumpta, 2·67; in Sirsi, 3·53; in Halhial, 1·06.	Transplanting and weeding continue, also sowing in some places above ghat; rice plants and garden crops healthy; small-pox in Karwar, Halhial, and Kumpta, 2 deaths; in Bhathal petta 1, and Sirsi 2; slight fever throughout the district; common rice in Karwar 12 seers per rupee, in district average 13½ seers per rupee.
Sajkot	... 2·64	Total rainfall 12·70, weather cloudy; health good; cholera in some parts of Halar; <i>bajri</i> 28 and <i>juari</i> 33 lbs. per rupee; the heavy rain in some parts of Halar has caused damage to houses.
General Remarks. —Rain throughout the Presidency and Sind, heavy in Guzerat, but wanted in parts of the Southern Mahratta Country; river rising in Sind; sowing in general progress, as also transplanting of rice; locusts in Nasik, Khandesh, Tanna, Colaba, and Ratnagiri; cholera in Nasik, Poona, Ahmednagar, Khandesh, and Tanna; cattle-disease in a few places.		
Bengal—(July 11th)		
Chittagong	... ·78	Weather seasonable; transplanting of <i>aus</i> rice nearly over; sowings of <i>amun</i> rice actively going on; prospects fair; prices stationary; sporadic cholera and cattle-disease continue; fever abating.
Dacca	... 1·74	Transplanted and <i>shail</i> rice being sown; <i>aus</i> being harvested; jute has been to a great extent destroyed by worms, and crops to a certain extent by the sudden rise of water in the Nawabgunge station.
24 Pargunnahs (Calcutta)	... 3·99	Prospects of <i>aus</i> and <i>amun</i> crops good; transplanting of <i>amun</i> rice on low lands going on, and high lands being prepared for it; price of common rice stationary; public health good.
Moorshedabad	... 1·03	Prospects of crops continue to be favourable; transplanting of <i>amun</i> rice has commenced in some places; average price of rice 19 seers per rupee; health generally good.
Rajshahye	... 1·21; slight rain	More rain wanted at an early date; crops rather backward for want of rain.
Burdwan	... 0·6	Rain much wanted in Cutwa sub-division where agricultural operations are at a standstill, insufficient rain in Culna sub-division; elsewhere transplanting in progress; public health fair.
Rungpore	... ·06	Prospects of crops good; some cholera still in the district.
Bhagalpur	... ·26	Prospects good; rice 17 seers 10 chittacks per rupee.
Purneah	... 1·63	Prospects of crops good; indigo manufacture commenced; common rice 18 seers per rupee; public health good; rivers falling.
Patna	... ·76	Prospects of crops good; ploughing and sowing going on; <i>makai</i> germinated in some places.
Durbhunga	... ·42	Low lands still under water, high lands dry; transplanting checked; rain wanted; cholera greatly diminished, but breaks out sometimes in places; prices stationary; health good.
Hazáribágh	... 4·59; ample rain during the week.	Weather seasonable; prospects of <i>bhadoi</i> and early rice favourable; general health good.
Cuttack	... 5·54	Rivers falling; rice growing well; prices unchanged; public health generally good.
General Remarks. —More or less rain fell during the week in all the districts of Bengal; in a few places agricultural operations are retarded for want of sufficient rain; prospects of the crops on the whole are favourable; in a few places early rice and jute are being harvested; transplanting of <i>amun</i> rice on low lands is progressing, and high lands are being prepared and awaiting more rain for transplanting operations; sugarcane, jute, and other crops are doing well; <i>bhadoi</i> crops are doing well; some damage is anticipated in Orissa in consequence of high floods and breaches in embankments; public health generally good, though in a few places cholera and fever are still prevalent; cattle-pox in Gya.		

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (July 11th)	·6	Weather cloudy; some <i>kharif</i> crops sown; no sickness of men or cattle; prices steady.
Allahabad (" ")	2·8 average in all parganas on 6th; ·8 at Sadr on 10th.	More rain wanted; ploughing and sowing begun all over district; cholera increased; prices slightly risen.
Gorakhpur (" 9th)	2·0	Sky generally cloudy; <i>kharif</i> sowings in progress; no cholera; prices steady.
Jhansi (" ")	3·4; Mau, ·7; Moth, 4·4.	Ploughing and sowing in progress; prices fluctuating; health good.
Agra (" ")	·6 to 2·4 in all parganas.	<i>Kharif</i> sowings in progress; fever in two and small pox in one pargana; sporadic cholera in four parganas; prices rising slightly.
Bareilly (" 10th)	Rain over most of the district on the 9th instant.	Sowings going forward; prices tending to rise; health remains good.
Meerut (" ")	2·8; Ghaziabad, ·7; Hapur, ·8; drizzle in Sardhana; very insufficient rain so far.	<i>Kharif</i> crops are being sown where there is sufficient moisture; weather hot, wind easterly; prices showing a further tendency to rise.
Kumaun (" ")	Fair rain in all parts of district, except in neighbourhood of Almora where scarcely any rain has fallen.	Crop prospects good; health fair; cattle-disease still continues; prices stationary.
Lucknow (" ")	1·9; Malabad, 2·1; Mohanlalganj, 1·4.	Wind variable; <i>kharif</i> sowings in progress; prices steady; cholera disappearing.
Partahgarh (" ")	Sadr, 2·5; Khandwa, 3·3; Patti, 2·7.	Land being ploughed for <i>kharif</i> sowings; rice sown here and there; general health good; prices almost stationary.
Sitapur (" ")	1·0	Rainfall sufficient to prevent much harm, but rice sowings arrested in many places.
Fyzabad (" ")	Tahsil Bekapur, 1·9; Tanda, ·7; Akbarpur, 1·0.	Sowing of <i>kharif</i> crops nearly completed; small-pox and fever in parts of district; condition of cattle fair.
Cawnpore (" ")	·6 to 4·1 on 6th	A few cases of cholera; <i>kharif</i> sowings in progress; prices almost stationary.
Farukhabad (" ")	Rain slight in three tahsils.	Weather clear and cloudy; ploughing and sowing commenced; condition of people fair.
Rae Bareilly (" 9th)	Good rain on 6th, average 2·5.	Sky cloudy; ploughing and sowing for <i>kharif</i> in progress; cholera abating; prices stationary.
Punjab—(July 10th)		
Delhi ...	·03	Health fair; prices fluctuating.
Hissar ...	.....	Weather cloudy; rain much needed; prices rising; sporadic cholera in Jhajjar tahsil; general health everywhere good.
Umballa ...	.....	No report received.
Jullundur ...	No rain	Health good; prices stationary.
Amritsar ...	Slight rain	Health good; prices stationary.
Sialkot ...	1·0	Health good; prices stationary.
Ferozepore ...	1·0	Health good; slight rise in prices.
Lahore ...	Slight rain	Twenty-five cases of cholera; prices steady.
Rawalpindi ...	·6	Health good; prices falling.
Mooltan ...	1·4	Health good; prices steady.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	·4	Health good; <i>rabi</i> harvesting over; prices steady.
Peshawar ...	1·3	Health good; prices rising.
Central Provinces—		
Nagpur ...	2·85; heavy rain in early part of the week.	Weather cloudy and wet; cotton and <i>tur</i> being sown; cholera slight; prices steady.
Jubbulpore ...	3·98	Weather wet and cloudy; sowing progressing; small-pox lingering; wheat 21 and rice 14 seers per rupee.
Saugor ...	3·49	Sowings general; early sowings have germinated in places; prices steady; health good.
Seoni (July 10th)	14·16	Weather cloudy and wet; sowings progressing; 17 deaths from cholera; prices stationary.
Hoshangabad ...	5·28; heavy rain on 9th.	Weather cloudy and wet; <i>kharif</i> sowings continue; 2 deaths from small-pox; wheat 14 and rice 9 seers per rupee.
Khandwa ...	3·17	Weather cloudy; sowings nearly completed; 10 deaths from cholera; prices steady.
Raipur ...	2·24	Prospects good; health good; prices steady.
Sambalpur (July 7th)	12·14; very heavy rain during the week.	Early rice sowings almost finished; land being prepared for late rice sowings; break in the rains necessary; health good; common rice 45 seers per rupee.
General Remarks. —Rain general and very seasonable; sowings continue; cholera still very severe in Wardha; prices steady.		

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma— (July 11th)		
Akyab ...	5.48	Total up to date 71.72; 12 deaths from cholera in district and 3 in town and 7 deaths from small-pox in Koladan; cattle-disease in four townships, in others health of plough cattle good; ploughing wages from 15 to 40 baskets per man per season.
Rangoon ...	4.34	Total up to date 29.88; public health good; prices of paddy from Rs. 97 to Rs. 98 per 100 baskets.
Bassein ...	5.59	Total up to date 34.88; 2 deaths from cholera in town, otherwise public health good; 2 deaths of cattle in Bassein, 35 in Laymyethna, and 18 in Yaygyee townships; ploughing progressing.
Prome ...	2.77	Total up to date 21.21; public health and health of plough cattle good; ploughing progressing everywhere, about 20,000 acres already ploughed.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	6.57	Total up to date 61.58; 2 cases of cholera in one township, otherwise public health in Moulmein and district good; cattle-disease slight in Gyaingsalween and Zaya and severe in Baloogyoon and Martaban townships; ploughing progressing, about 60 per cent. of fields ploughed; health of plough cattle good; sowings progressing, about 10 per cent. of fields sown in Moulmein town and district; ploughing and sowing progressing, about 100 acres ploughed during the week; wages of ploughing labour 8 annas a day; crops being small, transplanting has not begun yet.
Toungoo ...	2.69	Total up to date 26.70; public health good; health of plough cattle good; ploughing progressing rapidly. <i>General Remarks.</i> —A little sporadic cholera and small-pox, otherwise health of province good; cattle-disease in various districts, everywhere slight, except in part of Amherst district where it is reported as severe; agricultural operations going on satisfactorily.
Assam— (July 11th)		
Gauhati ...	2.78 for week ending 10th instant.	Weather very hot; reaping of <i>ahu</i> paddy in progress; lands being ploughed for <i>sali</i> crop; public health fairly good; slight cholera in parts of interior.
Sylhet ...	3.38	Crop prospects improving; small-pox still prevalent in parts of the district.
Cachar ...	5.88	Weather intensely warm; cultivation of <i>sali</i> and transplanting of <i>aus</i> and sowing of <i>asra</i> crops progressing; common rice 16 seers per rupee; general health good.
Dibrugarh ...	2.49	Weather hot; transplanting of <i>sali dhan</i> progressing; cattle-disease still reported from North Lakhimpur; public health good.
Mysore and Coorg— (July 11th)		
Bangalore ...	1.41	Standing crops in good condition; preparations are being made for sowing dry crops; harvesting of <i>cysakh</i> paddy almost completed; prospects improved; public health good.
Mysore ...	.42	Standing crops need rain in some parts; prospects favourable; public health good.
Mercara ...	11.01	Standing crops doing well; labour coming in very slowly on coffee estates. <i>General Remarks.</i> —1.36 rain at Kolar slight rain in other districts; standing crops in good condition; prospects favourable; public health generally good; prices much the same as last reported.
Berar & Hyderabad— (July 11th)		
Amraoti ...	5.18	<i>Kharif</i> sowings continue; wheat 16 and <i>juari</i> 26 seers per rupee.
Akola ...	9.06	<i>Kharif</i> sowings progressing.
Hyderabad ...	.....	No report received.
Central India States— (July 11th)		
Indore ...	3.20	Weather seasonable, a break in the rains would now be advantageous; health good; prices steady.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	1.78	Health good; weather sultry.
Satna ...	.16	Health good.
Schore ...	2.2	Weather cloudy; crops and public health good.
Rutlam ...	.....	No report received.
Neemuch ...	.07	Weather seasonable; public health good.
Goona ...	.75	Weather cloudy; health good; wheat 24 seers per rupee; locusts have appeared in the Ragoogarh district.
Bhopal ...	.....	No report received.
Agar ...	.....	No report received.
Nowgong ...	1.39	Weather seasonable; sowing operations progressing; health good; cholera prevalent in parts of Bundelkhand; prices rising.
Bhopawar ...	5.22	Health good; prices stationary; continuous rain retards sowing operations.
Manpur ...	.....	No report received.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Rajputana—		
Abu (July 11th)	6.29 during week	Total rainfall 25.0; weather cloudy and showery and occasionally close.
Sirohi („ 8th)	Rain slight at intervals during week; 1.04.	Weather cloudy; tanks partly full, wells full; health and crops good.
Marwar („ 6th)	.09	Tanks all empty, water obtained from wells with great difficulty; health good; crops in need of rain and in danger of being scorched up; sky overcast, but rain holds off; prices stationary.
Meywar („ 8th)	1.22	Tanks and wells fair; health good; crop prospects very good.
Harowti („ 7th)	Deoli, 1.23; Tonk, 1.90; Kotah, .44; Shahpura, .21; previous week — Kotah, 2.17; Shahpura, .62.	Weather seasonable; sowings progressing; health good.
Jhallawar („ 6th)	.24	Heavy rain in some districts; weather cloudy and cool.
Ajmere („ 10th)	3.36	Sowings progressing favourably; health good.
Jeypore („ „)	1.58	Some cholera cases at capital and districts; sowings commenced; prices stationary.
Bhurtpore	.....	No report received.
Ulwur (July 10th)	Average .33	Strong westerly wind; prices rising; cholera in four tahsils.
Nepal—(July 6th)		
Katmandu ...	2.58	Agricultural prospects good; more rain is desired; rice transplanting is still going on.

**MEMORANDUM ON THE WEATHER CHARACTERISTICS OF INDIA DURING
MAY AND JUNE 1883.**

No. 63 Met.

*Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural
Department (Meteorology), under date Simla, the 13th July 1883.*

Read the following :—

Memorandum on the weather characteristics of India during the month of May 1883.

Throughout the Punjab and North-Western Provinces, from Mooltan to Benares, the telegraphic reports show that from the 1st to the 21st of May the atmosphere was exceptionally dry. This was most remarkable at the hill stations in the North-Western Himalaya, but over the whole region the air apparently became drier as the month advanced, till, on the 19th and 20th, at Chakrata the amount of moisture was about 15 per cent. below the average and equalled only 8 per cent. of saturation. During this time no rain fell, but on the 22nd there was a rapid increase in the dampness of the air, and from that date till the close of the month humidity was above the average, and frequent and rather heavy showers of rain fell. As usual, the temperature of the air varied inversely with its humidity. From the 1st to the 22nd it was above, and from the 23rd to 31st below, the average of the month. The hottest day was the 20th, when the average was exceeded—

by 14° at Dera Ismail Khan,
„ 12° at Rawalpindi, Delhi, Chakrata and Agra,
„ 11° at Ludhiana and Sirsa;

and the coolest day was the 28th, when the average was not reached—

by 23° at Murree,
„ 20° at Dera Ismail Khan and Sialkot,
„ 17° at Lahore, Sirsa and Agra.

The 20th May was probably the hottest day of the year over the whole of Northern India. Excluding Bengal and Chutia Nagpur, it appears that on that day there was a mean maximum temperature of 111° and a mean minimum temperature of 87°, making the approximate mean of the day as high as 99°. The highest reading recorded was 117°.

On the 28th, above noted as being the coolest day of the month in Northern India, there was a somewhat unusual fall of snow on the Himalaya. In Kashmir it was slight but general, but in the Chumba State a great deal of fresh snow fell which was only beginning to melt on June 7th; and in Kulu there was a fall of about 6 inches on May 28th and 29th. In Sikkim the snowfall of the month was above the average.

In Northern Bengal and Assam the conditions were nearly the reverse of the above. Here the humidity was above the average from the 1st to the 21st, and below it from the 22nd to the end of the month. The day of greatest humidity was apparently the 14th; and this date corresponds with the middle of that period of excessive precipi-

tation which gave Silchar 27 inches of rain in ten days, and produced disastrous floods, raising the river Barak $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet above its zero level, and submerging the station of Silchar and all the country around. No such flood has been experienced since 1833. With the 21st the rainfall appears to have almost entirely ceased. As in the former case, the changes of temperature were the reverse of those of humidity, the readings of the thermometer being below the average from the 1st to 21st, and above it from the 22nd to the 31st, and the day of lowest temperature was that of greatest humidity, viz., the 14th.

In the Central Provinces the conditions were similar to those of North-Western India, humidity being below and temperature above the average during the first 25 days, while dry westerly winds were blowing; but in this region the hottest day was the 19th. On the 26th a rapid change took place, the air becoming suddenly much damper and the temperature falling quickly, so that, while on the 19th at Jubbulpore and Saugor it had reached 111° , on the 28th it only amounted to 94° and 92° respectively.

In Rajputana, Sind, Cutch, Guzerat, &c., dry westerly winds prevailed almost throughout the month, the only exception being about a week in the middle of the period. Practically no rain fell over this region, but the temperature varied with that of the more northern provinces, being above the average from the 1st to the 21st. After the latter date it fell suddenly, and on the 27th the readings at Neemuch and Indore were respectively 22° and 19° below the average.

In the Peninsula and Burma the variations from the mean were irregular, and on the whole nowhere large. Over Burma the rainfall was more or less evenly distributed throughout the month, while over the Peninsula the amount of precipitation increased towards its close. In both regions the end of the month was marked by a somewhat sudden increase of humidity and fall of temperature—changes probably connected with the approach of the monsoon, which was apparently setting in at Cochin on the 28th.

A brief summary of the weather over the whole country shows that over the whole of North-Western India, i.e., the country north of the Satpuras and west of Behar, the first two-thirds of the month were exceptionally hot and dry and the last ten days damp, showery, cool and unsettled; that over Bengal and Assam the reverse was the case; and that over the Peninsula and British Burma the whole month presented conditions not widely differing from the average of past years.

Memorandum on the chief weather characteristics of India during the month of June 1883.

In Bengal, after some weeks of close cloudy weather, with occasional showers, the monsoon rains were ushered in on the 13th June with a little cyclonic storm formed apparently on the coast of the Sunderbans. From the coast on the three following days, this storm passed inland on a north-west course, bringing heavy rain in its track as far west as Behar, and a moderate fall up to Allahabad, beyond which, for the time, the rains did not advance. The following are the maximum falls recorded each day:—

June 13th.—Cuttack	...	...	...	1.66 inches.
" 14th.—Saugor Island	...	...	...	5.11 "
" 15th.—Darjeeling	...	...	...	4.56 "
" 16th.—Gya	...	...	...	8.95 "
" 17th.—Mozufferpore	...	...	...	12.49 "

At Bombay it blew strongly on the 11th, 12th and 13th, but not from the monsoon quarter; and afterwards the wind fell light, and so continued till the 24th, when the monsoon set in steadily. But the rainfall has been light throughout the month, and at its close was 6 inches short of the normal average. On the 26th or 27th a second cyclone was formed at the head of the Bay of Bengal, causing heavy rain around the coasts, and especially on those of Orissa and Ganjam; then travelling westward, the centre reached Cuttack on the 30th June; Seoni on the 1st July; Indore on the 2nd, and lay between Rajkot and Kurrachee on the 3rd. It caused very heavy rain in Guzerat, flooding the rivers, and interrupting railway communication between Bombay and Baroda.

In the North-Western Provinces, with the exception already mentioned, the rains did not set in before the 26th, but throughout the month the wind was in general easterly, and occasional thunderstorms occurred. In the Punjab also the first rain fell between the 26th and 29th, but in the eastern half of the province the prevailing high temperature was mitigated by an occasional duststorm. The hottest days were the 4th, 25th and 26th, when the mean temperatures were approximately 92.8 , 93.1 and 94.3 respectively.

In Northern Bengal, during the first half of the month, the humidity was below, and in the second half above, the mean, while in Assam the variations were slight and irregular. The rainfall in Northern Bengal was large, but it fell mostly in the latter half of the month, and was directly attributable to the depression of the 13th—16th. The number of rainy days in Assam and Northern Bengal was 18; but while the rainfall of Bengal was 5 inches in excess of the normal average, that of Assam was 5 inches deficient.

In Lower Bengal rain of importance fell on 22 days. The total fall of the month was 5 inches in excess.

In the Central Provinces rain fell on 18 days; the amounts on the 14th and 15th being large, and the average total amount exceeded the mean by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

In Rajputana, Sind, &c., the number of days on which rain fell was only 4, and the average total was less by $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch than even the small amount which generally falls in this region in the month of June. In Rajputana the month was decidedly cool, but in Sind and Cutch the temperature was generally above the average.

In Bombay and Guzerat rain fell upon 19 days, but the falls were not heavy, and the total amount was 5 inches less than the normal. The temperature was below the average, the difference, over an area stretching from Bombay to Belgaum and from Poona to Secunderabad, being $2\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$.

In Madras and Mysore the weather was cloudy; rain fell upon 26 days, the average fall exceeding the normal by $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch. Under these circumstances the temperature was somewhat below the mean.

In Burma the largest number of wet days was recorded, viz., 27, but the falls of rain were not very heavy, except between the 4th and 9th; so that, at the close of the month, there was an average deficiency of 6 inches. The thermometer was below the average throughout.

From the above it appears that over a large part of the country the monsoon so far has been weak. On the 28th of May it was reported to have burst at Cochin, and between that date and the 5th of June it appears to have spread along that coast as far north as Goa. In Bombay itself the weather has been showery, but there have been no very heavy falls of rain. On the Bengal side, on the contrary, the south and south-west winds have brought up even more than the normal amount of rain, and the weather at the head of the Bay has been somewhat exceptionally rough. In Northern India the monsoon current has been much delayed, and in parts of the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab continuous rain has hardly yet set in.

W. L. DALLAS,

*Assistant Meteorological Reporter
to the Government of India.*

ORDER.—Ordered, that the memorandum be inserted in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING
LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE
ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House, Simla, on Wednesday, the 11th
July, 1883.

P R E S E N T :

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.G., G.M.S.I.,
G.M.I.E., *presiding*.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., C.I.E.

Major the Hon'ble E. Baring, R.A., C.S.I., C.I.E.

Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson, C.B., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, LL.D., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble J. W. Quinton.

The Hon'ble D. G. Barkley.

BIKRÁMA SINGH'S ESTATES BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. ILBERT presented the Report of the Select Committee
appointed to inquire into the proposed Bill for the amendment made by His Excellency the

Viceroy and Governor General regarding certain matters in dispute between Sardár Bikráma Singh and the Kapurthhala State.

EMIGRATION BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Quinton be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to the Emigration of Natives of India.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 18th July, 1883.

D. FITZPATRICK,

SIMLA ;
The 11th July, 1883. }

*Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.*



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1883.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 17th March 1883.

From the 7th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Reports, will be published at Simla. After the 31st March, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Parts IV and V of the *Gazette of India*, containing the Acts and Bills of the Legislative Council, may be subscribed for separately from the other Parts of the Gazette. The annual subscription for the two Parts is Rs 5 per annum, payable in advance. When sent by post, Rs 2-8 per annum additional will be charged for postage.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

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E. J. DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 9th July 1883.

No. 366.—Mr. W. R. Vyall, Surveyor, 3rd Grade, Survey of India, is granted furlough in India, for two years, under Chapter X, Section 131, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from such date as his services can be spared.

G. C. DEPRÉE, *Colonel,*
Offg. Surveyor General of India.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 6th July 1883.

Offices opened and closed during the month of June 1883 :—

Name of Station.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
Badani	Sind	1st	Opened.
Bogra	Bengal Presdy.	20th	Ditto.
Chittoor	Madras Presdy.	1st	Ditto.
Danaurie	N.-W. Provinces	16th	Closed.
Kach	Beluchistan	1st	Ditto.
Mahableswar	Bombay Presdy.	15th	Ditto.
Malliapuram	Madras Presdy.	14th	Opened.
Ranikhet Cantonment.	N.-W. Provinces	27th	Ditto.

A. J. L. CAPPEL,
Director General of Telegraphs in India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR
CENTRAL INDIA, P. W. D.
Establishment.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Indore, the 5th July 1883.

No. 4.—Mr. H. E. Grant, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, has been placed in independent charge

of the Office of Executive Engineer, Gwalior Division, which he received from Mr. H. F. White, M.I.C.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, on the afternoon of 11th June 1883.

No. 5.—With reference to G. O. No. 115, dated 4th May 1883, Mr. H. F. White, M.I.C.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, received charge of the Office of Superintending Engineer and Secretary to Agent, Governor General, for Central India from Colonel C. S. Thomason, R.E., on the forenoon of 18th June 1883.

H. F. WHITE, M.I.C.E.,
*Offg. Secy. to Agent, Govr. Genl.,
for Central India, P. W. D.*

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mount Abu, the 6th July 1883.

No. 2276 G.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 1112 G., dated 18th April 1883, Lieutenant W. H. Cornish, Officiating Wing Officer, Meywar Bhil Corps, returned from the examination leave granted him in Foreign Department Notification No. 16 G., dated 4th January 1883, and assumed charge of the Adjutancy, in addition to his own duties, on the 14th May 1883.

No. 2280 G.—Lieutenant W. H. Cornish, Officiating Adjutant, Meywar Bhil Corps, availed himself on the 23rd June 1883 of the privilege leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 1765 G., dated 4th June 1883.

By Order,
E. A. FRASER,
1st Asst. Agent to the Govr. Genl.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMER- MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mount Abu, the 7th July 1883.

No. 535.—Munshi Jagat Narain and Rae Bishen Sarup, respectively, delivered over and received charge of the Office of Deputy Magistrate, Kekree, on the afternoon of the 13th day of June 1883.

The unexpired portion (four days) of the privilege leave granted to Rae Bishen Sarup in this Office Notification No. 476, dated 18th June 1883, is hereby cancelled.

No. 537.—In virtue of the powers under Section 37 of Act X of 1882 (Criminal Procedure Code), the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara is pleased to invest Pundit Bhag Ram, Judicial Assistant Commissioner of Ajmer, with the powers specified in Section 260 of the said Act to try cases summarily.

By Order,
E. A. FRASER,
1st Asst. to the Chief Commr.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF COORG.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Bangalore, the 4th July 1883.

No. 565-192.—Bidandra Mandanna, Subedar, Kiggatnad Taluk, is granted one month's privilege leave from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Kutati Chengapa, Parpattegar and 3rd Class Magistrate, Mercara-nad, is appointed to act as Subedar and 3rd Class Magistrate, Kiggatnad Taluk, from date of his taking charge of the Office, *vice* Bidandra Mandanna, on leave, or until further orders.

No. 567-193.—The Officiating Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint the Inspector of Schools in Coorg an *ex-officio* Member of the Mercara and Verajendrapet Municipal Committee.

By Order,
H. WYLIE, Major,
Secretary to the Chief Commr. of Coorg.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 4th July 1883.

No. 24.—Lieutenant H. Finnis, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank, is transferred from the Rawalpindi Command, Military Works, to the Sirhind-Lahore Command, Military Works, as a temporary arrangement.

J. J. McLEOD INNES, Colonel, R.E.,
Insp. Genl. of Military Works.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 2nd July 1883.

No. 31.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 157, dated 22nd June 1883, Mr. M. O. Norris, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is posted to the Rajputana-Malwa State Railway.

H. F. HANCOCK, Col., R.E.,
Offg. Director General of Railways.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The undermentioned Students have been declared entitled to Maharaja Sir Joteendromohan Tagore's Medals for the year 1883 on the result of the Examination held by the Tagore Law Professor on the subject of his lectures:—

Pareschandra Banerjee, Gold Medal; City College.
Manmathanath Bhattacharyya, Silver Medal; City College.

G. BELLETT,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 27th April 1883.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

**TELEGRAPHIC STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND OUTGOINGS FROM TREASURIES
DURING JUNE 1883.**

Thousands of Rupees.

	Civil Revenue.	Civil Debt and Remittance Heads.	Forest, Telegraph, and Marine.	Post Office.	Guaranteed Railways.	Military Department.	P. W. Department.	Opening Balance.	TOTAL.
Receipts.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
India General	15,68	3,12,24	22	3,51	4,39	77	53,72	2,60,15	6,50,68
Central Provinces	19,98	21,25	86	1,97	...	10	1,14	76,61	1,21,91
British Burmah	13,53	6,51	2,52	2,92	...	10	1,67	66,34	93,59
Assam	3,88	6,02	15	1,70	...	3	6	26,19	38,03
Bengal	1,69,30	49,42	1,62	6,93	...	7	4,21	1,41,26	3,75,81
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	1,22,66	1,18,37	41	2,99	3,92	45	9,12	2,46,85	5,04,77
Punjab	63,47	68,16	56	3,24	7,18	1,23	5,64	81,61	2,31,14
Madras	57,86	69,32	1,09	3,97	9,72	64	38	1,90,18	3,33,16
Bombay	60,92	1,76,47	2,26	5,55	56,83	82	3,24	1,87,65	4,93,74
Remittance Adjustment	...	7,83	...	...	...	...	...	10,25	18,08
TOTAL RECEIPTS	5,27,28	8,35,59	9,69	32,78	82,04	4,26	79,18	12,90,09	28,60,91

Outgoings.									
India General	12,47	3,00,71	1,37	80	3,11	17,80	18,55	2,95,87	6,50,68
Central Provinces	5,84	26,43	41	22	...	2,62	1,97	84,42	1,21,91
British Burmah	8,05	18,81	1,47	6	...	2,13	8,04	55,03	93,59
Assam	3,09	6,16	25	19	...	76	70	26,83	38,03
Bengal	35,77	1,61,63	1,11	7,29	...	1,77	15,36	1,52,88	3,75,81
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	25,16	1,25,36	90	8,37	3,63	17,12	10,14	3,14,09	5,04,77
Punjab	18,96	51,86	75	3,80	4,14	23,54	19,28	1,08,81	2,31,14
Madras	32,75	98,95	1,38	4,27	4,72	12,94	7,71	1,70,44	3,33,16
Bombay	30,00	2,24,63	4,17	3,04	16,97	14,86	22,37	1,77,70	4,93,74
Remittance Adjustment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,08	18,08
TOTAL OUTGOINGS	1,72,09	10,14,54	11,81	28,04	32,57	93,54	1,04,12	14,04,20	28,60,91

SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTS FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDING JUNE 1883.

Lakhs of Rupees.

	RECEIPTS.					OUTGOINGS.				
	Accounts till April.	TELEGRAPHIC.		Total. 3 months.	Budget Estimate. 3 months.	Accounts till April.	TELEGRAPHIC.		Total. 3 months.	Budget Estimate. 3 months.
		May.	June.				May.	June.		
Civil Revenue	4,24*	4,93*	5,29*	14,46	14,15	...	...	...	...	...
Civil Expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	2,36*	2,33*	1,74*	6,43	6,94
Military Department	6	5	4	15	21	99	97	93	2,89	2,96
Public Works Department	67	80	79	2,26	...	1,27	1,01	1,04	3,32	1,34
Forest, Telegraph, and Marine Dept. (net)	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	5	4
Post Office Department (net)	5	3	5	13	6	...	...	...	...	...
Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways	57	59	49	1,65	1,02	...	...	...	...	...
Imperial Loan	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Council Bills, including Exchange	...	...	...	...	...	2,70	2,40	2,05	7,15	5,11
Mint and Coinage Accounts	...	...	...	...	...	—10	—9	5	—14	...
Civil Debt and Remittance (net)	1	—5	31	27	11	...	...	...	...	...
Total	5,60	6,35	6,97	18,92	15,57	7,25	6,62	5,83	19,70	16,39
Opening Balance	14,82	13,17	12,90	14,82	13,84	...	...	...	...	...
Closing Balance	...	...	...	...	...	13,17	12,90	14,04	14,04	13,02
GRAND TOTAL	20,42	19,52	19,87	33,74	29,41	20,42	19,52	19,87	33,74	29,41

* Includes Forest in Madras and Bombay.

The 10th July 1883.

**J. WESTLAND,
Comptroller General.**

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED OF		BALANCE OF BULLION		
		General Treasury.	Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1883.	R	R	R	R	R	R
July 2	...	...	...	342	25,48,538	12,61,718
" 3	...	...	383	...	25,48,910	12,62,089
" 4	...	...	...	...	25,48,910	12,62,089
" 5	...	...	...	...	25,48,910	12,62,089
" 6	2,37,352	...	...	2,37,352	25,48,910	12,62,089
" 7	...	...	...	2,37,352	25,48,910	12,62,089

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 9th July 1883.

J. F. TENNANT, Major-Genl., R.E.,
Mint Master.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Bombay Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1883.		R	
W42	M 66—97265	100	Assistant Political Agent, Riwakantha.

BOMBAY,
The 3rd July 1883.

C. J. RIVETT-CARNAC,
Asst. Acctt. Genl., Paper Currency Department,
for Commissioner of Issue.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		R	
87	P 9—95684	50	Inspector J. W. Bell.
88	P 9—95215	50	Babu Jogendra Nath Dutta.
89	P 9—14290	50	Babu Rukhal Chundra Bose.
90	P 9—95467	50	Babu Khetter Mohan Mukerjee.
91	P 44—05656	100	Mr. J. A. Simpson.

J. TAYLOR,
Asst. Comptlr. Genl., in charge, Paper Currency.
CALCUTTA,
The 13th July 1883.

Lahore Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		R	
6	E 20—81592	100	Ram Dyal Sunt Lal, Banker, C-4th R.A., Meeran Meer.

LAHORE,
The 7th July 1883.

H. J. BRERETON,
for Depy. Commr. of Paper Currency.

TREASURE TROVE.

In terms of Section 5 of Act VI of 1878, notice is hereby given, that on 15th April 1883, certain treasure (Akbari R18 of the value of about R17), was found in a piece of Gaothan land belonging to one Mukunda wd. Mahadu, of Kasbe Nasirabad, Taluka Nasirabad, of the Khandesh Collectorate of the Bombay Presidency.

Claimants are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Khandesh, on Monday, the 19th November 1883, when he will proceed to hold an enquiry according to law.

N. OMMANEY,
Actg. Collector of Khandesh.

DHULIA,
The 3rd July 1883.

Report of a Deserter from the 2nd Battalion, Royal Lancaster Regiment of Infantry, dated at Colaba, Bombay, East Indies, this 6th day of July 1883.

Number, Rank, and Name,— No. 11—2119, Private James Joyce.	At what Place Enlisted,— Lancaster.
Age,—26 years 7 months.	Parish and County in which Born,—Christ Church, Armagh.
Size,—5 feet 5½ inches.	Marks,—3 scars on pit of stomach, 1 scar on right side of neck.
Colour of— Complexion, fresh; Hair, light brown; Eyes, grey.	Trade,—Labourer.
Date of Desertion,—1st July 1883.	Coat or Jacket,—
Place of Desertion,—Colaba, Bombay, East Indies.	Waistcoat,—
Date of Enlistment,—9th May 1878.	Breeches or } Regi- Trowsers. } mental clothing.
	REMARKS.— Under 6 years' service.

C. P. STOKES, Lieut.-Colonel,
Comdg. 2nd Battn., Royal Lancaster Regt.

Report of a Deserter from the 8-1st Brigade, Cinque Ports Division, Royal Regiment of Artillery, dated at Colaba, Bombay, this 8th day of July 1883.

Number, Rank, and Name,— No. 23697, Gunner Alfred Hartnell.	Date of Enlistment,—22nd January 1880.
Age,—23 years 5 months.	At what Place Enlisted,— Woolwich.
Size,—5 feet 10 inches.	Parish and County in which Born,—Exminster, Devon.
Colour of— Complexion, fresh "pale"; Hair, light brown; Eyes, grey.	Marks,—Nil.
Date of Desertion,—6th July 1883.	Trade,—Clerk.
Place of Desertion,—Colaba, Bombay.	Coat or Jacket,—
	Waistcoat,—
	Breeches or } Regi- Trowsers. } mental dyed khaki.
	REMARKS.— Under 4 years' service.

HUGH W. PERRY, Lieut.,
Comdg. 8-1st, C. P. D., R.A.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post
Office on 12th July 1883.

D'Oyly, Mrs. Lawrie, A. B.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

A. B. C.	Fraser, William Stirling.	Neville, H.
Agst, John.	Field, Miss Fanny.	Neville, Sergeant.
A. Q. R.	Grove, H. F.	O'Donel, —
Barrett, A. C.	Hallewell, J. A.	Perrins, C. H.
Binnie, George.	Haly, J. J.	Pethard, John.
Blackman, Russell.	Hay, Arthur.	Pimlott, James Thomas.
Bradshaw, D. E.	Hankivetz, Madame.	Pine, Arol.
Buckle, Henry.	Harris, Lord.	Rains, —
Burlington, Charles.	Heller, Miss.	Rostam, J. B.
C. P.	Henry, James.	Ross, J.
Cammar, Madame A.	Hiley, Charles.	Salvator, Madame
Cammell, Minard A.	Horridge, Charles.	Amelle.
Can, Mrs.	Hunter, H. C. D.	Sanford, E. C. Aysh-
C. S. 1,000.	Hutchinson, Miss Flo-	ford.
"Chaperone."	rence.	Schulze, William.
Connolly, Mrs.	Jones, H.	Simpson, A. B. A.
Cotton, F.	Jones, John.	Shaw, Lt. D. G. L.
Crowther, John.	Kelly, Mrs. E.	Specht, Otto.
Dalyell, Mrs. R. F.	Kavanagh, P.	Tucker, Mrs.
David, Jacob.	L. S.	Vardon, Mrs. E. M.
D'Cruz, Mrs. Bella.	Lewis, Mrs. R. B.	Vaughan, Percy.
DeLa Corneuve, F. E. W.	Matteo, Raffaele.	White, Mrs. S.
Dick, Arthur.	Maycock, A. H.	Williams, John.
Donovan, John.	McClure, A.	Williamson, W. F.
"Felis."	Moore, Miss Claudia.	Windemar, Mrs.
Francis, G.	Moore, William.	Winloch, Lord.

Registered Letters.

Angelo, Col. R. F.	Hankivetz, Monsieur	Nardini, Sig. Raffaele.
Blin, T. A.	Charles.	Weben, Madame Mar-
Browne, David.	Misleah, F.	tha.
Fenn, Captain E. H.		

Calcutta, the 14th July 1883.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Foreign Mails for	Date.	Per Steamer
	1883	
Persian Gulf.	20th July	From Bombay.
Madras, Ceylon, and Intermediate Ports.	10th "	Str. Calcutta.
Colombo, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Australian Colonies.	24th "	From Bombay.
Foreign Mails via Bombay.	14th "	From Bombay.*
Foreign Mails via Bombay.	21st "	From Bombay.*
Do. Book Post and Pattern Packets.	20th "	From Bombay.
Rangoon and Moumein.	18th "	Str. Purulia.
Chittagong, Akyab, Kyauk Phoo, and Rangoon.	18th "	Str. Madras.
Madras, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore, and China.	16th "	French Str.
Straits and Hong-Kong.	18th "	Tibre. Str. Japan and Lennor.

* Also for South Africa and England can be forwarded.

N.B.—The letter-box will close at 7 P. M. precisely, after which hour, foreign letters, duly prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M.

E. HUTTON,

Presidency Post Master.

DEPARTMENT PUBLIC WORKS HALF-YEARLY EXAMINATION.

The half-yearly examination of candidates for promotion and employment in the Public Works Department will be held at the Government Engineering College, Howrah, at 10 o'clock, on Monday, the 6th August 1883, and the following days. Applications, with fees for admission to the examination, are required to be filed before the 15th of July 1883. Candidates for the grade of Accountant who are not in Government service should be under twenty-five years of age, and must prove to the satisfaction of the Principal that they are under that age.

The following are the centres of examination sanctioned by the Government of India as stations where candidates for fourth grade Accountantships are to appear for examination:—

Ajmere, Allahabad, Durbhanga, Ghadechi, Howrah, Indore, Lahore, Lucknow, Mount Aboo, Nagpore, Poona, Rangoon, Rawalpindi, Saidpore, Secunderabad, Shillong, Simla, and Sukkur.

Candidates for the Accountant's examination are therefore requested to select one of the places mentioned above.

S. F. DOWNING,

Principal, Govt. Engrg. College, Howrah.

SHIBPORE,

The 20th June 1883.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates:—per four ounce tin *R4-8*; per eight ounce tin, *RS-5*; per pound tin, *R16-8*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Gardens, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates:—per four ounce tin *RS-8*; per eight ounce tin *R10-8*; per pound tin, *R20*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggist in Calcutta. Postage 8 annas per four and eight ounce tins, and 12 annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبری فیوج

یہ دوا کوئینائین کا خوب قائم مقام ہی اور کلکتہ کے بوٹانیکل گارڈن یعنی کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے ہر ایک ملازم سرکاری واسطے سرکاری کام اور خیرات کے اور سیواے اونکے جو کوئی ایک مشق بیس پونڈ خرید لینے سے بقیہ نقد حسب نرخ ذیل خرید کر سکتے ہیں یعنی نرخ چار اونس کے تین کا چار روپیہ آٹھ آنے؛ آٹھ اونس کے تین کا آٹھ روپیہ آٹھ آنے؛ ایک پونڈ کے تین کا سولہ روپیہ آٹھ آنے،

اور عوام الناس بوٹانیکل گارڈن یعنی کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقیہ نقد حسب نرخ ذیل خرید کر سکتے ہیں یعنی نرخ چار اونس تین کا پانچ روپیہ آٹھ آنے؛ آٹھ اونس کے تین کا دس روپیہ آٹھ آنے؛ ایک پونڈ کے تین کا بیس روپیہ

یہ دوا کلکتہ کے بڑے بڑے دلائی اور دیسی دوا خانوں میں ٹکٹی ہی ماسیواے قیمت مذکورہ بالا کے محصول قادی چار اور آٹھ اونس کے تین کا آٹھ آنے؛ اور ایک پونڈ کے تین کا بارہ آنے

Meteorological Publications for Sale.

The following publications of the Meteorological Office of the Government of India are on sale and can be procured at the Meteorological Office, No. 4, Middleton Row, or either at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., or at Messrs. Brown & Co., at the prices noted against them:—

Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1875, 4to, 89 pages text, 297 pages tables, 3 charts	R a. p.
	8 0 0
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1876, 4to, 97 pages text, 340 pages tables, 3 charts	8 0 0
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1877, 4to, 173 pages text, 375 pages tables, 3 charts	8 0 0
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1878, 4to, 149 pages text, 380 pages tables, 3 plates, 4 charts	8 0 0
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1879, 4to, 164 pages text, 273 pages tables, 4 plates, 4 charts	8 0 0
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1880, 4to, 174 pages text, 286 pages tables, 6 plates, 4 charts	8 0 0

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part I, 4to, 118 pages, 9 plates	2	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part II, 4to, 63 pages, 4 plates	1	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part III, 4to, 86 pages, 2 plates	1	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part IV, 4to, 62 pages, 8 plates	1	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part V, 4to, 57 pages, 10 plates	1	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part VI, 4to, 62 pages	1	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, cloth bound, 4to, 438 pages, 63 plates	10	0	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. II, Part I, 4to, 78 pages, 9 plates	1	8	0
Rainfall Chart of India, showing the average annual distribution of rainfall (in colors)	1	0	0
Report on the Vizagapatam and Backergunge Cyclones, October 1876, 4to, 87 pages, 4 plates	2	0	0
Report on the Madras Cyclone, May 1877, 4to, 117 pages text, 97 pages tables, 4 plates	2	8	0
Register of Original Observations of six stations in India, in 1879, corrected and reduced	2	0	0
Register of Original Observations of six stations in India, in 1880, corrected and reduced	2	0	0
Register of Original Observations of six stations in India, in 1881, corrected and reduced	2	0	0

HENRY F. BLANFORD.

*Meteorological Reporter
to the Government of India.***THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS.**

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The "Indian Law Reports," published under the authority of the Governor General in Council, will appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and will comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court will be reported in the Series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court will be reported in the Calcutta Series. The Parts of each Series can be had separately, or all four Parts can be had stitched into one wrapper at the option of subscribers and purchasers. It will be observed from the following statement of the terms of subscription and sale, that a considerable reduction is allowed to persons taking the complete set:

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THE BENGAL LAW REPORTS.

A few sets of the Bengal Law Reports (Volumes 1 to 15) are available at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta, at R375 a set.

In order to expedite the issue of the Indian Law Reports, it has been arranged that copies shall for the future be despatched direct both to officials and subscribers from the stations at which each series is published, *viz.*, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Allahabad. As regards the Calcutta series, this arrangement will take effect with the number for August, 1883.

The following books may be purchased from the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, India, No. 166, Dhurrumtollah Street, for private use only, which should be stated in the requisition.

No orders can be attended to unless accompanied by a remittance. When postage stamps are forwarded, one anna additional should be sent for every Rupee's worth of stamps, for discount in exchanging them for cash. Service labels or Court Fee stamps are not received.

Books required for the public service cannot be supplied on payment; they are only issued on the authority of the Department to which the indenting officer is subordinate. Applications for them should be made through the Local Government under which the applicant serves.

Now ready.

Army List—New Number.

The Official Quarterly Bengal Army List corrected up to 30th June 1883.

From January 1881 the price of the Army List has been reduced to 1 Rupee per copy; packing and postage, 6 annas.

Now ready.

Public Works Department Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment, corrected up to 30th June 1883. Price R2; packing and postage, 4 annas.

Preliminary Administration Report on the

Railways in India for 1882-83 by Colonel F. S. STANFON, R.E., Director General of Railways. Price, R1; packing and postage, 3 annas.

The Report of the Rent Law Commission, with draft of Bill to amend the Law of Landlord and Tenant in Bengal, in two volumes. Price, R3; packing and postage, 12 annas.

Report of the Government of Bengal on the proposed amendment, with revised Bill and Appendices, in two volumes. Price, R4; packing and postage, R1.

Correspondence between the Government of India and the Secretary of State regarding the proposed amendment. Price, annas 8; packing and postage, 4 annas.

The Bengal Tenancy Bill, with annexures. Price, annas 4; packing and postage, 3 annas.

INDEX to the Enactments relating to India. Compiled, under the orders of the Government of India, by Stephen Jacob, B.C.S., to which are prefixed Chronological Tables of the Acts and Regulations of the Indian Legislatures.

Price reduced from R10 to R5; packing and postage, 12 annas.

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Regulations for the Medical Department, Her Majesty's Forces, Bengal, 1882. Price, R1-8; packing and postage, 6 annas; interleaved copy, R2-8; packing and postage, 8 annas.

Travelling Allowance Code (Civil), Revised Edition, 1883. Price R1; packing and postage, 2 annas.

A Manual of the Land Revenue Systems and Land Tenures of British India, by B. H. BADEN-POWELL, B.C.S. Royal 8vo, half calf. Price, R6; packing and postage, 8 annas.

A Manual of Jurisprudence for Forest Officers, by BADEN-POWELL, B.C.S., royal 8vo., half calf. Price, R6; packing and postage, 7 annas.

Carbine and Rifle Exercises and Musketry Instruction for Native Troops, 1882. Royal 32mo. Price, R1-4; packing and postage, 2 annas.

Indian Appendix to the British Musketry Regulations, 1882. Royal 32mo. Price, 12 annas; packing and postage, 1 anna.

Instructions for payment of British Troops, India, 1882. Royal 8vo, Cloth gilt. Price, R2; packing and postage, 4 annas.

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Return of Wrecks and Casualties in Indian Waters for the years 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, and 1881. Price, R2 each; packing and postage, 4 annas.

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The Commissariat Code for India, published under authority of the Government of India. Price, R4; by post 8 annas extra

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Compendium of Existing Regulations, Commissariat Department, Bengal. Compiled by H. G. Whelan, Superintendent, Office of Examiner of Commissariat Accounts. Price, R5; packing and postage, 6 annas. Interleaved copies, R6; packing and postage, 12 annas.

Appendices to the Compendium of existing Regulations, Commissariat Department, Bengal. Price, R4 for plain copies, and R5 for interleaved copies; packing and postage, 6 annas and 9 annas respectively.

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General Rules and Circular Orders of the High Court in Bengal, Appellate Side—Civil, R2-8; Criminal, R1-8; packing and postage, 5 annas and 3 annas respectively.

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Tribes of the Hindoo Koosh. Price, R6; packing and postage, 6 annas.

The Civil Service Gradation List is no longer appended to the Army List, but is published separately, and may be obtained from Mr. H. W. Ronaldson, Civil Fund Office, Calcutta. Price, R1; postage, 4 annas.

Select Extra-Tropical Plants readily eligible for industrial culture or naturalisation, with indications of their native countries and some of their uses, by Baron Ferd. Von Mueller. Indian edition, 1880. Price, R1; Packing and postage, 6 annas.

Report on Cotton Gins, and on the cleaning and quality of Indian cotton, in two parts; by Dr. FORBES WATSON. Price, R5; packing and postage, 10 annas.

West India Pilot, Volume II. Price, R6; packing and postage, 6 annas.

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Offy. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1883.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost

On 28th June 1883, the Government Promissory Note, No. 163257, of the 4 per cent. of 1865, for Rs500, originally standing in the name of Kanye Lal Sein, and lastly blank endorsed by Prosad Das Boral, on 2nd June 1883, in favour

of the undersigned proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

BUNKU LAL DHUR,
8, Roopchand Roy's Street,
Calcutta.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

N^o 28.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1883.

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, JULY 14, 1888.

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE																							
	Wheat.						Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), <i>Holcus Sorghum</i> .			Burrus Millet (Cumbboo, Bajra), <i>Pennisetia Spicata</i> .					
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.			
	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	
Amoy	10	5	10	5	11	13	...	...	...	17	13	17	13	17	13	22	13	22	13	19	10	...	...	
Agapattam	13	8	12	6	10	8	...	...	...	8	6	8	6	9	0	11	5	11	5	11	5	24	13	
Bavary	10	13	10	13	11	11	...	...	...	10	14	10	14	13	14	14	0	14	0	18	0	23	0	
Bina	9	5	8	13	14	11	...	...	...	14	0	14	0	15	2	14	11	14	11	16	5	17	3	
Blore	5	13	7	3	14	6	...	...	...	11	14	14	13	15	13	15	0	16	0	18	0	20	3	
Idapab	14	11	14	11	14	11	...	...	...	12	6	12	6	12	6	13	5	13	5	14	2	38	6	
Intapur	13	6	13	6	14	6	...	...	...	11	13	11	13	15	0	12	5	12	5	16	3	20	14	
Lary	17	5	18	3	17	5	...	...	...	12	5	12	5	12	5	13	8	13	8	13	8	35	0	
Enopl	13	5	15	3	14	10	...	...	...	11	0	11	0	10	10	11	13	11	13	11	6	32	14	
Enra	11	5	11	5	11	0	...	...	...	13	8	13	8	14	3	15	2	15	8	15	8	21	10	
Engleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	3	15	6	15	6	15	8	16	10	16	10	...	...	
Enth Arcot	9	11	9	11	11	0	...	...	...	14	6	14	6	15	14	17	14	17	14	16	14	29	2	
Enth Arcot	10	8	10	14	10	2	...	...	...	16	2	16	8	15	3	17	2	17	2	16	3	...	...	
Enjore	11	0	11	0	11	0	...	...	...	17	6	17	6	18	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	0	
Enhinopoly	10	10	10	10	9	10	...	...	...	15	13	15	8	15	13	16	5	15	14	16	5	...	...	
Enra	12	8	13	5	12	8	...	...	...	16	6	16	13	16	6	17	11	17	11	16	14	32	6	
Envelly	9	14	9	14	9	3	...	...	...	16	5	19	14	16	5	17	10	20	2	16	13	...	...	
Enbatore	13	14	14	13	12	6	...	...	...	13	14	13	14	14	6	14	14	14	14	15	6	27	0	
Engris	10	10	9	14	9	14	...	...	...	11	3	11	3	9	10	12	0	12	0	11	3	20	0	
Enm	14	6	13	10	12	11	...	...	...	15	0	15	0	15	0	16	0	16	14	16	0	29	2	
Enth Canara	8	3	9	0	8	10	...	...	...	9	11	9	11	9	11	11	13	12	3	13	11	...	...	
Enlur	8	10	9	0	7	3	...	...	...	14	10	14	10	15	0	15	13	15	13	15	6	...	...	
Enbay	10	9	10	3	10	4	23	11	23	8	16	14	8	2	7	8	7	10	12	6	13	1	12	13
Enedabad	12	0	11	8	12	8	20	0	17	0	...	...	7	8	8	0	6	8	12	0	13	0	8	0
Enra	11	7	11	7	11	7	21	5	21	5	20	0	9	11	9	11	9	2	16	0	14	4	14	9
Enrat	11	6	11	6	13	6	12	7	12	8	5	6	7	9	7	9	7	7	8	7	8	5	19	1
Ensch	12	4	12	10	12	5	...	...	...	10	0	10	14	9	6	11	7	13	7	12	9	16	0	
Enma (Salanette)	9	12	9	12	9	3	...	...	...	8	2	8	2	8	3	10	0	10	0	10	0	18	10	
Enaba (Alibag)	9	0	10	0	10	0	...	...	...	8	0	8	0	7	0	14	0	14	8	12	8	...	...	
Enndesh (Dhulia)	14	0	15	12	14	9	...	...	...	8	1	8	0	7	4	12	10	12	10	10	15	16	0	
Ensik	14	4	14	4	15	8	...	...	...	7	0	7	0	7	0	13	6	13	6	12	0	22	6	
Enmedungar	13	2	13	2	14	11	...	...	...	9	3	9	3	10	2	12	2	12	0	13	13	21	14	
Enma	12	10	12	10	12	10	9	4	9	4	...	...	9	13	9	13	11	0	11	0	12	4	19	9
Enolapur	14	8	14	8	13	2	...	...	...	10	15	10	7	10	15	11	5	11	5	11	5	25	14	
Enladi (Bagalkot)	18	12	20	0	20	12	17	0	17	8	15	0	6	12	6	12	6	8	10	12	9	27	0	
Enara	12	1	12	1	12	1	...	...	...	8	14	8	14	9	11	11	7	11	7	11	7	16	5	
Enlguum	18	0	18	13	19	0	14	0	14	0	12	0	10	8	11	10	10	0	11	0	12	2	18	0
Enarwar (Hubli)	23	0	24	0	21	0	...	...	...	13	0	13	0	10	0	16	0	16	0	11	0	23	0	
Ennagiri	9	14	10	9	10	9	...	...	...	8	9	8	9	8	9	14	2	14	2	13	7	20	13	
Ennara (Karwar)	11	8	13	0	9	0	1	6	...	...	...	...	7	0	8	0	8	0	12	0	13	0	16	0
Enn Bhals (Godhra)	11	6	11	6	11	6	...	...	...	11	6	11	6	11	6	15	0	15	0	15	0	22	13	
Enn	9	5	9	5	8	0	...	...	...	6	3	6	3	6	3	7	0	7	0	7	0	12	7	
Ennargh	13	9	15	0	14	0	...	...	...	12	2	12	7	11	4	14	8	15	0	12	7	18	6	
Ennara	9	5	10	5	9	12	15	3	14	0	14	0	8	3	8	3	8	12	11	11	10	15	15	
Enna	13	8	13	15	13	4	...	...	...	6	14	6	14	6	6	9	0	9	0	8	11	17	0	
Ennach	15	4	15	0	13	0	21	0	21	0	16	8	9	0	9	4	8	8	9	4	10	0	19	0
Enrabad	16	8	16	8	15	23	0	24	3	21	11	2	6	0	6	0	6	0	7	0	7	0	22	0
Enpkot	14	2	14	0	12	2	...	...	...	6	8	6	8	6	0	10	12	11	4	11	0	17	8	
Enr Sindb Frontier	14	4	13	12	14	0	25	8	24	8	26	0	13	4	13	4	11	4	17	8	22	12	32	0
Enachi	13	13	13	13	12	5	22	0	22	0	22	0	9	0	9	8	9	0	17	0	18	0	24	0
Enarabad (Nakur)	16	0	16	0	16	0	35	0	30	0	25	0	13	0	12	0	12	0	18	0	18	0	30	0
Enarpur	14	2	14	2	13	10	25	12	25	0	26	5	12	13	12	7	12	12	19	0	17	8	30	0
Enkur	14	8	13	8	14	0	29	8	29	8	30	8	12	8	12	8	11	4	19	8	19	0	29	8
Ena & Parkur (Umarkot)	14	0	14	0	17	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	0	14	3	14	4	...	...	
Western Districts.																								
Ennwan	15	8	14	8	14	0	30	0	30	0	21	0	19	0	19	8	25	8	24	0	25	0	28	4
Enncoornh	14	0	14	0	18	8	19	0	19	0	18	0	18	12	19	0	25	0	24	0	24	8	35	0
Ennbhoom	15	12	15	0	14	0	...	...	...	16	8	18	0	22	4	21	0	22	8	32	0	...	...	
Ennpore	14	0	15	0	16	0	17	0	14	0	...	...	18	0	20	0	23	0	24	0	24	0	30	0
Ennghly	13	8	13	8	18	0	...	...	...	10	0	10	0	10	0	18	8	18	8	20	0	...	...	
Enn	13	0	13	0	13	4	...	...	...	14	8	14	0	16	4	20	0	20	0	20	0	...	...	

INDIA.

ANCE AND COMMERCE.

DIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF JUNE 1883.

SEERS Q' 80 TOLAHS.

Mer Mill, Nagl. &c. Bavara, Nagu, Sawee, Deeny, Alloo, Murn- & N. &c.), Panscum Sittad, &c.									Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.						DISTRICTS.		PROVINCE.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
Past fortnight.			Corresponding fort- night of 1882.			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fort- night of 1882.			Wholesale.			Retail.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
8	35	8	35	8	40	0	36	10	26	10	215	13	215	13	215	13	14	10	14	10	15	3	14	0	14	5	14	10	Ganjam																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
2	29	2	23	11	31	8	31	8	26	3	87	8	87	8	93	5	13	8	12	8	14	10	13	8	12	8	11	10	Vizagapatnam																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
8	24	14	35	5	27	6	25	10	25	10	145	13	145	13	145	13	15	11	15	11	16	5	15	3	15	3	15	11	Godavery																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
8	27	5	36	6	23	2	23	2	28	5	93	5	93	5	186	10	15	14	14	13	14	13	15	14	14	13	14	13	Nellore																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
8	80	0	31	8	34	6	33	8	31	0	194	6	194	6	194	6	17	2	17	8	16	10	16	10	17	2	16	3	Cuddapah																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
0	31	0	31	0	38	2	38	2	35	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	5	14	5	14	5	14	5	14	5	14	5	Anantapur																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
14	34	14	29	2	35	13	33	10	28	0	94	13	94	13	97	3	15	13	15	13	15	8	15	8	15	8	14	11	Bellary																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
0	27	6	28	13	26	8	27	5	26	2	86	5	83	13	81	6	16	14	16	14	16	11	16	8	16	8	16	3	Kurnool																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
11	24	11	28	13	25	11	27	5	24	13	92	5	92	5	92	5	17	13	17	5	17	0	17	5	16	14	16	5	Madras																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
8	32	8	34	3	31	8	31	8	26	10	140	0	140	0	140	0	15	6	15	6	14	13	14	13	14	13	14	5	Chingleput																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
10	27	0	28	10	28	13	30	10	28	6	201	11	201	11	201	11	17	8	18	6	19	5	16	10	18	0	18	14	North Arcot																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
3	36	3	39	5	29	11	30	10	31	8	194	6	194	6	194	6	15	10	15	10	15	10	14	11	14	11	15	10	South Arcot																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
11	32	11	31	6	32	5	32	5	33	14	97	3	97	3	97	3	17	13	17	13	17	0	17	0	17	0	16	3	Tanjore																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
5	39	8	34	2	38	5	40	8	42	11	155	8	121	8	145	13	17	13	17	5	16	10	16	13	16	13	16	6	Trichinopoly																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
8	29	8	29	8	32	5	32	5	30	6	70	0	70	0	81	10	18	11	18	11	18	5	18	5	18	5	18	5	Madurai																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
10	21	10	20	3	24	14	24	14	20	11	161	13	161	13	121	8	13	0	13	0	11	0	12	0	12	0	11	0	Tinnevely																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
8	32	8	30	13	39	6	39	6	39	6	151	10	151	10	151	10	16	0	15	6	16	6	15	6	14	5	15	0	Coimbatore																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
10	15	13	22	0	22	3	22	3	21	3	111	13	109	5	116	10	15	6	15	14	11	0	14	11	14	14	10	0	Nilgiris																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
14	22	10	20	6	26	14	25	8	25	3	121	8	121	8	121	8	14	6	14	6	14	6	13	8	13	8	13	8	Salem																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
4	16	3	14	1	15	13	15	12	17	3	62	6	62	6	54	9	16	12	16	12	14	5	14	6	14	6	14	5	South Canara																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
..	...	...	...	...	16	0	16	0	20	0	80	0	80	0	80	0	16	8	16	8	16	8	16	0	16	0	16	0	Malabar																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
..	...	...	...	...	16	0	16	0	19	0	80	0	80	0	80	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bombay																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
..	...	...	...	...	14	0	14	0	14	14	80	0	80	0	80	0	13	9	13	9	13	10	13	9	13	9	13	10	...	Almudabad																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
..	...	...	...	...	13	14	16	0	16	0	106	0	106	0	108	0	15	9	15	9	15	4	14	8	15	1	15	4	...	Kaira																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
11	25	11	25	11	13	4	13	4	16	4	71	1	71	1	71	1	14	5	14	5	13	4	13	4	13	4	12	12	...	Surat																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
..	...	...	...	...	11	8	14	0	14	0	120	0	120	0	120	0	14	8	16	0	14	0	14	0	13	0	13	0	...	Broach																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
11	23	0	30	0	16	0	16	0	15	15	140	0	140	0	140	0	16	0	16	0	15	6	15	14	15	14	15	0	...	Tannu (Sulsette)																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
..	...	...	...	...	18	10	18	2	20	1	89	4	79	12	91	5	14	10	14	14	14	9	14	6	14	10	14	7	...	Colaba (Alibag)																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
6	15	6	...	...	16	2	16	2	18	6	68	0	68	0	68	0	13	10	14	11	13	10	13	6	14	7	13	6	...	Khandesh (Dhulia)																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
..	...	...	...	...	19	3	21	0	21	7	74	2	91	0	80	0	13	8	13	8	13	12	13	4	13	4	13	8	...	Nasik																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
..	...	...	...	...	18	0	19	8	16	0	100	0	100	0	100	0	11	2	12	0	11	12	10	12	11	12	11	0	...	Ahmednagar																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
..	...	...	...	...	16	14	16	14	15	10	116	8	122	10	110	15	13	13	13	13	12	6	13	2	13	2	11	10	...	Poona																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
0	33	0	28	0	16	8	16	8	14	8	65	0	65	0	80	0	13	0	13	0	12	8	12	0	12	0	12	0	...	Sholapur																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
2	21	2	21	2	14	0	14	0	14	0	150	0	150	0	120	0	9	8	10	3	8	12	9	0	10	0	8	0	...	Kuldgi (Bagalkot)																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
0	18	0	21	0	12	8	13	0	12	0	213	5	213	5	213	5	12	8	14	0	13	4	11	8	13	0	12	8	...	Satara																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
10	26	10	23	0	22	13	22	13	25	0	200	0	200	0	200	0	16	0	16	0	16	0	15	4	15	4	15	4	...	Belgaum																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
..	...	...	...	...	9	5	9	5	9	5	65	5	65	5	65	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	0	32	0	32	0	...	Dharwar (Hubli)																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
..	...	...	...	...	18	0	17	12	20	0	160	0	160	0	160	0	12	0	12	0	12	4	12	0	12	0	12	4	...	Ratnagiri																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
..	...	...	...	...	15	3	15	2	17	8	...	...	...	...	75	13	14	5	14	9	14	10	14	0	14	9	14	9	...	Kanara (Karwar)																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
..	...	...	...	...	17	0	17	8	18	8	137	8	137	8	137	8	12	8	12	8	13	8	12	0	12	0	13	0	...	Panch Mahals (Godhra)																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
..	...	...	...	...	19	8	20	0	17	0	160	0	180	0	160	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	0	13	0	11	0	...	Aden																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
..	...	...	...	...	25	0	25	0	21	9	80	0	80	0	85	0	16	2	16	2	16	6	15	8	15	9	16	0	...	Asargara																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
..	...	...	...	...	16	0	16	2	16	0	85	0	90	0	80	0	60	0	65	0	52	8	50	0	50	0	48	0	...	Baroda																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
0	40	0	24	8	24	8	22	4	20	0	160	0	160	0	160	0	12	12	12	12	12	4	12	8	12	8	12	4	...	Dasa																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
8	9	8	18	0	18	0	20	0	20	0	105	0	105	0	103	0	17	13	17	13	14	3	17	0	17	0	14	0	...	Nimach																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
0	24	0	22	0	20	0	16	0	16	0	320	0	320	0	480	0	14	8	14	8	14	0	14	8	14	8	14	0	...	Nasrabad																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
..	...	...	...	...	23	12	22	2	19	7	260	0	280	0	280	0	13	8	14	0	13	2	13	6	13	14	13	0	...	Rajkot																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
..	...	...	...	...	23	8	23	8	19	4	125	0	120	0	160	0	13	8	13	8	13	8	13	0	13	0	13	0	...	Upper Sindhi Frontier																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	0	120	0	160	0	14	12	13	8	10	11	14	12	13	8	10	11	...	Karachi																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
Prices per md. of 40 seers.																								R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.	

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE																	
	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), Hoium Sorghum.			Bulrush Millet (Camoo, Baira), Panicum dypoc.		
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.
<i>Central Districts.</i>	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Alcutta	14 4	14 4	13 5	19 6	18 13	26 8	10 5	10 5	10 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	23 2	20 0	19 6	...
Pergunnahs	13 5	13 5	13 5	16 0	16 0	20 3	8 0	9 0	10 8	14 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	19 0	...	...	...
Madras	14 8	14 8	15 4	22 15	22 15	26 0	15 4	15 4	18 13	17 4	17 4	21 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coorna	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	14 8	19 0	16 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 12	22 12	22 12	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dorshadabad	17 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mangalore	11 0	12 12	10 8	11 0	11 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	20 6	20 0	25 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	16 8	17 4	16 8	30 0	35 0	48 12	13 8	13 8	18 0	17 4	16 8	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	11 7	11 7	15 0	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	16 0	17 3	16 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	15 0	15 0	15 12	...	...	...	12 0	13 8	18 0	24 0	24 0	28 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	19 8	18 12	18 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	17 4	19 8	23 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	5 0	6 0	5 0	9 0	9 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	10 0	10 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	13 4	16 0	16 0	18 0	20 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Eastern Districts.</i>	14 8	14 4	15 4	19 0	19 0	40 0	15 12	16 0	20 10	19 4	19 4	26 6	...	...	...	21 8	...	...
Madras	20 0	24 0	21 0	30 0	37 0	35 0	16 0	18 0	22 0	18 0	20 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	22 0	21 0	20 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	12 0	12 8	11 8	...	...	...	13 0	15 0	22 8	17 8	18 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	12 12	12 12	13 4	...	...	...	17 8	17 4	22 8	20 0	19 12	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	12 0	12 0	9 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	23 0	27 0	22 0	26 0	31 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	10 0	16 0	13 4	11 8	17 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	16 0	18 0	24 0	20 0	22 0	34 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Behar.</i>	17 8	17 8	16 8	32 0	32 0	34 0	14 0	14 0	11 8	19 0	19 0	21 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	20 0	20 0	17 8	27 0	26 0	29 0	12 0	12 8	12 0	16 0	16 8	20 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	17 0	17 0	15 0	...	...	...	11 8	...	20 0	15 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	18 0	18 0	17 0	27 0	29 0	30 0	12 0	13 0	21 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	17 0	18 0	15 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	18 0	19 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	17 0	20 0	17 0	28 0	30 0	30 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	17 0	17 0	16 0	27 0	29 0	32 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	29 0	32 0	37 0	...	...	...
Madras	19 0	18 0	19 0	40 0	40 0	38 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	18 14	19 3	16 12	31 8	28 5	31 8	14 10	15 12	15 11	16 12	16 12	18 15	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	16 6	16 6	15 2	27 8	30 5	34 0	15 12	16 6	18 5	17 10	17 11	22 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	16 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	22 0	18 0	16 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	17 8	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	14 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Orissa.</i>	11 13	11 13	13 2	...	...	...	14 7	15 12	15 12	23 10	24 15	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	13 2	11 13	12 8	...	...	...	21 0	23 10	22 0	23 10	32 8	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	14 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	26 0	28 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>CHOTA NAGPORE.</i>	16 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	20 0	24 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	17 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	24 0	28 0	18 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	24 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	20 0	20 0	22 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	13 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	18 0	16 0	19 0	27 0	24 0	34 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

In the interior prices range from 31-8 to 30-6 seers.
 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Baraset and Bussirhat 13 seers, Diamond Harbour 10-8 seers, Barrackpore 12-13 seers, and Dum-Dum 12 seers.
 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Koochta 12-12 seers, Meherpore and Ranaghat 12 seers and Choudanga 12-5 seers.
 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Bagirhat 11 seers and Salkhira 10 seers.
 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Jhendah, Alagura and Narail 12 seers, and Bongong 13 seers.
 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Lalbagh 11 seers, Jankipore 9-5 seers, and Kandi 11-8 seers.
 Retail prices of salt at Raigumare 11-8 seers and Nretpore 12 seers.
 In Nattois and Nowgong retail price of salt 12 seers.
 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Nilphamari 12 seers, and Kurigram and Gaibanda 10 seers.
 In Serajgunge retail price of salt 12 seers.
 Retail price of salt at Kuragong 8 seers and Shilgong 10 seers.
 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Mauikgunge 12 seers, Naraingunge 12-8 seers.
 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Gaitundo 10-8 seers, Madaripore 13 seers, Bhanga 11 seers, and Gopalgunge 12-12 seers.
 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Patuakhali 10-10 seers, Bhoia 9 seers, and Ferozepore 10 seers.
 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Kishoregunge 10-10 seers, Attea 12 seers, Jamalpore 11 seers, and Nitroka 12-5 seers.

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Gram.										Firewood.			Salt.									DISTRICTS.	PROVINCE.	
Past fortnight.			Corresponding fortnight of 1882.			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fortnight of 1882.			Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers.			Retail.						
Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.			Ch.
...	...	...	17 12	18 13	23 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 10 0	14 0	14 0	13 8	Calcutta	...								
...	...	...	16 0	17 8	20 0	80 0	90 0	80 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	13 5	13 5	13 5	24-Pergunnahs	...								
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	22 15	...	...	...	3 1 11	3 1 11	2 13 0	11 10 1/2	11 10 1/2	12 13 1/2	Nuddea	...								
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	180 0	180 0	...	3 4 0	3 2 0	...	10 8 1/2	11 0	...	Khoolna	...								
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 2 0	11 0	10 12	11 8	Jessore	...								
...	...	...	27 0	27 0	26 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 0 0	12 0	12 8	12 8	Moorshedabad	...								
...	...	...	17 8	15 0	17 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 7 0	3 7 0	3 4 0	11 8 1/2	11 0	12 0	Pinnagore	...								
...	...	...	21 0	21 0	24 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	3 12 9	3 8 3	3 5 3	10 8 1/2	11 4	12 0	Rajshahye	...								
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 0	110 0	110 0	135 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 5 3	11 14 1/2	11 14	11 8	Rungpore	...								
...	...	...	15 12	15 0	15 12	67 8	80 0	67 8	3 6 8	3 8 8	3 5 4	10 8	9 12	10 8	Bogra	...								
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 0 0	11 4 1/2	11 4	12 0	Pubna	...								
9 0	8 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	128 0	128 0	160 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Darjeeling	...								
...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	128 0	128 0	128 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Jalpaiguri	...								
...	...	...	14 8	14 8	22 10	90 0	90 0	91 4	3 2 0	3 2 0	2 15 0	12 4	13 5	Dacca	...									
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	...	3 5 0	3 5 0	2 15 5	12 0	12 0	Furzedpore	...									
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	2 11 0	2 11 0	3 11 0	13 0	10 9	Backergunge	...									
...	...	...	13 4	12 8	17 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 5 0	3 2 0	12 4 1/2	12 0	12 8	Mymensingh	...								
...	...	...	13 14	12 12	18 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 2 0	12 4 1/2	12 0	12 12	Tipperah	...								
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	40 0	60 0	80 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	Chittagong	...								
...	...	...	12 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 4 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Nonkholly	...								
...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0 0	5 4 0	3 8 0	6 1	6 1	10 0	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...								
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	Hill Tipperah	...								
...	...	...	29 8	29 8	30 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 2 0	10 8	10 8	10 9	Patna	...								
...	...	...	25 0	38 8	28 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 4 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	Gya	...								
...	...	...	28 0	24 0 to 28 0	32 0	110 0	120 0	120 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	12 8 1/2	12 8	12 8	Shahabad	...								
40 0	35 0	...	25 0	25 0	27 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 4 6	10 0	11 0	Darbhanga	...									
...	...	...	25 0	25 0	28 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	3 6 0	3 4 0	3 9 0	11 8 1/2	12 0	12 8	Muzafferpore	...								
32 0	32 0	...	27 0	28 0	31 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 8 0	3 6 0	3 5 0	11 0	11 0	11 8	Saran	...								
...	...	...	28 0	26 0	30 0	...	...	...	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 8 0	11 8 1/2	11 0	11 0	Chumpanun	...								
...	...	...	26 4	27 4	36 12	126 0	126 0	147 0	3 2 3	3 2 6	3 1 0	12 1	12 0	12 14	Monghyr	...								
...	...	...	24 10	25 4	29 0	151 8	189 8	138 14	3 3 1	3 6 0	2 10 0	12 10 1/2	12 10	12 10	Bhagalpur	...								
...	...	...	20 0	22 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	10 0	3 10 0	10 0	Purneah	...								
...	...	...	23 0	22 0	26 0	160 0	120 0	120 0	3 7 0	3 6 0	3 0 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	Maldah	...								
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	22 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 7 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	10 8	Sonthal Pergunnahs	...								
13 2	14 7	...	18 6	21 0	22 5	80 0	80 0	160 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 0 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	Cuttack	...								
...	...	...	18 6	19 11	14 0	104 0	105 0	102 0	2 12 0	2 11 0	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	Pooree	...								
...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	...	...	3 2 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	Balasore	...								
CHOTA NAGPUR.																								
South-Western Frontier Agency.																								
80 0	42 0	...	18 0	18 0	20 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	3 15 3	3 9 9	3 11 3	9 3	6 11 0	10 0	Hazáribagh	...								
30 0	38 0	...	14 0	15 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	130 0	4 2 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	9 0	7 9 8	9 0	Lohardugga	...								
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Singbhoom	...								
...	...	...	17 0	17 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	3 7 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	Manbuccoo	...								

* Retail price of salt at Kumeriah 10 seers, and Hathazaree and Cox's Bazar 8 seers.

† In the interior retail prices of salt range from 8 to 12-4 seers.

‡ In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Sasseram and Bhaboon 10-8 seers and Buxar 11 seers.

§ In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Madhubani 10 seers and Tappur 12 seers.

¶ In Hazipore sub-division retail price of salt in some places 11 seers and in others 12 seers.

‡ In the interior retail prices of salt range from 10 to 12-8 seers.

§ In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Begusarai 10-4 seers and Jamui 11 seers.

¶ In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Banka and Supool 11 seers and Muddchpooora 10-8 seers.

‡ In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Kissengunge 9 seers and Arrureah (at Banceengunge) 11 seers.

§ In Khoorda retail price of salt 13 seers.

¶ In Bhadrak retail price of salt 10 seers.

‡ Retail price of salt at Chittra 10 seers and Kharruckdiba 11 seers.

§ Retail price of salt at Daltongunge 8 seers.

¶ Retail price of salt at Burrabazar 11 seers.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROU

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE																			
DISTRICTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Chotum, Jowar), <i>Zizania Sorghum.</i>			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Baira), <i>Pennisetia Spicata.</i>			
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
Alhot	13 4	13 4	11 12	13 5	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	17 8	17 8	33 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ichur	9 2	10 0	9 2	13 5	16 0	16 0	13 5	12 13	21 5	16 0	13 5	25 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Chhapra	20 0	22 0	26 11	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 5	18 0	17 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
iro Hills	4 0	4 0	4 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Amrit	18 0	16 0	19 0	...	...	...	11 12	11 12	11 0	15 4	15 4	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
arrang	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
ongong	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	13 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
ibagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
akhimpur	7 8	7 8	8 0	7 0	8 0	10 0	6 0	7 8	7 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
hais & Jaintia Hills	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	10 0	11 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
aga Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Dehra Dun	19 0	18 8	19 0	31 0	31 0	30 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	24 0	26 0	22 0	26 0	26 0	20 0	
aharanpur	20 15	21 8	20 7	32 4	31 6	29 1	8 9	8 9	9 11	11 13	12 14	12 14	26 14	25 13	25 13	17 3	32 1	823 10	
uzaffarnagar	19 12	20 4	18 11	35 5	35 5	28 11	6 9	6 9	6 9	12 2	12 2	14 5	33 0	35 5	26 6	626	626	622 0	
teerut	18 8	19 0	18 0	30 0	31 0	24 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	29 0	31 0	25 0	22 0	23 0	231 0	
ulandshahr	19 14	21 0	18 14	27 8	29 0	23 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 15	11 0	10 15	28 0	27 0	23 0	18 0	18 0	030 0	
ligarh	18 0	18 0	17 8	26 0	27 0	22 8	7 0	6 8	6 0	12 0	12 0	15 8	28 0	28 0	21 8	16 0	18 0	019 0	
umoun	15 0	15 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	30 0	27 0	30 0	
erhwal	22 0	18 0	23 8	23 0	20 0	25 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	15 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
ijjor	20 4	21 2	17 2	31 12	33 3	26 7	10 4	10 6	11 4	11 13	11 13	12 10	24 12	29 4	22 8	21 6	21 6	19 2	
oradabad	20 5	21 4	18 7	31 4	32 8	24 6	10 10	10 10	9 6	13 13	13 12	14 6	23 2	29 6	23 12	14 6	18 2	19 6	
udoun	19 8	20 11	17 11	30 0	31 15	21 14	8 6	8 6	9 9	14 14	14 14	15 9	23 12	28 12	22 8	18 12	20 0	020 0	
Bareilly	18 2	19 6	17 3	26 4	26 14	25 0	7 8	7 8	8 2	13 2	13 2	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Shahjahanpur	20 8	21 9	18 4	32 0	32 0	23 8	9 12	9 12	9 4	15 12	16 4	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Farai Pergunahs	23 0	23 0	20 0	37 8	25 0	30 0	8 12	10 0	7 8	13 12	14 0	13 0	22 0	24 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	018 0	
Muttra	18 0	18 8	17 0	25 8	27 0	21 8	5 12	5 12	6 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	24 0	26 0	22 0	21 0	23 0	020 0	
Agra	16 8	17 8	16 12	23 8	25 0	20 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 8	14 0	14 8	24 0	24 0	22 0	21 0	23 0	020 0	
Farukhabad	19 6	19 9	17 12	27 11	27 10	23 1	7 2	7 5	8 3	12 9	12 8	14 6	26 7	24 15	23 8	20 3	21 1	...	
Mainpuri	18 10	18 12	17 12	27 8	26 0	21 8	4 8	4 8	5 0	10 8	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Etawah	17 0	18 0	17 0	20 8	21 8	23 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 8	14 0	14 8	24 0	24 0	22 0	21 0	23 0	018 0	
Etah	19 4	19 15	20 0	27 0	27 8	22 8	8 0	7 12	8 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	22 0	23 8	...	20 8	22 0	018 0	
Jalaun	19 0	20 0	19 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	25 0	26 0	28 0	23 0	23 0	024 0	
Jhansi	23 0	23 0	21 4	40 0	35 0	33 5	10 0	10 0	8 8	17 0	17 0	15 0	35 0	35 0	33 3	...	...	...	
Kalitpur	22 0	22 4	22 8	10 0	41 4	34 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	38 0	38 0	32 0	30 0	30 0	027 0	
Cawnpore	18 8	19 0	17 12	28 0	29 0	25 8	10 0	10 0	10 8	14 0	14 8	15 0	28 0	30 0	26 0	23 0	25 0	024 8	
Fatehpur	17 6	17 8	16 10	26 0	27 0	22 4	11 4	11 4	11 12	15 8	15 8	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Banda	23 0	25 0	18 0	34 0	35 0	25 0	8 0	8 8	9 0	14 8	14 8	14 8	34 0	36 0	32 0	33 0	...	...	
Allahabad	18 2	17 12	17 2	29 8	29 0	25 0	10 0	10 0	11 8	17 8	15 8	17 8	32 0	32 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	028 4	
Bamrupur	19 2	20 0	16 0	...	...	22 10	9 0	10 0	13 12	...	...	...	21 0	24 0	23 0	...	20 0	...	
Jaunpur	20 8	20 8	19 1	32 12	32 12	28 4	7 12	7 12	8 7	14 2	14 13	16 14	...	...	...	...	22 9	...	
Gorakhpur	18 14	18 14	18 13	27 0	27 0	33 6	12 9	13 8	14 6	16 3	16 3	18 13	28 13	32 6	...	...	...	...	
Basti	19 0	19 0	18 8	36 0	27 0	38 0	13 12	15 0	15 0	16 0	17 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Azamgarh	18 7	18 7	19 3	25 13	25 13	28 0	10 5	10 5	8 14	14 12	14 12	17 11	29 8	29 8	41 4	20 10	20 10	...	
Mirzapur	17 8	17 8	16 0	27 0	26 0	25 0	10 0	9 0	10 0	14 8	14 0	18 0	29 0	30 0	30 0	28 0	25 0	028 0	
Bonares	No return received																		
Ghazipur	19 5	20 9	19 5	27 0	28 5	28 5	9 0	9 0	10 15	16 1	16 1	20 15	25 12	29 10	33 7	26 6	27 0	25 12	
Balia	18 12	19 6	17 0	28 4	28 12	28 12	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 12	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Pilibhit	21 2	21 6	18 12	36 4	35 4	28 10	15 0	13 12	14 12	16 8	16 4	16 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Lucknow	18 9	18 12	16 9	27 14	28 6	23 6	6 0	6 0	6 0	13 2	13 3	14 5	30 8	29 14	24 6	21 8	24 1	123 10	
Unao	18 8	19 4	19 0	26 0	28 0	26 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	30 0	30 0	...	21 0	21 0	...	
Bara Banki	18 8	18 4	18 0	29 0	30 0	25 0	10 0	9 0	10 0	15 0	18 0	17 0	33 0	33 0	28 0	22 0	22 0	020 0	
Sitapur	22 4	23 0	18 14	35 0	35 4	25 2	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	15 12	32 0	33 0	20 0	26 0	27 8	819 0	
Hardui	18 12	18 12	20 6	30 0	30 0	27 11	5 10	5 10	5 10	11 0	11 12	13 3	...	23 7	...	16 14	23 0	...	
Kheri	24 0	23 12	18 0	36 0	36 0	27 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	45 0	50 0	25 0	...	...	...	
Fyzabad	18 0	18 0	16 12	29 0	30 0	23 8	10 0	10 0	11 8	17 0	17 0	17 8	36 0	36 0	30 0	...	...	...	
Bharnach	19 0	20 0	17 0	42 0	42 0	38 0	10 0	11 0	9 0	17 0	17 8	18 0	38 0	38 0	33 0	20 0	24 0	018 0	
Gonda	22 9	21 8	22 1	42 0	42 0	39 0	14 4	13 8	15 4	16 2	15 0	15 4	41 12	43 0	42 8	23 12	26 0	026 0	
Rai Bareilly	19 4	19 8	18 0	27 8	27 12	22 8	...	...	...	15 6	16 0	15 12	...	...	24 0	20 0	26 0	...	
Sultanpur	21 8	22 0	20 8	32 0	32 0	30 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	17 0	17 0	19 0	...	...	...	20 0	...	20 0	
Partabgarh	20 11	21 5 6																	

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

For Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, awes, Cheena, Corallo, Juhwa, Nugloo), <i>Pennisetum</i> , <i>Millicenium</i> , &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.						DISTRICTS.			PROVINCES.								
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Wholesale.			Retail.			Sylhet	Cachar	Goalpara		Garo Hills	Kamrup	Darrang	Nowgong	Sibsagar	Lakhimpur	Khási & Jaintia Hills	Naga Hills
									Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.												
...	...	...	11 6	8 6	16 0	108 0	108 0	108 0	3 6	3 6	3 6	11 12	11 12	11 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	10 10	9 2	12 13	80 0	80 0	80 0	3 8	3 8	3 7	10 10	10 10	9 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 6	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 6	3 6	3 8	12 0	11 0	10 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 6	5 6	5 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	11 12	11 12	13 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 8	3 8	3 4	11 8	11 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	10 0	10 6	8 9	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	5 0	5 0	4 12	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	8 0	8 0	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	10 0	11 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	120 0	4 4	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2 0	2 0	2 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	24 0	26 0	21 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	27 15	29 0	24 1	150 0	150 0	150 8	12 14	12 14	12 6	12 9	12 11	12 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	27 8	28 11	23 10	110 0	110 0	132 0	12 6	12 8	11 8	11 10	11 10	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	26 8	27 0	21 12	110 0	110 0	110 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	25 0	25 0	21 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	12 0	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	25 0	25 8	21 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 8	13 0	12 8	12 0	12 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	12 8	13 8	12 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 8	7 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	10 0	9 0	9 0	280 0	280 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	7 8	7 13	8 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	22 8	25 5	19 10	135 0	135 0	135 0	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	11 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	23 12	23 12	21 4	125 0	125 0	162 8	12 10	12 10	12 7	12 8	12 8	12 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	23 6	24 0	19 8	192 0	192 0	192 0	11 6	11 13	10 8	11 14	11 10	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	22 8	23 2	20 0	125 0	125 0	125 0	12 8	12 8	11 14	11 14	12 3	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	24 4	25 0	20 12	160 0	160 0	200 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	11 0	11 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	22 0	22 8	17 8	120 0	120 0	130 0	15 0	13 8	11 4	11 4	12 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	25 0	27 8	21 4	140 0	140 0	120 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	12 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	24 0	25 0	21 4	100 0	100 0	100 0	13 8	13 8	12 8	13 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	24 15	24 12	21 6	156 8	150 0	156 8	12 4	12 4	11 14	11 6	11 9	10 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	23 0	21 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	24 0	26 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	12 0	12 0	10 8	11 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	23 8	24 4	19 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	12 2	12 4	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	32 0	33 0	27 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	12 0	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	31 6	31 14	28 3	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	12 8	13 0	10 0	11 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	33 8	33 8	32 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	10 8	11 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	29 0	29 8	24 8	145 0	150 0	150 0	13 4	13 4	12 12	13 0	13 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	28 4	28 12	22 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	9 10	10 12	10 12	9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	37 0	40 0	29 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	12 0	11 12	10 12	11 0	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	29 4	29 8	24 12	130 0	120 0	140 0	12 0	12 0	11 4	11 0	11 0	10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	28 0	32 0	26 0	140 0	140 0	110 0	11 13	12 2	10 0	10 0	11 0	9 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	31 1	28 15	25 6	148 12	148 12	169 8	10 12	10 12	9 11	10 10	10 10	9 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	28 13	29 11	29 10	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	...	10 13	10 13	9 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	30 0	27 0	28 0	150 0	150 0	140 0	8 8	9 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	25 13	25 13	24 6	147 8	147 8	147 8	9 3	9 3	9 3	8 14	10 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	27 0	26 0	22 0	90 0	100 0	90 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	28 15	29 10	28 15	128 12	128 12	103 0	10 15	10 15	10 5	10 5	10 5	9 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	28 12	30 0	28 12	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 4	11 4	10 0	11 4	11 4	10 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	23 4	23 12	18 8	150 0	150 0	150 0	13 8	13 0	12 12	12 8	12 0	11 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	24 11	24 13	20 9	115 0	115 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 8	10 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	27 0	28 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	25 0	25 0	22 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...																										

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE																																			
	Wheat.						Barley.						Rice (best sort).						Rice (common).						Great Millet (Cenurus, Jowar), Holcus Sorghum.						Bulrush Millet (Cenurus, Baire), Pennisetum Spodiop.					
	Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Corresponding fort- night of 1882.		Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Corresponding fort- night of 1882.		Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Corresponding fort- night of 1882.		Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Corresponding fort- night of 1882.		Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Corresponding fort- night of 1882.							
	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.						
mrlikar (a)	25	0	24	8	25	8	39	0	39	0	39	0	...	...	...	13	8	13	8	12	8	39	0	41	0	28	4	25	8	25	8	24	8			
lalkot	26	8	26	8	25	12	40	0	42	0	37	8	...	...	...	16	0	16	0	16	0	36	8	39	0	26	0	37	0	39	0	24	0			
ardépur	30	0	32	0	30	0	38	0	40	0	40	0	...	...	...	16	0	16	0	16	0	35	0	35	0	28	0	14	0	14	0	14	0			
ahore	23	0	23	0	23	0	38	0	38	0	33	0	...	...	...	13	0	13	0	10	0	40	0	48	0	28	0	28	0	28	0	22	0			
brozapore	23	0	22	0	23	0	50	0	45	0	35	0	...	...	...	12	0	11	0	11	0	45	0	50	0	36	0	36	0	36	0	36	0			
ujrauwala	24	0	24	4	23	8	15	0	45	0	38	0	...	...	...	16	0	16	0	12	0	36	0	36	0	30	0	35	0	35	0	20	0			
awalpindi	No return received						...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
telum	No return received						...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
ajrat (b)	28	8	28	8	26	8	42	8	46	8	38	8	...	...	...	14	0	14	0	12	0	50	0	50	0	21	0	50	0	50	0	28	0			
ahpúr	32	0	31	0	20	0	53	0	53	0	31	8	...	...	...	16	0	16	0	13	0	44	0	42	0	20	0	48	0	48	0	20	0			
notan (c)	16	12	16	4	17	8	29	0	29	0	23	0	...	...	...	10	0	10	0	10	0	30	0	30	0	24	0	27	0	27	0	24	0			
ang (d)	23	0	22	0	18	8	34	0	32	0	28	0	...	...	...	11	0	11	0	11	0	35	0	32	0	14	0	32	0	32	0	16	0			
outgomery	20	0	19	0	19	8	32	0	32	0	24	0	...	...	...	6	0	5	8	5	8	30	0	30	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
uzafargurh	No return received						...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
era Ismail Khan	No return received						...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
era Ghazi Khan	No return received						...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
unna	No return received						...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
sháwár	24	10	24	4	18	0	41	8	41	0	35	12	...	...	...	13	0	12	8	9	8	38	0	35	6	26	8	33	0	31	0	13	6			
shát (a)	22	10	21	10	15	15	44	10	47	2	31	14	...	...	...	15	15	15	5	11	8	42	0	43	6	22	5	40	13	43	6	19	2			
shárá	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	0	34	0	...	...	...	...	...	18	0	...	13	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Agpur	No return received						...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
andara	No return received						...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
anda	No return received						...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
ardha	No return received						...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
ilughat	No return received						...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
abbulpore	No return received						...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
agor	No return received						...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
mooh	No return received						...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
oti	No return received						...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
andla	No return received						...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
túl	No return received						...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
hindwara	No return received						...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
shangabad	No return received						...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
rainghpur	No return received						...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
mar	No return received						...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
ipur	No return received						...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
abulpur	No return received						...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
áapur	No return received						...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Arakan Division.																																				
yab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
rthern Arakan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	0	6	0	10	0	8	0	6	0	11	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
oukpyoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
adoway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Pegu Division.																																				
ngoon Town	11	2	15	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	0	12	0	...	12	3	12	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
errawaddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	23	35	11	...	7	14	33	18	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
ome	12	2	12	2	18	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	3	12	3	13	7	14	7	13	12	17	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Irrawaddy Division.																																				
nzada	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	15	11	15	17	14	15	10	15	10	26	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
sein	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	11	10	14	19	14	13	13	13	6	20	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
onegwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	6	...	...	12	9	12	3	...	18	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
ayetnyo	10	1	13	6	15	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	3	11	11	11	11	12	7	13	13	13	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Tenasserim Division.																																				
ulmein Town & Amherst	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
voy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	6	12	6	13	12	17	15	17	15	22	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
rgui	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	4	21	12	17	5	21	12	16	4	21	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
ngoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	13	...	...	18	5	14	3	...	21	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
waygyin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	13	9	1	15	9	11	5	12	0	17	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
ween	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Underabad Division.																																				
underabad	15	8	16	5	15	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	8	7	8	6	13	10	3	10	3	9	13	23	14	24	14	23	0	27	0				
arum	18	1	18	15	17	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	11	7	11	7	1	9	5	9	9	8	12	28	5	28	5	26	11	...	...				
adderghat	14	0	15	0	13	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	8	7	8	6	0	9	8	9	12	8	0	24	0	26	0	24	0	33	0				
raoti	16	0	16	0	16	0	10	8	10	8	10	8	8	0	8	0	8	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	25	0	26	0	27	0	15	0				
ola	17	0	17	0	16	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	0	7	0	10	0	13	0	13	0	12	0	28	0	28	0	30	0	21	0				
lehpur.	15	0	15	0	14	0	12	0	13	0	12	0	8	0	8	0	6	0	10	0	10	0	8	0	22	0	24	0	22	0	22	0				
daus	18	0	17	0	26	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	0	11	0	11	0	24	0	22	0	32	0	30	0				
in	16	0	18	8	1																															

RS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Millet, Rice, Javara, Veragu, Cheena, Corn, etc., Nuts, etc., Pans, etc., &c.				Grain.						Firewood.						Salt.												Districts.						PROVINCES.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
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PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE																				
	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), Holcus Sorghum.			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), Panicum Spina.					
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.
Agalote	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
lar	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
mkúr																					
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moga																					
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rg	8 15	9 6	8 9	10 1	10 4	9 2	14 5	14 1	10 10	17 14	18 0	13 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
pore	16 8	16 8	16 4	23 0	22 8	21 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	24 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	19 0
hengurh	15 12	16 0	15 12	23 8	23 8	22 8	8 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	11 0	10 8	24 0	25 8	23 8	18 4	18 4	18 4	18 4	18 4	18 4
rowlee	18 6	19 6	17 0	26 13	26 14	20 0	12 8	12 8	13 8	13 12	13 12	15 0	26 13	26 14	20 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0
ur	19 7	20 5	17 6	26 11	27 14	21 11	8 10	8 10	8 0	10 10	10 10	11 11	24 12	25 0	21 13	23 8	21 8	21 8	21 8	21 8	21 8
ortpore (City)	19 8	20 14	17 8	29 12	30 9	22 8	8 0	7 13	6 8	9 13	11 0	11 0	27 8	28 4	23 8	21 8	25 8	25 8	25 8	25 8	25 8
ere	15 0	15 0	15 8	21 12	22 0	21 8	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	21 0	18 0	14 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0
li Cantonment	19 2	18 6	16 5	25 4	25 3	20 4	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 8	23 4	24 12	21 7	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0
spura	16 6	16 6	17 3	27 6	27 6	29 14	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	22 0
hee	14 0	14 0	17 0	25 0	26 0	28 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	21 0	21 0	21 0
dra	12 0	12 4	15 2	18 12	19 8	22 12	6 10	6 14	6 8	8 10	8 4	8 0	...	...	...	14 8	15 2	15 2	18 0	18 0	18 0
y Tracts of Meywar	13 4	13 10	17 4	21 12	22 8	26 8	7 4	7 4	7 0	9 4	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 12	12 21	21 0	21 0	21 0
war (Oodeypore)	20 0	19 8	19 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 8	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
swara (Meywar Agency)	13 4	12 14	14 13	16 12	16 6	19 8	10 8	10 2	10 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
tábgari (")	20 0	19 6	21 4	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	17 8	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
war (Jodhpore)	15 2	14 8	15 2	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 15	11 4	11 4	13 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
aneer	15 5	15 0	15 10	20 0	21 4	21 4	6 4	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	7 8	20 0	18 12	21 4	17 13	17 8	18 13	18 13	18 13	18 13
ndee	11 11	11 3	12 0	...	...	...	3 8	3 8	3 2	6 4	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	19 12	19 14	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0
ah	21 4	20 8	17 0	30 0	30 0	25 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	10 8	11 0	9 8	...	...	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
k	20 0	20 0	17 4	25 0	25 0	22 0	10 0	10 0	8 12	13 0	13 0	11 0	26 0	26 0	21 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0
lawar	19 0	19 9	14 2	26 0	28 5	20 5	7 0	7 9	7 0	9 12	9 11	10 0	26 0	28 10	21 5	...	...	18 10	18 10	18 10	18 10
poora	19 13	20 10	15 4	23 10	23 10	15 1	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	8 14	23 7	24 2	16 4	18 6	18 6	18 6	18 6	18 6	18 6
lpur	17 2	18 2	17 12	30 0	22 12	21 2	13 15	13 4	10 8	17 0	16 2	14 0	19 0	20 3	19 12	16 4	21 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0
ore	17 9	18 8	16 10	25 12	26 4	21 8	10 2	10 2	10 2	11 4	11 4	12 6	23 8	24 10	21 3	22 5	22 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0
lior	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
na																					
belkhand (Sutna)																					

MENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(Statistical Branch.)

INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF JUNE 1883 —concluded.

N SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragl, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo Murhwa, Naglee), Poni, sum Miliacum, &c.									Gram.						Firewood.						Salt.									DISTRICTS.			
Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fortnight of 1882.			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fortnight of 1882.			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fortnight of 1882.			Wholesale.				Retail.		
																											Present fortnight.				Past fortnight.			Corresponding fortnight of 1882.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.				
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
4 13	25 15	19 18	26 12	28 6	21 14	110 0	110 0	110 0	9 13	10 2	10 8	9 10	10 2	9 8	No return received												Bangalore						
...	...	...	21 4	22 4	18 8	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	14 0	14 4	14 4	13 8	Kolar																		
...	...	...	23 8	23 8	21 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	16 0	16 12	Tumkur																		
...	...	...	27 8	26 8	19 0	...	...	...	...	14 3	13 10	...	13 8	13 8	Mysore																		
...	...	...	27 15	27 10	20 13	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	15 13	15 0	15 0	15 6	Hassan																		
...	...	...	27 8	28 0	20 8	...	...	...	13 5	13 6	14 8	13 0	13 0	14 0	Shimoga																		
...	...	...	23 0	22 12	21 8	70 0	60 0	70 0	17 0	17 0	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	Kadur																		
...	...	...	25 3	26 0	20 6	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	13 8	13 12	13 10	Chitaldroog																		
																		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.													Coorg
																		per ind.	per ind.	per ind.													
...	...	...	20 6	20 6	23 2	160 0	160 0	170 0	2 13 9	2 13 9	3 1 2	13 0	13 0	12 0	Erinpura																		
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	21 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 5 0	12 5	12 5	11 7	Sirohee																		
...	...	...	16 0	16 2	18 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	11 8	11 8	10 8	Abu																		
...	...	...	17 4	17 0	21 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 8 0	12 4	12 4	11 8	Anadra																		
...	...	...	23 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	3 10 0	3 4 0	...	11 0	12 0	10 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar																		
...	...	...	16 6½	16 0½	17 3	200 0	200 0	200 0	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	9 9	9 9	9 6	Meywar (Oodeypore)																		
																		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.													
																		per ind.	per ind.	per ind.													
...	...	...	30 0	30 0	31 4	...	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	10 0	11 14	11 4	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)																		
...	...	...	20 5	19 11	19 1	...	...	...	2 5 6	...	...	17 0	17 12	10 0	Partábgarh (")																		
...	...	...	19 6	18 12	20 0	...	...	...	2 9 0	2 10 0	2 9 0	15 5	15 0	15 0	Marwar (Jodhpore)																		
...	...	...	17 8	17 8	16 10	...	...	...	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	11 8	11 8	11 8	Bikaner																		
...	...	...	29 0	29 0	25 12	160 0	160 0	140 0	12 8	13 0	12 0	12 4	12 8	11 12	Boondee																		
...	...	...	28 0	28 0	24 12	240 0	240 0	240 0	14 0	13 0	12 0	13 8	12 8	11 8	Kota																		
...	...	...	26 8	28 10	19 10	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 4	14 12	13 4	13 0	14 7	13 0	Tonk																		
...	...	...	25 13½	26 2	18 9½	...	...	...	10 8	10 2	9 15½	10 4	9 14	9 11½	Jhallawar																		
...	...	...	23 0	23 1	19 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 14	14 1	13 8	13 6	13 13	13 4	Shahpoora																		
...	...	...	25 9	26 8	21 1	...	...	...	12 15	13 8	12 15	12 2	12 10	12 8	Dholpur																		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received												Indore									
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...													Gwalior									
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...													Goona									
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...													Baghelkhand (Sutna)									

* Eight pies per bundle.

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

District.	Wheat.												Barley.						Rice.						Gram.						Firewood.			Salt.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
	Wheat.			Barley.			Best sort.			Common.			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), <i>Holcus Sorghum</i> .			Bairush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), <i>Penicillaria Spicata</i> .			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavarn, Verna- go, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nudlee, &c.), <i>Pennis- etum, Milium, Eleusine Coracana</i> , &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN BENGAL FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1882-83.

Areas leased for Irrigation up to the end of March 1883.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Estimated full discharge.	Average discharge in month.	Discharge utilized.	Approximate area of land under irrigation during month.	Approximate area of land under irrigation last year at same time.	DETAILS OF AREAS LEASED.										RAINFALL, 1882-83.		REMARKS.		
								Five years. All crops.	Five years. Khurreef.	Khurreef.	Rubbee.	Sugar-cane.	Bhadol.	Hot weather.	Total.	Grand Total.	During month.	Up to end of month.				
Orissa.	Cuttack.	{ Kendrapara . . . Gobri . . . Pattabonddee . . . Higo Level, Section I . . . Taldunda, 1st Reach . . . Ditto, 2nd do. . . Matchpong, Section II . . . do. III . . . Total . . . Total of the corresponding period of last year.	1,269	261.12	65.61	247	874	Acres.	63,698	Acres.	48	71	Acres.	119	53,907	Acres.	119	53,907	Inches.	...	...	...
			372.82	160.74	64.00	...	...	...	12,068	...	2	...	...	...	2	12,070	...	...	...	...	...	...
			1,042	24.00	24.00	...	...	...	14,213	...	28	8	...	...	37	14,250	...	...	...	...	...	...
			675	24.30	...	262	150	...	11,008	...	23	...	...	...	23	11,031	...	...	...	...	...	...
			1,300	146.40	15.00	...	...	...	31,466	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,466	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore.	{ High Level, Section II . . . do. III . . . Total . . . Total of the corresponding period of last year.	650	23.00	23.00	15	16	...	1,380	...	...	240	...	...	240	1,620	...	...	...	...	...	...
			727.16	176.07	...	96	32	...	123,923	...	101	319	...	1	421	121,244	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	660	1,072	...	123,623	...	89	268	...	...	357	124,180	...	...	...	...	...	...
			1,411	62	...	...	...	87,232	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87,232	...	...	...	...	...	...
			522	15	...	...	...	12,867	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,957	...	...	...	...	...	...
South-Western.	{ Midnapore . . . Howrah . . . Total . . . Total of the corresponding period of last year.	...	...	...	...	...	100,069	...	...	...	...	...	...	100,089	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		...	...	...	...	...	103,662	...	...	...	...	...	...	103,662	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		4,343	1,162	344	1,578	970	3,392	...	3,268	1,356	1,217	11	...	5,653	9,155	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		1,226	303	249	5,893	3,578	10,019	...	19,668	6,548	3,247*	46	...	23,868	33,907	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		1,680	660	546	26,823	20,771	51,852	...	20,744*	6,344	2,564	35	...	28,671	50,823	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sone.	{ Shahabad . . . Patna and Eastern Main . . . Gya . . . Total . . . Total of the corresponding period of last year.	1,468	196	159	660	166	214	...	276	6	35	...	317	531	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		...	...	...	20,360	23,157	10,918	...	9,777	1,245	834	...	1,343	13,199	24,117	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		...	...	...	63,810	48,442	76,305	...	49,135	13,479	6,157	91	1,343	72,228	148,533	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		...	...	...	...	...	42,810	...	36,030	19,970	13,848	...	...	70,748	113,583	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		...	...	...	...	...	76,305	223,912	49,155	13,840	8,476	91	1,344	72,649	372,866	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total.	{ Grand Total . . . Grand total of the corresponding period of last year.	...	...	...	...	...	42,810	227,655	36,930	20,059	14,116	...	71,105	341,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

There were errors in the areas returned by the Executive Engineer, Arrah Division, for the two crops (khurreef and sugar-cane) which have now been corrected.

* There were errors in the areas returned by the Executive Engineer, Arrah Division, for the two crops (khurreef and sugar-cane) which have now been corrected.

The 15th June 1883.

G. F. E. S. NEILL, Major, M.S.C.,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
P. W. Department.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, 1883, UP TO 31st MAY 1883.

[illegible]

weather became cloudy with some rain and consequently the demand slackened; that the falling off of irrigation during the month, as compared with the irrigation in the same month of the previous year, has not yet been made good, and that there is little doubt but that there will be a considerable falling off of the total area as compared with last year.

Executive Engineer, Cawnpore Division, Lower Ganges Canal, reports that the decrease of 3,727 acres as compared with last year's irrigation, is due to the loss on the Taria distributary as noted in April's return, and also due in a measure to excess returns submitted by tiller last year.

Executive Engineer, Allahabad Division, Lower Ganges Canal, reports that the decrease of 6,900 acres, as compared with last year's irrigation, is chiefly indigo. The price of the indigo seed is said to be more than double what it was last year, and the harvesting of the rabi was late this year, which facts probably account for the falling off.

Executive Engineer, Bhognipur Division, Lower Ganges Canal, reports that there was a heavy demand throughout the month on all distributaries except the tail series where indigo cultivation is yet scarcely established.

Executive Engineer, Eastern Jumna Canal, reports that sugarcane is 4,400 acres short of last year, some will be made up but not all; that the deficiency is equally distributed and seems due to recent low prices of sugar and gur, &c., and that the water-supply was ample and the demand steady.

Executive Engineer, Agra Canal, reports that the season is very late, and that demand was very slack up to 20th May, from which date supply began to fail.

Executive Engineer, Rohilkhand Canals, reports that there was great demand for water, and that this is the first month in which water has been taken freely for sugarcane, which crop appears very backward this year; and although last month's area is nearly doubled, the total area watered is not much more than half of what was reported last year.

ALLAHABAD.

THE 21st June 1883.

W. P. V. HÖRST,

*Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh,
P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.*

NATURE OF TRAFFIC.		AGRA CANAL.						REMARKS.
		PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF TRAFFIC.						
		Up.		Down.		Total up and down.		
		Mds.	No.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	No.	
crops—								
Wheat	.	...	...	2,000	...	2,000	...	
Gram	.	...	...	450	...	450	...	
Rice	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Paddy or dhán	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bejhar or mixed grain	.	...	...	100	...	100	...	
oil—								
Urd	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Múng	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Arhar	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Masúri	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	
gar	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Gajra	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	
faize or Indian-corn	.	...	...	700	...	700	...	
barley	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL		...	...	3,250	...	3,250	...	
bottom	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	
oil-seeds	.	...	...	150	...	150	...	
salt	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	
metals	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	
building materials	.	27,725	...	...	...	27,725	...	
Miscellaneous goods	.	...	...	4,460	...	4,460	...	
firewood	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	
bamboos	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	
timber—								
Poles and unsquared timber	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Karis and squared timber	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Logs	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Miscellaneous timber	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Live-stock	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	
GRAND TOTAL		27,725	...	7,860	...	35,585	...	
TOTAL DURING CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST YEAR		12,390	...	2,900	...	15,290	...	
INCREASE		15,335	...	4,960	...	20,295	...	
DECREASE		...	...	...	...	...	...	

Particulars.	AGRA CANAL.		1883.	1882.	1881.		
	1883.	1882.					
						1883.	1882.
Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos	1,307	653	653	653	653		
Ton mileage	150,325	63,596	63,596	63,596	63,596		
Value of goods	39,106	20,830	20,830	20,830	20,830		
Number of passengers	N/A.	N/A.	N/A.	N/A.	N/A.		

Fair traffic up after the closure, but things were very slack by the end of the month; rates offered for boating alone up would hardly cover haulage expenses.

Fair traffic up after the closure, but things were very slack by the end of the month; rates offered for boating stone up would hardly cover haulage expenses.

UPPER AND LOWER GANGES CANALS.

[illegible]

W. P. V. HORST,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P.
& Oudh, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

ALLANBARD,
21st June 1883.

* ERRATA.

In column "Total up and down Traffic" in statement for Upper and Lower Ganges Canal for April, 1883, opposite Grand Total for "213,123" maunds, read "313,123".

maunds; and in the same column for decrease "9,468" maunds, read increase "90,504" maunds.

In Upper and Lower Ganges Canal Traffic Statement for June, 1882, against "Ton mileage" in column showing "Through" Traffic 1882, for "2,326,269" read "908,362"; and similarly in the statement for August, 1882, for "57,837" read "29,962".

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XIV OF 1883.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	Total length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 15TH APRIL 1882.		Total length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 15TH APRIL 1883.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST TO 15TH APRIL 1882.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST TO 15TH APRIL 1883.		Total Increase in 1883-84.	To Decr in 1883.
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
	<i>Guaranteed.</i>		<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>		<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	
16th June 1883	Eastern Bengal . . .	172	75,242	437	207	97,363	470	1,59,380	433	2,12,816	514	53,436	
9th ditto . . .	Oudh and Rohilkhand . . .	547	1,10,826	203	517	1,62,096	296	2,40,506	205	2,76,067	252	35,561	
16th ditto . . .	Sind, Punjab & Delhi . . .	676	2,09,455	310	725	2,49,980	345	4,88,400	337	5,23,701	361	35,301	
9th ditto . . .	Madras	858	1,28,127	149	861	1,25,298	146	2,91,513	159	2,69,790	157	...	21
9th ditto . . .	South Indian	655	70,864	108	655	72,392	111	1,51,111	108	1,44,844	111	...	6
16th ditto . . .	Great Indian Peninsula . . .	1,447	10,38,525	718	1,458	10,02,573	688	21,25,616	685	19,99,096	686	...	1,26
9th ditto . . .	Bombay, Baroda and Central India . . .	461	2,76,081	599	461	2,98,651	648	5,67,741	575	5,74,641	623	6,900	
	TOTAL . . .	4,816	19,09,120	396	4,914	20,08,353	409	40,21,327	390	40,00,955	407	...	23
	<i>State.</i>												
16th June 1883	East Indian	1,507	8,76,066	581	1,507	10,39,126	690	19,20,380	595	20,42,862	678	1,22,482	
9th ditto . . .	Calcutta and South-Eastern	28	2,842	101	43	5,255	122	5,988	99	11,089	129	5,101	
16th ditto . . .	Nalhati	27	1,307	48	27	1,531	57	2,883	50	3,339	62	456	
2nd ditto . . .	Northern Bengal	233	35,784	154	230	39,874	173	80,620	163	87,984	191	7,364	
16th ditto . . .	Tirhoot	65	12,903	152	157	16,670	106	28,461	156	35,303	112	6,842	
12th May 1883	Patna-Gya	57	12,146	213	57	14,426	253	28,110	230	29,086	255	946	
9th June 1883	Muttra-Hathras	20	2,972	102	29	2,490	86	5,773	93	5,699	98	...	
16th ditto . . .	Cawnpore-Furrakhabad . . .	87	6,064	70	87	6,026	69	13,812	74	10,969	63	...	2
16th ditto . . .	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur . . .	12	943	79	12	1,143	95	2,105	82	2,408	100	303	
16th ditto . . .	Rajputana-Malwa	1,117	2,41,686	216	1,116	2,70,069	242	5,15,724	216	5,28,928	237	13,204	
16th ditto . . .	Wardha Coal	45	13,144	292	45	19,879	442	27,912	289	35,917	399	8,035	
16th ditto . . .	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh . . .	98	19,197	196	149	47,857	321	40,615	193	95,248	320	54,603	
16th ditto . . .	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley . . .	161	48,982	304	161	37,769	235	1,03,959	301	77,955	242	...	26
16th ditto . . .	Sindia	75	6,154	82	75	7,738	103	14,813	92	14,564	97	...	
9th ditto . . .	Punjab Northern	368	68,926	187	422	63,464	150	1,62,877	206	1,40,927	167	...	21
16th ditto . . .	Indus Valley and Kandahar . . .	660	78,194	118	660	1,32,378	201	1,66,617	118	2,68,256	203	1,01,609	
16th ditto . . .	Muttra-Achnera	23	1,337	58	23	2,485	108	2,497	50	4,901	107	2,404	
9th ditto . . .	Kaunia-Dhurla	32	2,269	71	32	1,960	61	4,674	68	4,141	65	...	
16th ditto . . .	Rewari-Ferozepore	...	...	...	89	1,727	19	...	...	3,983	22	3,983	
	TOTAL . . .	3,137	5,54,850	177	3,414	6,72,741	197	12,07,560	180	13,60,727	199	1,53,167	
	<i>Native States.</i>												
16th June 1883	Bhavnagar-Gondal	194	29,992	155	193	29,341	152	61,617	148	59,474	154	...	2
9th ditto . . .	Nizam's	121	19,483	161	121	14,700	121	35,483	136	28,436	118	...	7
2nd ditto . . .	Mysore	86	5,708	66	86	4,376	51	11,774	64	11,137	65	...	
16th ditto . . .	Jodhpore	...	...	...	19	628	33	...	...	1,550	41	1,550	
	TOTAL . . .	401	55,183	138	419	49,045	117	1,08,774	127	1,00,597	120	...	8
	GRAND TOTAL . . .	9,861	33,95,219	344	10,254	37,69,265	367	72,61,041	344	75,05,141	366	2,44,100	
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,40,079	158	36,02,468	176	...	
	NET RECEIPTS . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	39,20,962	186	39,02,673	190	...	18

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Month returned	Railways.	Total length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 22ND APRIL 1882.		Total length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 21ST APRIL 1883.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST TO 22ND APRIL 1882.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST TO 21ST APRIL 1883.		Total Increase in 1883-84.	Total Decrease in 1883-84.
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
	<i>Guaranteed.</i>		<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>		<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>
June 1883	Eastern Bengal . . .	172	70,371	109	207	93,912	154	2,29,751	425	3,06,728	494	76,977	...
ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand.	517	1,23,299	225	517	1,65,184	302	3,63,804	211	4,41,251	269	77,447	...
ditto	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	676	1,99,427	295	741	2,42,790	328	6,87,827	324	7,66,491	350	78,664	...
ditto	Madras	858	1,34,439	157	861	1,26,350	147	4,25,982	158	3,96,140	153	...	29,842
ditto	South Indian . . .	655	70,631	108	655	90,002	137	2,21,742	108	2,31,846	119	13,104	...
ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,447	9,96,754	689	1,458	10,50,062	720	31,22,400	676	30,49,157	697	...	73,243
ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India . . .	461	2,75,157	597	461	3,17,457	689	8,42,898	582	8,92,098	645	49,200	...
	TOTAL	4,816	18,70,078	388	4,930	20,85,757	123	58,91,404	389	60,86,711	412	1,92,307	...
	<i>State.</i>												
June 1883	East Indian.	1,507	9,23,200	613	1,507	10,35,434	687	28,43,581	601	30,78,297	681	2,31,716	...
ditto	Calcutta and South-Eastern	28	2,713	97	43	5,729	133	8,702	99	16,818	130	8,116	...
ditto	Nalhati	27	1,319	49	27	1,896	70	4,202	50	5,235	65	1,033	...
ditto	Northern Bengal. . .	233	36,128	155	230	37,181	162	1,16,748	160	1,23,165	181	8,417	...
ditto	Tirhoot	85	15,356	181	157	18,202	116	43,817	164	53,505	114	9,688	...
July 1883	Patna-Gya	67	10,884	191	57	12,252	215	39,024	218	41,338	242	2,314	...
June 1883	Muttra-Hathras . . .	29	3,117	107	29	3,114	108	8,889	97	8,843	102	...	46
ditto	Cawnpore-Furrakhabad	87	6,518	75	87	6,706	77	20,360	74	17,674	68	...	2,686
ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur.	12	938	78	12	1,267	106	3,012	81	3,675	102	633	...
ditto	Rajputana-Malwa . . .	1,117	2,36,956	212	1,116	2,70,341	242	7,52,680	214	7,99,269	239	46,589	...
ditto	Wardha Coal	45	12,610	281	45	18,536	412	40,552	287	54,483	403	13,931	...
ditto	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh	98	23,043	235	149	49,687	333	63,688	207	1,41,935	324	81,247	...
ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	161	42,310	263	161	37,696	234	1,46,269	289	1,15,651	239	...	30,618
ditto	Sindia	75	6,655	89	75	6,702	89	21,468	91	21,266	95	...	202
ditto	Punjab Northern . . .	368	67,153	182	422	66,414	157	2,30,029	199	2,07,341	161	...	22,688
ditto	Indus Valley and Kandahar	660	78,364	119	660	1,44,409	219	2,45,011	118	4,12,665	208	1,67,654	...
ditto	Muttra-Achnera . . .	23	1,387	60	23	1,868	81	3,884	53	6,769	98	2,885	...
ditto	Kaunia-Dhurla	32	1,993	62	32	1,893	59	6,667	66	6,033	63	...	634
ditto	Rewari-Ferozepore . .	...	...	...	89	1,632	18	...	...	5,615	21	5,615	...
	TOTAL	3,137	5,47,474	174	3,114	6,85,555	201	17,55,032	178	20,46,280	200	2,91,248	...
	<i>Native States.</i>												
June 1883	Bhavnagar-Gondal . .	191	34,233	176	193	36,162	187	95,750	157	95,636	165	...	114
ditto	Nizam's	121	18,056	149	121	14,414	119	53,539	141	42,851	118	...	10,688
ditto	Mysore	86	4,977	58	86	4,977	58	16,751	62	16,114	62	...	637
ditto	Jodhpore	...	...	...	19	698	36	...	...	2,248	39	2,248	...
	TOTAL	401	57,266	143	419	56,251	134	1,66,040	131	1,56,849	125	...	9,191
	GRAND TOTAL	9,861	33,98,018	345	10,270	38,62,997	376	1,06,59,057	344	1,13,68,137	369	7,09,080	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	49,03,166	158	51,56,706	177	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	57,55,891	186	59,11,431	192	1,55,540	...

R. A. SARGEANT, Major, R. E.,
Offg. Under-Secretary.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Total length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 20TH APRIL 1882.		Total length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 23RD APRIL 1883.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST TO 25TH APRIL 1882.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST TO 25TH APRIL 1883.		Total Increase in 1883-84.	Total Decrease in 1883-84.
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
6th June 1883	<i>Guaranteed.</i> Eastern Bengal.	172	R 79,529	R 462	207	R 89,884	R 434	R 3,09,280	R 431	R 3,96,612	R 479	R 87,332	...
6th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand.	547	1,16,279	213	517	1,49,223	273	4,80,083	212	5,90,474	270	1,10,391	...
6th ditto	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	676	1,61,431	239	741	2,26,786	306	8,49,258	302	9,93,277	339	1,44,019	...
6th ditto	Madras	858	1,36,122	159	861	1,31,968	153	5,62,104	158	5,28,108	153	...	33,996
6th ditto	South Indian . .	655	95,424	146	655	77,585	118	3,17,166	117	3,12,429	119	...	4,737
6th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,447	10,03,186	693	1,458	10,51,026	721	41,25,586	688	41,00,183	703	...	25,403
6th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India . .	461	2,91,732	633	461	3,39,239	736	11,31,630	594	12,31,338	668	96,708	...
	TOTAL	1,816	18,83,703	391	4,930	20,65,711	419	77,78,107	390	81,52,421	414	3,74,314	...
6th June 1883	<i>State.</i> East Indian . . .	1,507	9,31,552	620	1,507	10,69,828	710	37,78,133	605	44,48,125	688	3,69,992	...
6th ditto	Calcutta and South-Eastern	28	6,224	222	43	6,583	153	14,925	129	23,401	136	8,476	...
6th ditto	Nalhati	27	1,299	49	27	1,651	61	5,501	49	6,886	64	1,385	...
6th ditto	Northern Bengal .	233	40,325	173	230	50,460	219	1,57,071	162	1,75,625	191	18,551	...
6th ditto	Tirhoot	85	13,757	162	157	17,050	109	57,574	161	70,555	112	12,981	...
6th May 1883	Patna-Gya . . .	57	9,144	160	57	9,813	172	48,168	201	51,151	224	2,983	...
6th June 1883	Muttra-Hathras .	29	2,989	103	29	2,864	99	11,878	99	11,707	101	...	171
6th ditto	Cawnpore-Furrakhabad	87	7,779	89	87	7,047	81	28,138	78	24,727	71	...	3,416
6th ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur .	12	1,238	103	12	1,232	103	4,281	86	4,907	102	626	...
6th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa .	1,117	2,26,526	203	1,116	2,91,073	261	9,79,206	211	10,90,312	244	1,11,136	...
6th ditto	Wardha Coal . . .	45	14,774	325	45	29,781	662	55,327	297	84,261	468	28,937	...
6th ditto	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh	98	21,972	224	149	52,427	352	85,660	211	1,97,362	331	1,11,702	...
6th ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley . . .	161	37,358	232	161	40,856	254	1,83,627	275	1,56,507	243	...	27,120
6th ditto	Sindia	75	6,873	92	75	6,019	80	28,341	91	27,284	91	...	1,057
6th ditto	Punjab Northern .	368	56,358	153	422	60,002	141	2,86,387	188	2,67,343	158	...	19,044
6th ditto	Indus Valley and Kandahar	660	95,853	145	660	1,60,944	244	3,40,864	125	5,73,609	217	2,32,745	...
6th ditto	Muttra-Achnera . .	23	1,190	52	23	1,461	64	5,074	53	8,230	89	3,156	...
6th ditto	Kaunia-Dhuria . .	32	2,767	87	32	2,064	64	9,434	71	8,097	63	...	1,337
6th ditto	Rewari-Ferozepore .	...	...	...	89	3,631	41	...	...	9,246	26	9,246	...
	TOTAL	3,137	5,46,426	174	3,414	7,44,958	218	23,01,459	177	27,91,238	204	4,89,779	...
6th June 1883	<i>Native States.</i> Bhavnagar-Gondal .	194	31,987	165	193	31,018	161	1,27,737	159	1,26,654	164	...	1,083
6th ditto	Nizam's	121	17,910	148	121	16,609	137	71,479	143	59,459	123	...	12,020
2nd ditto	Mysore	86	5,279	61	86	4,608	54	22,030	62	20,722	60	...	1,308
6th ditto	Jodhpur	...	...	...	19	609	32	...	...	2,857	38	2,857	...
	TOTAL	401	55,206	137	419	52,844	126	2,21,246	133	2,09,692	125	...	11,554
	GRAND TOTAL	9,861	34,19,887	347	10,270	39,33,341	383	1,40,78,945	344	1,53,01,176	373	12,22,531	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	61,76,315	158	73,14,708	179	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	76,02,630	186	79,56,768	194	3,54,138	...

R. A. SARGEAUNT, Major, R.E.,

Offy. Under-Secretary.

SIMLA,

The 2nd July 1883.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Return Period.	Railways.	Total length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 5TH MAY 1882.		Total length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 5TH MAY 1883.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1st April to 5th MAY 1882.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1st April to 5th MAY 1883.		Total Increase in 1883-84.	Total Decrease in 1883-84.
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
June 1883	<i>Guaranteed.</i> Eastern Bengal . . .	172	R 69,003	R 401	207	R 98,790	R 477	R 3,78,283	R 428	R 4,95,401	R 479	R 1,17,118	...
ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand . . .	517	1,27,855	234	547	1,46,428	268	6,07,938	216	7,36,902	269	1,28,964	...
ditto	Sind, Punjab and Delhi . . .	676	1,67,781	248	741	2,22,992	301	10,17,039	293	12,16,269	331	1,99,230	...
ditto	Madras . . .	858	1,45,669	170	861	1,31,030	152	7,07,773	160	6,59,138	153	...	48,635
ditto	South Indian . . .	655	87,285	133	655	79,982	122	4,04,451	120	3,92,411	120	...	12,040
ditto	Great Indian Peninsula . . .	1,447	9,28,490	642	1,458	10,61,828	728	50,54,076	679	51,62,011	708	1,07,935	...
ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India . . .	461	2,85,206	619	461	3,17,131	688	14,19,836	598	15,48,469	672	1,28,633	...
	TOTAL . . .	4,816	18,11,289	376	4,930	20,58,181	417	95,89,396	387	1,02,10,601	415	6,21,205	...
June 1883	<i>State.</i> East Indian . . .	1,507	8,88,052	589	1,509	10,91,141	723	46,66,184	602	52,39,266	695	5,73,082	...
ditto	Calcutta and South- Eastern . . .	28	2,170	88	52	5,415	104	17,395	120	28,816	128	11,421	...
ditto	Nalhati . . .	27	1,619	60	27	1,720	64	7,120	51	8,606	64	1,486	...
ditto	Northern Bengal . . .	233	33,008	142	230	38,290	166	1,90,082	159	2,13,915	186	23,833	...
ditto	Tirhoot . . .	85	13,098	154	166	14,416	87	70,672	162	84,971	107	14,299	...
May 1883	Patna-Gyn . . .	57	10,192	184	57	9,610	169	58,660	200	60,760	213	2,100	...
June 1883	Muttra-Hathras . . .	29	2,542	87	29	2,413	83	14,420	97	14,120	97	...	300
ditto	Cawnpore-Furrakhabad . . .	87	7,230	83	87	7,357	85	35,369	79	32,079	74	...	3,290
ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur . . .	12	1,422	118	12	1,397	116	5,703	92	6,304	105	601	...
ditto	Rajputana-Malwa . . .	1,117	2,23,047	200	1,116	2,92,686	262	12,02,253	209	13,83,027	248	1,80,774	...
ditto	Wardha Conl . . .	45	12,446	277	45	12,126	269	67,773	293	96,390	428	28,617	...
ditto	Nagpore and Chhattis- garh . . .	98	17,087	174	149	47,449	318	1,02,747	204	2,44,811	329	1,42,064	...
ditto	Rangoon and Irrawad- dy Valley . . .	161	39,823	247	161	36,732	228	2,23,450	270	1,93,239	240	...	30,211
ditto	Sindia . . .	75	6,853	91	75	6,889	92	35,194	91	34,173	91	...	1,021
ditto	Punjab Northern . . .	404	53,494	132	422	58,877	139	3,39,881	176	3,26,220	155	...	13,661
ditto	Indus Valley and Kan- dahar . . .	660	60,994	92	660	1,17,471	178	4,01,858	118	6,91,080	209	2,89,222	...
ditto	Muttra-Achnera . . .	23	1,228	53	23	1,532	67	6,302	53	9,763	85	3,461	...
ditto	Kaunia-Dharla . . .	32	1,750	55	32	2,259	71	11,184	68	10,356	65	...	828
ditto	Rewari-Ferozepore . . .	...	...	...	89	7,990	90	...	...	17,236	39	17,236	...
	TOTAL . . .	3,173	4,88,603	154	3,132	6,64,629	194	27,90,063	172	34,55,866	202	6,65,803	...
June 1883	<i>Native States.</i> Bhavnagar-Gondal . . .	194	29,469	152	193	35,981	186	1,57,206	157	1,62,635	169	5,429	...
ditto	Nizam's . . .	121	17,058	141	121	15,691	130	88,537	142	75,150	124	...	13,387
ditto	Mysore . . .	86	5,290	61	86	4,431	52	27,320	62	25,089	58	...	2,281
ditto	Jodhpur . . .	...	...	...	19	1,070	53	...	...	3,867	41	3,867	...
	TOTAL . . .	401	51,817	129	419	57,113	136	2,73,063	132	2,66,741	127	...	6,322
	GRAND TOTAL . . .	9,897	32,39,761	327	10,290	38,71,064	376	1,73,18,706	341	1,91,72,474	373	18,53,768	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	79,66,605	157	92,02,788	179	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	93,52,101	184	99,69,686	194	6,17,585	...

R. A. SARGEANT, Major, R.E.,

Offg. Under-Secretary.

No. XVIII of 1883.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Total length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 13TH MAY 1882.		Total length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 12TH MAY 1883.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 13TH MAY 1882.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 12TH MAY 1883.		Total Increase in 1883-84.	Total Decrease in 1883-84.
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
23rd June 1883	<i>Guaranteed.</i> Eastern Bengal . . .	172	R 63,840	R 371	207	R 86,123	R 416	R 4,42,123	R 419	R 5,81,524	R 468	R 1,39,401	...
6th ditto .	Oudh and Rohilkhand . . .	547	1,16,042	212	547	1,45,368	266	7,23,980	216	8,82,270	269	1,58,290	...
6th ditto .	Sind, Punjab and Delhi . . .	676	1,55,580	230	741	1,99,167	269	11,72,619	282	14,15,436	321	2,42,817	...
6th ditto .	Madras . . .	858	1,43,154	167	861	1,34,127	156	8,50,927	162	7,93,265	154	...	57,662
6th ditto .	South Indian . . .	655	74,496	114	655	72,238	110	4,78,947	119	4,64,649	118	...	14,298
23rd ditto .	Great Indian Peninsula . . .	1,447	9,13,191	631	1,458	10,74,226	737	59,67,267	671	62,36,237	713	2,68,970	...
6th ditto .	Bombay, Baroda and Central India . . .	461	3,35,851	729	461	3,07,630	667	17,55,687	620	18,56,099	671	1,00,412	...
	TOTAL . . .	4,816	18,02,154	374	4,930	20,18,879	409	1,13,91,550	385	1,22,29,480	414	8,37,930	...
23rd June 1883	<i>State.</i> East Indian . . .	1,507	8,70,794	578	1,509	11,17,437	740	55,36,979	598	63,56,703	703	8,19,724	...
6th ditto .	Calcutta and South-Eastern . . .	28	1,973	70	56	5,651	101	19,368	113	34,467	122	15,099	...
6th ditto .	Nalhati . . .	27	1,426	53	27	1,717	64	8,546	52	10,323	64	1,777	...
2nd ditto .	Northern Bengal . . .	233	36,090	155	230	37,152	162	2,26,172	157	2,51,067	182	24,895	...
6th ditto .	Tirhoot . . .	85	15,256	179	166	16,321	98	85,928	164	1,01,292	105	15,364	...
19th May 1883	Patna-Gya . . .	57	9,189	161	57	9,052	159	67,819	194	69,812	204	1,963	...
16th June 1883	Muttra-Hathras . . .	29	2,337	81	29	2,899	100	16,757	91	17,019	98	262	...
6th ditto .	Cawnpore-Furrakhabad . . .	87	7,070	81	87	6,766	78	42,439	79	38,845	74	...	3,594
23rd ditto .	Dildarnagar-Ghaziपुर . . .	12	1,371	114	12	1,542	128	7,074	96	7,846	109	772	...
23rd ditto .	Rajputana-Malwa . . .	1,117	2,20,429	197	1,117	2,61,567	234	14,22,682	207	16,44,594	246	2,21,912	...
23rd ditto .	Wardha Coal . . .	45	13,879	308	45	12,890	286	81,652	295	1,09,280	405	27,628	...
23rd ditto .	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh . . .	98	19,550	199	149	44,176	296	1,22,297	203	2,88,987	323	1,66,690	...
6th ditto .	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley . . .	161	35,586	221	161	35,980	223	2,59,036	262	2,29,219	237	...	29,817
23rd ditto .	Sindia . . .	75	6,462	86	75	7,506	100	41,656	90	41,679	93	23	...
6th ditto .	Punjab Northern . . .	412	55,731	135	422	60,091	142	3,95,612	169	3,86,311	153	...	9,301
6th ditto .	Indus Valley and Kandahar . . .	660	82,963	126	660	1,23,652	187	4,84,821	120	8,14,732	206	3,29,911	...
23rd ditto .	Muttra-Achnera . . .	23	1,127	49	23	1,334	58	7,429	52	11,097	80	3,668	...
6th ditto .	Kaunia-Dharia . . .	32	1,509	47	32	2,291	72	12,693	64	12,647	66	...	46
23rd ditto .	Rewari-Ferozepore . . .	...	...	...	89	4,370	49	...	...	21,606	40	21,606	...
	TOTAL . . .	3,181	5,11,948	161	3,437	6,34,957	185	33,02,011	171	40,90,23	199	7,88,812	...
16th June 1883	<i>Native States.</i> Bhavnagar-Gondal . . .	194	25,614	132	193	33,041	171	1,82,850	153	1,95,676	169	12,826	...
6th ditto .	Nizam's . . .	121	18,825	156	121	16,710	138	1,07,362	144	91,860	127	...	15,502
9th ditto .	Mysore . . .	86	3,947	46	86	4,529	53	31,267	59	29,618	57	...	1,648
23rd ditto .	Jodhpur . . .	...	...	...	19	910	48	...	...	4,777	42	4,777	...
	TOTAL . . .	401	48,416	121	419	55,190	132	3,81,479	130	3,21,931	128	452	...
	GRAND TOTAL . . .	9,905	32,33,312	326	10,295	38,26,463	372	2,05,52,019	339	2,29,98,937	373	24,46,918	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	94,53,929	156	1,10,39,490	179	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,10,98,090	183	1,19,59,447	194	8,61,357	...

SIMLA,

The 7th July 1883.

R. A. SARGEANT, Major, R.E.,

Offg. Under-Secretary.

No. XIX of 1883.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Total length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 20TH MAY 1882.		Total length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 19TH MAY 1883.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 20TH MAY 1882.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 19TH MAY 1883.		Total Increase in 1883-84.	Total Decrease in 1883-84.
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
Guaranteed.													
d June 1883	Eastern Bengal . . .	172	R 62,809	R 365	207	R 89,574	R 433	R 5,04,932	R 411	R 6,71,098	R 463	R 1,66,166	R ...
h ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand . . .	547	1,21,775	223	547	1,32,977	243	8,45,755	216	10,15,247	265	1,69,492	...
h ditto	Sind, Punjab and Delhi . . .	676	2,06,474	305	741	2,08,276	281	13,79,094	286	16,23,712	315	2,44,618	...
h ditto	Madras . . .	858	1,26,590	148	861	1,33,648	155	9,77,517	160	9,26,914	154	...	50,608
h ditto	South Indian . . .	655	67,633	103	655	79,465	121	5,46,580	117	5,44,114	118	...	2,466
d ditto	Great Indian Peninsula . . .	1,447	9,29,488	644	1,458	10,30,685	707	68,96,755	667	72,66,922	712	3,70,167	...
h ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India . . .	461	2,90,090	629	461	3,32,224	721	20,45,777	621	21,88,323	678	1,42,546	...
	TOTAL	4,816	18,04,850	375	4,930	20,06,849	407	1,31,96,410	384	1,42,36,330	412	10,39,920	...
State.													
d June 1883	East Indian . . .	1,507	8,74,758	580	1,509	10,93,796	725	64,11,737	596	74,50,499	706	10,38,762	...
h ditto	Calcutta and South-Eastern . . .	28	2,223	79	56	5,217	93	21,591	118	39,684	118	18,093	...
h ditto	Nalhati . . .	27	1,276	47	27	1,637	61	9,822	51	11,960	63	2,138	...
d ditto	Northern Bengal . . .	233	31,340	134	230	35,562	155	2,57,512	155	2,86,629	178	29,117	...
h ditto	Tirhoot . . .	85	15,553	183	166	18,690	113	1,01,481	167	1,19,982	106	18,501	...
h May 1883	Patna-Gya . . .	57	9,487	166	57	8,608	151	77,336	190	78,420	197	1,084	...
h June 1883	Muttra-Hathras . . .	29	2,378	82	29	3,312	114	19,135	92	20,331	100	1,196	...
h ditto	Cawnpore-Furrakhabad . . .	87	5,983	69	87	6,776	78	48,422	78	45,621	75	...	2,801
d ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur . . .	12	1,570	131	12	1,510	126	8,644	101	9,356	111	712	...
d ditto	Rajputana-Malwa . . .	1,117	2,21,790	199	1,117	3,09,056	277	16,44,472	206	19,53,650	250	3,09,178	...
d ditto	Wardha Coal . . .	45	13,052	290	45	11,846	263	94,704	295	1,21,126	384	26,422	...
i ditto	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh . . .	98	18,039	184	149	50,052	336	1,40,336	200	3,39,039	325	1,98,703	...
i ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley . . .	161	28,558	177	161	30,643	190	2,87,594	250	2,59,862	231	...	27,732
i ditto	Sindia . . .	75	6,771	90	75	5,913	79	48,427	90	47,592	91	...	835
h ditto	Punjab Northern . . .	412	58,732	143	422	57,173	135	4,51,344	165	4,43,484	150	...	10,860
i ditto	Indus Valley and Kandahar . . .	660	65,541	99	660	1,18,271	179	5,50,362	117	9,33,003	202	3,82,641	...
i ditto	Muttra-Achnera . . .	23	1,318	57	23	1,350	59	8,747	53	12,447	77	3,700	...
i ditto	Kaunia-Dhurla . . .	32	1,182	37	32	2,234	70	13,875	61	14,881	66	1,006	...
i ditto	Rewari Ferozepore . . .	...	...	...	89	8,440	95	...	...	30,046	48	30,046	...
	TOTAL	3,181	4,84,793	152	3,437	6,76,290	197	37,86,804	168	47,67,113	199	9,80,309	...
Native States.													
June 1883	Bhavnagar-Gondal . . .	194	25,639	132	193	34,022	176	2,08,489	150	2,29,698	170	21,209	...
ditto	Nizam's . . .	121	15,012	124	121	15,798	131	1,22,374	141	1,07,658	127	...	14,716
ditto	Mysore . . .	86	4,188	49	86	5,426	63	35,455	57	35,044	58	...	411
ditto	Jodhpur . . .	...	...	...	19	1,108	58	...	...	5,885	44	5,885	...
	TOTAL	401	44,839	112	419	56,354	134	3,66,318	127	3,78,285	129	11,967	...
GRAND TOTAL		9,905	32,09,249	324	10,295	38,33,289	372	2,37,61,269	337	2,68,32,227	372	80,70,958	...
GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES		...	...	...	...	...	...	1,09,80,184	155	1,28,79,469	179	...	...
NET RECEIPTS		...	...	...	...	...	...	1,28,31,085	182	1,39,52,758	193	11,21,673	...

R. A. SARGEANT, Major, R.E.,
Offg. Under-Secretary.SIMLA,
10th July 1883.

No. XX of 1883.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 27TH MAY 1882.		Total mean length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 20TH MAY 1883.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 27TH MAY 1882.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 20TH MAY 1883.		Total Increase in 1883-84.	Total Decrease in 1883-84.
			Total	Per mile open		Total	Per mile open	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
23rd June 1883	<i>Guaranteed.</i> Eastern Bengal .	172	R 68,820	R 400	207	R 87,767	R 424	R 5,73,752	R 410	R 7,58,565	R 458	R 1,85,113	R ...
16th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	547	1,31,578	241	547	1,26,414	231	9,77,333	219	11,41,661	261	1,64,328	...
16th ditto	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	676	2,07,967	308	741	2,37,383	320	15,87,061	288	18,61,095	316	2,74,034	...
16th ditto	Madras . . .	858	1,23,023	143	861	1,33,275	155	11,00,540	158	10,60,189	154	...	40,351
16th ditto	South Indian . .	655	81,731	125	655	85,911	131	6,28,311	118	6,30,025	120	1,714	...
23rd ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,447	9,80,702	679	1,458	10,35,248	710	78,77,457	669	83,02,171	712	4,24,714	...
16th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India . .	461	2,99,987	651	461	3,41,604	741	23,45,765	625	25,29,927	686	1,84,162	...
	TOTAL	4,816	18,93,808	393	4,930	20,17,602	415	1,50,90,219	385	1,62,83,933	413	11,93,714	...
23rd June 1883	<i>State.</i> East Indian . . .	1,507	9,36,505	621	1,509	11,06,405	733	73,48,242	599	85,56,904	709	12,68,662	...
16th ditto	Calcutta and South Eastern . . .	28	7,650	273	56	6,490	116	29,241	128	46,174	118	16,933	...
16th ditto	Nalhati . . .	27	1,502	56	27	1,584	59	11,324	52	13,544	63	2,220	...
2nd ditto	Northern Bengal . .	233	39,984	172	230	45,316	197	2,97,495	157	3,31,945	180	34,150	...
16th ditto	Tirhoot . . .	85	12,447	146	166	20,733	125	1,13,928	165	1,40,715	109	26,787	...
19th May 1883	Patna-Gya . . .	57	8,495	149	...	(a) ...	...	(b) 77,336	190	(c) 78,420	197	1,084	...
16th June 1883	Muttra-Hathras . .	29	2,127	73	29	2,579	89	21,262	90	22,910	99	1,648	...
16th ditto	Cawnpore-Furrakhabad	87	6,695	77	87	6,646	76	55,117	78	52,267	75	...	2,850
23rd ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghaziपुर .	12	1,167	97	12	1,402	117	9,811	100	10,758	112	947	...
23rd ditto	Rajputana-Malwa . .	1,117	2,46,676	221	1,117	3,11,640	279	18,91,148	208	22,65,290	254	3,74,142	...
23rd ditto	Wardha Coal . . .	45	21,875	486	45	23,072	513	1,16,579	318	1,44,198	401	27,619	...
23rd ditto	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh	98	19,192	196	149	49,721	334	1,59,528	200	3,88,760	320	2,29,232	...
6th ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley . .	161	26,069	162	161	32,867	204	3,13,663	239	2,92,729	227	...	20,934
23rd ditto	Sindia . . .	75	5,814	78	75	5,635	75	54,241	89	53,227	89	...	1,014
6th ditto	Punjab Northern . .	412	57,318	139	422	53,577	127	5,11,662	162	4,97,061	147	...	14,601
6th ditto	Indus Valley and Kandahar . . .	660	1,00,501	152	660	1,55,768	236	6,50,863	121	10,88,771	206	4,37,908	...
3rd ditto	Muttra-Achnera . .	23	1,385	60	23	1,170	51	10,132	54	13,617	74	3,485	...
6th ditto	Kaunia-Dhurla . . .	32	1,185	37	32	1,960	61	15,060	58	16,841	66	1,781	...
3rd ditto	Rewari-Ferozepore . .	...	...	...	89	11,130	125	...	...	41,176	58	41,176	...
	TOTAL	3,181	5,60,032	176	3,380	7,31,290	216	43,38,390	169	51,98,403	201	11,60,013	...
23rd June 1883	<i>Native States.</i> Bhavnagar-Gondal . .	194	27,772	143	193	30,746	159	2,36,261	150	2,60,441	169	24,183	...
3th ditto	Nizam's . . .	121	18,697	155	121	15,872	131	1,41,071	143	1,23,530	128	...	17,541
9th ditto	Mysore . . .	86	6,290	73	86	5,138	60	41,745	60	40,182	58	...	1,563
3rd ditto	Jodhpur . . .	...	...	...	19	760	40	...	...	6,645	44	6,645	...
	TOTAL	401	52,759	132	419	52,516	125	4,19,077	128	4,30,801	129	11,724	...
	GRAND TOTAL	9,905	34,43,154	348	10,238	39,37,813	385	2,71,95,928	339	3,07,70,041	374	35,74,113	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,25,10,127	155	1,47,69,620	181	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,46,85,801	184	1,60,00,421	193	13,14,620	...

(a) Return not received.

(b) Total receipt from 1st April to 20th May 1882.

(c) Total receipts from 1st April to 10th May 1883.

R. A. SARGEANT, Major, R. E.,
Offg. Under-Secretary.

SIMLA,

The 7th July 1883.

No. XXI of 1883.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Statement Return received.	Railways.	Total length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 3RD JUNE 1882.		Total length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 2ND JUNE 1883.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 3RD JUNE 1882.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 2ND JUNE 1883.		Total Increase in 1883-84.	Total Decrease in 1883-84.
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
			R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
1 June 1883	Guaranteed.												
	Eastern Bengal .	172	70,333	409	207	82,815	400	6,44,085	410	8,41,681	452	1,97,596	...
ditto	Ondh and Rohilkund .	547	1,11,033	203	517	1,23,117	225	10,88,366	218	12,64,778	257	1,76,412	...
ditto	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	676	1,98,315	293	741	2,72,085	367	17,85,406	289	21,33,180	322	3,47,774	...
ditto	Madras	858	1,63,137	190	861	1,21,590	145	12,63,677	161	11,84,779	153	...	78,898
ditto	South Indian . .	655	88,085	134	655	88,840	136	7,16,396	120	7,18,866	122	2,470	...
ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,458	8,49,859	583	1,458	8,90,610	611	87,27,316	660	91,92,781	701	4,65,465	...
ditto	Bombay Baroda and Central India . .	461	2,75,694	598	461	3,09,699	672	26,21,459	622	28,39,626	684	2,18,167	...
	TOTAL .	4,827	17,56,186	364	4,930	18,91,756	384	1,68,46,705	383	1,81,75,691	410	13,28,986	...
June 1883	State.												
	East Indian . . .	1,507	8,96,734	595	1,509	10,38,635	688	28,44,976	598	95,95,539	707	13,50,563	...
ditto	Calcutta and South-Eastern	28	2,584	92	56	5,720	102	31,827	124	51,894	115	20,067	...
ditto	Nalhati	27	1,730	64	27	1,478	55	13,055	53	15,022	62	1,967	...
ditto	Northern Bengal .	233	33,520	144	230	35,050	152	3,31,024	155	3,66,996	177	35,972	...
ditto	Tirhoot	85	12,238	144	166	19,584	118	1,26,167	162	1,60,299	110	34,132	...
May 1883	Patna Gya . . .	57	8,719	153	...	(a)	...	(b) 77,336	190	(c) 78,421	197	1,085	...
June 1883	Muttra-Hathras .	29	2,412	83	29	2,357	81	23,674	89	25,267	97	1,593	...
ditto	Cawnpore Furrakhabad	87	6,195	71	87	6,826	78	61,312	77	59,093	75	...	2,219
ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur .	12	1,150	96	12	1,089	91	10,961	100	11,847	110	886	...
ditto	Rajputana-Malwa .	1,117	2,24,067	201	1,117	2,76,340	247	21,15,215	207	25,41,630	253	4,26,415	...
ditto	Wardha Coal . . .	45	11,941	265	45	11,243	250	1,28,520	312	1,55,441	384	26,921	...
ditto	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh .	98	16,806	171	149	42,818	287	1,76,335	197	4,31,578	323	2,55,243	...
ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley . . .	161	27,291	170	161	33,397	207	3,40,954	232	3,26,127	225	...	14,827
ditto	Sindia	75	5,883	78	75	5,948	79	60,124	88	59,175	88	...	949
ditto	Punjab Northern .	412	49,878	121	422	61,097	145	5,61,510	157	5,58,158	147	...	3,383
ditto	Indus Valley and Kandahar . .	660	92,260	140	660	2,13,968	324	7,43,124	123	13,02,739	219	5,59,615	...
ditto	Muttra-Achnera .	32	1,269	55	23	1,210	53	11,402	54	14,827	72	3,425	...
ditto	Kannia-Dhurla . .	32	1,331	42	32	1,476	46	16,390	56	18,317	64	1,927	...
ditto	Rewari-Ferozepore .	...	...	...	89	8,590	97	...	...	49,766	62	49,766	...
	TOTAL .	3,181	4,99,283	157	3,380	7,28,191	215	48,28,960	167	62,26,597	206	13,97,637	...
June 1883	Native States.												
	Bhavnagar-Gondal .	194	22,660	117	193	27,297	141	2,58,921	146	2,87,741	166	28,820	...
ditto	Nizam's	121	16,077	133	121	14,545	120	1,57,148	142	1,38,075	127	...	19,978
ditto	Mysore	86	4,987	58	86	5,397	63	46,731	59	45,579	59	...	1,152
ditto	Jodhpur	...	...	...	19	680	36	...	...	7,325	43	7,325	...
	TOTAL .	401	43,724	109	419	47,919	114	4,62,800	126	4,78,720	127	15,920	...
	GRAND TOTAL .	9,916	31,96,227	322	10,238	37,06,501	362	3,03,83,441	336	3,44,76,547	375	40,93,106	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,39,76,383	155	1,65,48,743	180	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,64,07,058	181	1,79,27,804	195	15,20,746	...

(a) Return not received.

(b) Total receipts from 1st April to 20th May 1882.

(c) Total Receipts from 1st April to 19th May 1883.

R. A. SARGEAUNT, Major, R. E.,

Offg. Under-Secretary.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	Total length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 10TH JUNE 1882.		Total length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 9TH JUNE 1883.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 10TH JUNE 1882.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 9TH JUNE 1883.		Total Increase in 1883-84.	To Decr. 1884
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
23rd June 1883	<i>Guaranteed.</i> Eastern Bengal . . .	172	R 69,533	R 405	R 207	R 78,042	R 377	R 7,13,618	R 409	R 9,19,723	R 444	R 2,06,105	
16th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand.	547	1,05,998	194	547	1,30,706	239	11,94,365	215	13,95,484	255	2,01,119	
16th ditto	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	676	1,84,099	272	741	2,78,474	376	19,69,505	287	24,11,654	326	4,42,149	
16th ditto	Madras . . .	858	1,36,100	159	861	1,37,845	160	13,99,777	161	13,22,624	153	...	75
16th ditto	South Indian . . .	655	79,128	121	655	77,965	119	7,95,524	120	7,96,831	121	1,307	
23rd ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,458	5,88,722	405	1,458	7,81,284	536	93,16,038	634	99,74,065	684	6,58,027	
16th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India.	461	1,58,530	344	461	3,06,070	664	27,79,989	594	31,45,696	682	3,65,707	
	TOTAL	4,827	13,22,110	274	4,930	17,90,386	363	1,81,68,916	372	1,99,66,077	405	17,97,261	
23rd June 1883	<i>State.</i> East Indian . . .	1,507	9,27,777	616	1,509	11,04,049	732	91,72,753	600	1,06,99,588	708	15,26,835	
16th ditto	Calcutta and South Eastern.	33	2,530	77	56	6,000	107	34,357	120	57,895	118	23,538	
16th ditto	Nulhati . . .	27	1,301	48	27	1,567	57	14,356	52	16,589	61	2,233	
2nd ditto	Northern Bengal . . .	233	34,365	147	...	(a) ...	...	(b) 3,31,024	155	(c) 3,66,896	177	35,972	
16th ditto	Tirhoot . . .	85	13,725	161	166	19,196	116	1,39,891	162	1,79,495	111	39,604	
19th May 1883	Patna-Gya . . .	57	7,895	139	...	(a) ...	...	(d) 77,336	190	(e) 78,420	197	1,084	
16th June 1883	Muttra-Hathras . . .	29	1,798	62	29	2,205	76	25,471	86	27,472	95	2,001	
16th ditto	Cawnpore-Furrakhabad	87	6,356	73	87	7,527	87	67,669	76	66,620	76	.....	7
23rd ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur.	12	1,159	97	12	1,111	93	12,120	99	12,958	108	838	
23rd ditto	Rajputana Mulwa . . .	1,117	1,94,357	174	1,117	2,64,670	237	23,09,572	204	28,06,301	251	4,96,729	
23rd ditto	Wardha Coal . . .	45	12,606	280	45	13,566	301	1,41,126	309	1,69,007	375	27,881	
23rd ditto	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh	98	13,787	141	149	37,912	254	1,90,122	191	4,69,490	315	2,79,968	
16th ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley.	161	22,320	139	161	25,863	161	3,63,274	222	3,51,990	218	.....	11
23rd ditto	Sindia . . .	75	5,410	72	75	5,997	80	65,534	86	65,165	87	.....	
16th ditto	Punjab Northern. . .	412	47,336	115	419	50,500	121	6,08,876	153	6,08,658	144	.....	
16th ditto	Indus Valley and Kandahar.	660	81,974	124	660	2,57,438	390	8,25,098	123	15,60,177	236	7,35,079	
23rd ditto	Muttra Achnera . . .	23	1,109	49	23	1,250	55	12,511	53	16,077	69	3,566	
16th ditto	Kaunia Dhurla . . .	32	1,091	34	32	1,739	54	17,481	53	20,056	62	2,575	
23rd ditto	Rewari-Ferozepore . . .	...	...	...	89	8,590	97	...	...	58,356	65	59,356	
	TOTAL	3,186	4,49,119	141	3,147	7,05,131	224	52,35,818	163	69,31,722	221	16,95,904	
16th June 1883	<i>Native States.</i> Bhavnagar Gondal . . .	194	19,947	103	193	24,335	126	2,78,868	141	3,12,076	162	33,208	
16th ditto	Nizam's . . .	121	14,534	120	121	15,402	128	1,71,682	139	1,53,477	127	...	18
9th ditto	Mysore . . .	86	4,209	49	86	5,079	59	50,941	58	50,658	59	...	
23rd ditto	Jodhpur . . .	...	...	...	19	550	29	...	...	7,875	41	7,875	
	TOTAL	401	38,690	96	419	45,366	108	5,01,491	123	5,24,086	125	22,595	
	GRAND TOTAL	9,921	27,37,696	276	10,005	36,41,932	364	3,30,78,878	330	3,81,21,473	382	50,42,595	
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,52,16,284	151	1,82,98,308	183	...	
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,78,62,594	179	1,98,23,165	199	19,60,571	

(a) Return not received. (b) Total receipts from 1st April to 3rd June 1883.

(d) Total receipts from 1st April to 20th May 1882.

(c) Total receipts from 1st April to 2nd June 1883.

(e) Total receipts from 1st April to 18th May 1883.

R. A. SARGEANT, Major, R. E.,

Offy. Under-Secretary

SIMLA,
The 7th July 1883.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

N^o. 29. }

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1883.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

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SUPPLEMENT No. 29.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 18th July 1883.

No. 161.—Mr. R. L. Mangles, v.c., is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 29th March 1883.

No. 166.—Mr. J. Simson, Barrister-at-Law, is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 15th July 1883.

EXAMINATIONS.

The 18th July 1883.

No. 53.—Mr. L. A. S. Porter, of the Bengal Civil Service, having obtained a Degree of Honour in Persian in the 1st Division, has been presented with the authorised donation of Rs. 1,000.

No. 54.—Mr. H. A. D. Phillips, of the Bengal Civil Service, having obtained a Degree of Honour in Bengali in the 1st Division, has been presented with the authorised donation of Rs. 2,000.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 19th July 1883.

No. 157.—The Reverend William Ellison, v.c., a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal (Lahore) Establishment, reported his arrival at Kurrachee on the 7th instant.

FORESTS.

The 19th July 1883.

No. 599 F.—Mr. E. Murray, Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests in the Punjab, is appointed to officiate as an Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 3rd Grade, with effect from the 1st July 1883, until further orders.

A. MACKENZIE,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—POLITICAL.

Simla, the 17th July, 1883.

No. 1804 G.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification, No. 1496 G., dated the 28th May, 1883, the recognition of the appointment by the Government of India of Mr. August Thöle as Acting Consul for the German Empire, at Karachi, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

No. 1807 G.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. I. R. Henderson as Vice-Consul for Sweden and Norway, at Moulmein, *vice* Mr. A. Vintzens.

GENERAL.

No. 1810 G.—Lieutenant C. J. B. H. Dressner, Bengal Staff Corps, Squadron Officer and Officiat-

ing Squadron Commander, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, is appointed to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate of Nowgong, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Captain J. B. Lynch, and during the absence on furlough of Major R. G. E. Dalrymple, or until further orders.

MILITARY.

The 18th July, 1883.

No. 1817 G.—The following promotions are made in the 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, with effect from the 1st May, 1883:—

Ressaidar Burmadin, to be Ressaldar, *vice* Pertab Singh, invalided.

Jemadar Narain Singh, to be Ressaidar, *vice* Burmadin, promoted.

Duffadar Kan Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Narain Singh, promoted.

C. GRANT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 20th July 1883.

No. 2050.—The Governor General in Council has determined to borrow Two Hundred and Fifty Lakhs of Rupees, being the amount required for the public service.

The following Notification is therefore published:—

FOUR PER CENT. LOAN.

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council has resolved to borrow Two Hundred and Fifty Lakhs of Rupees for the public service in the following manner.

2. Promissory Notes will be issued for the said amount in Form A annexed to this Notification, being the form of the notes of *The Four Per Cent. Loan of 1865*, of which Loan the notes to be now issued will form a part. All the conditions which apply to notes of *The Four Per Cent. Loan of 1865* will apply to the notes to be now issued.

3. Tenders for the whole or any part of the said amount of Two Hundred and Fifty Lakhs of Rupees will be received by the Comptroller General from this date to noon of Tuesday, the 14th August 1883. Tenders must be in sums of 500 Rupees or multiples of 500 Rupees.

4. Each tender must be addressed, in the form annexed to this Notification, to the Comptroller General, Calcutta, and enclosed in a closed cover, superscribed "*Tender for the Four Per Cent. Loan, 1883.*" If the tenderer is not resident in India, he must name an agent resident in India to whom a letter of allotment may be issued if any part of the loan is allotted to such tenderer.

5. Each tender must be accompanied by a receipt from one of the Banks of Bengal, Madras, or Bombay, or one of their Branches, or from an Officer in charge of some public Treasury, or by a cheque drawn in favour of the Comptroller General on a Bank in Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, or by* Government Promissory Notes, standing in the name of or endorsed to the tenderer or the person making the deposit, for not less than one-hundredth, or, if the tender be for less than Five Lakhs of Rupees, then for not less than one-fiftieth part of the tender. If the allotment is not fully taken up, this deposit of one or two per centum will be forfeited; and if one or more Government Promissory Notes have been deposited, such note or notes will be appropriated by the Government and cancelled; otherwise, if the deposit is in cash, it will be either refunded to the tenderer after his tender has been completely paid up, or, on his application, taken in part payment, completing the amount due upon his tender. A cash deposit may, after acceptance of the tender in support of which it is made, be replaced by a Government Promissory note, as aforesaid.

6. The rate at which a tender is made must not contain a fraction of an anna: if a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

7. The rate at which each tender is made must be specified in rupees or rupees and annas: a tender in which no rate is thus specified, but a subscription is offered in some other terms, as, for example, at the recorded minimum, or at some specified percentage in addition to the recorded minimum, or at the average of the accepted tenders, will be rejected as null and void.

8. The minimum rate at which tenders will be accepted will be recorded under the signature of the Comptroller General, and, before the tenders are opened, placed upon the table in a sealed envelope, but will not be declared unless some tender is rejected only because it is below the recorded minimum.

9. Tenders will be opened, publicly, by the Comptroller General at the Currency Office, No. 1, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, at noon on Tuesday, the 14th August 1883; but the contents of the tenders will not be disclosed otherwise than as provided in clause 11.

10. Tenders at the recorded minimum rate, and at rates above the recorded minimum rate, will be accepted in the order of the rates tendered, beginning with the highest rate; the amount allotted at the lowest rate at which tenders are accepted, will be divided amongst those who have tendered at this rate, in proportion, as nearly as may be found convenient, to the amounts of their tenders: provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable on any tender is less than Rs50.

11. To each tenderer (or to his agent) whose tender is accepted in whole or in part such number of allotment-certificates as may be necessary to make up the aggregate amount allotted to him, will be issued as soon as possible after the 14th August 1883; and an alphabetical list of the names of those to whom such allotment-certificates are issued will be posted, for general information, at the Head Offices of Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay.

12. If the allotment made on any tender is less than Rs3,000, then the whole of the allotment-certificates will be made payable upon Tuesday, September 25th, 1883.

Otherwise the whole amount of each allotment will be divided into three instalments, as follows:—

Instalment I—As near as convenient to 35 per cent., but not exceeding 35 per cent., payable upon Tuesday, August 28th, 1883:

Instalment II—As near as convenient to 35 per cent., but not exceeding 35 per cent., payable upon Tuesday, September 25th, 1883:

Instalment III—The balance, payable upon Saturday, October 20th, 1883: and allotment-certificates will be issued for each instalment separately.

The words “as near as convenient” refer to the necessity for making each instalment an exact multiple of Rs500.

13. Any allotment-certificate will, on application to the Comptroller General, be exchanged for an equivalent amount of allotment-certificates of smaller denominations, provided that if any payment is recorded upon the cancelled certificate, it can be taken against, and recorded upon, only one of the certificates issued in exchange.

14. Payment of any allotment-certificate may be made to the account of the Government in the Head Office of one of the Banks of Bengal, Madras, or Bombay, or in any Branch of these Banks, or into any Public Treasury or Treasuries in India which may be named in the tender in respect of which it was issued. Receipts for such payments will be given by the Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, or their Branches, or by the Officers in charge of the Government Treasuries at which payment is made, by encasement upon the relative certificate.

15. (a) When any allotment-certificate is fully paid up, the holder will, on presenting it duly receipted at the place where it was paid, obtain from the Public Debt Office, Calcutta, Promissory Notes of such values as he may desire (each note being in even hundreds and not less than Rs500), bearing interest from November 1st, 1883, and he will also receive interest at four per cent. per annum from the dates on which he may have made payment till the last day of October 1883.

(b) Or he may, at his option, by paying interest at the said rate from 1st May 1883, to the dates on which he may have made payment, obtain Promissory Notes as above, bearing interest from 1st May 1883.

16. The holder of a paid-up allotment-certificate may also, on special application, obtain, on the same terms and conditions as are mentioned in section 15, clause (a), Promissory Notes with coupons attached, or stock certificates (Form B) with coupons attached, and payable to bearer, in accordance with the Loan Notification of this Department, dated 27th June 1881 (*i.e.*, *The Four Per Cent. Loan of 1881*, forming part of *The Four Per Cent. Loan of 1st May 1865*). In such cases the first coupon issued will be that which falls due on 1st May 1884.

FORM A OF PROMISSORY NOTE- (see Clause 2).

Fort William, the 1st of May 1865.

Promissory Note *Government Rupees* *at four per cent.*
No. of 1865.

The Governor General of India in Council does hereby acknowledge to have received from the sum of Government Rupees Five Hundred as a loan to the Secretary of State in Council for India, and does hereby promise, for and on behalf of the said Secretary of State in Council, to repay the said loan, by paying the said sum of Government Rupees Five Hundred to the said

his Executors, or Administrators, or his or their Order, on demand, at the General Treasury, at Fort William, after the expiration of Three Months' Notice of Payment, to be given by the Governor General of India in Council, in the *Government Gazette*, and to pay the interest accruing on the said sum of Government Rupees Five Hundred from the 1st November 1883 (Eighty-three), at the rate of four per cent. per annum, by half-yearly payments, at the General Treasury of Fort William, to the said

, his Executors, or Administrators, or his or their Order, until the expiration of Three Months after such notice of payment as aforesaid, when the amount of interest due will be payable with the principal, and (such notice being considered as equivalent to a tender of payment at the period appointed for the discharge of this note) all further interest shall cease.

FORM B OF COUPONED CERTIFICATE.

India Four Per Cent. Rupee Loan, 1865.

Redeemable at any time after three months' notice in the "Gazette of India."

Certificate
R 000 No.

This is to certify that the bearer of this certificate is entitled, under the Notification of the Government of India of the 27th June 1881, to Government Rupees India Four Per Cent. Rupee Loan, 1865, payable Three Months after Notice, which may be published in the *Gazette of India* at any time.

No. R .
Calcutta, 1st November 1881.

The coupons attached to this Certificate, as well as the principal sum herein named, are payable to bearer at the Government Treasury at Calcutta only.

FORM C OF TENDER (see Clause 4).

I, A. B., hereby tender for Rupees (X) of *The Four Per Cent. Loan, 1883*, advertised in the Notification published in the *Gazette of India Extraordinary*, dated the 13th July 1883, and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions notified, at the rate of Rupees (Y) annas (Z) for every hundred rupees allotted to me.

I enclose a *deposit receipt** for Rupees (XX), and engage, if my offer be accepted, to pay to the account of the Government at the Bank of† (or at the† Branch of the Bank of†) ; or into the Public Treasury at† Branch of the Bank of†, as the case may be) —

The first instalment, not exceeding 35 per cent., on or before Tuesday, 28th August 1883.

The second instalment, not exceeding 35 per cent., on or before Tuesday, 25th September 1883.

The balance, on or before Saturday, October 20th, 1883.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1883.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 18th July, 1883, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT NO. X OF 1883.

An Act to confirm and give effect to an award made by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General regarding certain matters in dispute between Sardār Bīkrāma Singh and the Kapūrthala State.

WHEREAS Sardār Bīkrāma Singh, in recognition of his services, received from the British Government a grant of land in Oudh forming part of the Akūna Estate; and that land was, with his consent, settled in the name of the Rājā of Kapūrthala;

and whereas the Rājā of Kapūrthala took possession of that land, and Sardār Bīkrāma Singh was unable to recover possession thereof by process of law;

and whereas His Highness Rājā Kurruck Singh of Kapūrthala and Sardār Bīkrāma Singh agreed that all claims preferred by Sardār Bīkrāma Singh to and on account of the said land should be referred to Sir Henry Davies, the then Chief Commissioner of Oudh, for decision as arbitrator, and those claims were referred to Sir Henry Davies accordingly;

and whereas Sir Henry Davies, on the sixth day of January, 1871, delivered the following award, hereinafter called the first award (namely):—

“My award is that Rājā Kurruck Singh of Kapūrthala, his heirs, executors or assigns, shall pay, within six months of the present date, in trust to the Chief Commissioner and to the Financial Commissioner of Oudh for the time being, and to the Commissioner of the United Provinces for the time

being, jointly, on behalf of Sardār Bīkrāma Singh and the heirs male of his body (if any), the sum of five lakhs of rupees, to be invested, as early as practicable, by the aforementioned trustees in the purchase of land within the Province of Oudh. Such land, when purchased, shall be immediately delivered into the possession of Sardār Bīkrāma Singh, and shall be held by him and by the heirs male of his body, if any, in proprietary right. But in the event of Sardār Bīkrāma Singh dying without heirs male of his body, the proprietary right in all such land shall revert unconditionally to the Rājā for the time being of Kapūrthala.

“If the Rājā of Kapūrthala, his heirs, executors or assigns, fail to pay to the trustees the sum of five lakhs of rupees within six months from the present date, possession of the fifty-five badbast circles detailed in the list hereto appended shall be given to Sardār Bīkrāma Singh; and all these badbast circles shall be held by him as mortgagee until the whole sum of five lakhs of rupees shall have been paid to the trustees.

“Furthermore, the Rājā of Kapūrthala, his heirs, executors or assigns, shall pay to Sardār Bīkrāma Singh, within one month from the present date, the sum of fifty thousand rupees in full liquidation of all claims to the income profits of past years. On the expiry of one month, such sum, if still unpaid, will bear interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum.

Addendum to award.

“To obviate doubts, I declare that, firstly, the words ‘heirs male’ mean only the sons of a woman belonging to the ahl-i-binādīn of Sardār Bīkrāma Singh; secondly, Sardār Bīkrāma Singh shall, prior to the birth of an heir male of his body, have no power to mortgage or sell his interest in the estate purchased for him by the trustees, without offering it in the first instance to the Rājā of Kapūrthala for the time being.

“This addendum shall be read as part of my award;

and whereas doubts arose as to the meaning of that award, and, with the consent of the parties concerned, the matters in dispute were submitted to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India for decision;

and whereas, in accordance with this submission, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General considered those matters, and on the third day of March, 1881, made the following award, hereinafter called the second award (namely):—

“My award is that the estates already purchased and to be purchased shall (the aid of the legislature being invoked if necessary) be so settled that they shall be the property of Bīkrāma Singh, subject to the following conditions and restrictions:—

“First. No alienations of, or right (other than a right of reversion) shall be made or be made in such a

tenancy) created over, the estates or any part thereof by Bikráma Singh shall be valid for any period beyond his life.

"*Secondly.*—If Bikráma Singh at his death leaves a male heir of his body surviving him, the succession to the estates shall take place according to the proper law of inheritance; but the estates shall not be chargeable with, or liable to be applied in satisfaction of, any debts incurred by Bikráma Singh, nor shall any person succeeding under this clause be liable, by reason of such succession, for any such debt.

"*Thirdly.*—If Bikráma Singh at his death leaves no male heir of his body surviving him, the estates shall pass to the then Rájá of Kapúrthala.

"*Fourthly.*—If any lease or other contract fixing rent is granted to, or made with, a tenant by Bikráma Singh for a term, and Bikráma Singh dies before the expiration of such term, or if any such lease or contract is so granted or made in perpetuity, the rent of such tenant shall, notwithstanding anything contained in such lease or contract, be subject on the death of Bikráma Singh to enhancement from time to time on the same grounds, subject to the same conditions and according to the same procedure as if such tenant were a tenant with a right of occupancy; but if the rent is enhanced under this clause, the tenant may at any time thereafter rescind such contract;"

and whereas it is expedient to confirm the second award and give effect to the same;

and whereas, in obedience to the first award, the sum of five lakhs of rupees was paid by the said Rájá Kurruck Singh to the then Chief Commissioner and Financial Commissioner of Oudh and the then Commissioner of the Faizábád Division, and has been by them or by their successors in office

invested in the lands specified in the schedule hereto annexed;

and whereas it is expedient to settle the said lands in accordance with the terms of the second award;

and whereas the first award, in so far as it has not already been executed, will be superseded by the second award and this Act, and it is therefore expedient to rescind the first award; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called Bikráma Singh's Short title. Estates Act, 1883, and shall Commencement. come into force at once.

2. The first award is hereby rescinded; the Rescission of first award, and determination of trust created thereby. trusts created thereunder shall be deemed to have been fully executed and determined; and the trustees thereunder shall be deemed to have been discharged.

Confirmation of second award. The second award is hereby confirmed.

3. The lands specified in the schedule hereto Lands in schedule to be deemed settled in accordance with second award. annexed shall vest in Sardár Bikráma Singh, and shall be deemed to be settled as required by the second award.

SCHEDULE.

LANDS VESTED IN SARDÁR BIKRÁMA SINGH.

(See section 3.)

District.	Tahsil.	Pargana.	Hadbast number.	Name of village.
Sitapur . . .	Sitapur . . .	Sitapur . . .	34	Aithalia.
			23	Arhbanian.
			37	Anypur.
			627	Victoria.
			463	Clarknagar.
			25	Alsin.
			75	Barabhar.
			442	Aishbagh.
			558	Mirnagar.
			190	Pitampur.
	Misrikh . . .	Maholi . . .	136	Bendonpur.
			187	Pragpur.
			410	Isanagar.
			208	Talshipur.
			341	Rahmatpur.
			29	Bichia Abadi.
Rae Bareli . . .	Dalman . . .	Misrikh . . . Dalman . . . Saraini . . .	56	Baruáhar.
			59	Bandaie.
			57	Bahadurpur.
			208	Dariapur.
			171	Rampur Kalan.
			257	Rewari Pusia Khera.
			314	Saidapur.
			334	Firozpur.
			366	Kanjus.
			365	Kalehgnon with Chak.
			413	Lakhangnon with Chak.
			480	Haibatpur Khurd.
			477	Hilauli.
			476	Hathnasa.
			8	Aiendhi.
			452	Malpur.
	Rae Bareli . . .	Rae Bareli . . .	28	Balehpur.

D. FITZPATRICK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Or, if the amount allotted to me be less than Rs. 3,000, then the whole amount on or before Tuesday, 25th September 1883.

‡ Here insert C. D.'s address, which must be in India. This paragraph should only be inserted if A. B. does not reside in India, or if, residing in India, he wishes the allotment communicated to an agent.

Any allotment made to me may be communicated to
C. D. at ‡

NOTE (1).—A separate tender must be made at each rate tendered. The rate tendered should be the whole amount per centum, not the premium or discount; thus, "One hundred and two," or "One hundred," or "Ninety-nine"; not "Two per cent. premium," or "Par," or "One per cent. discount."

By order of the Governor General of India in Council,

D. M. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

NOTIFICATION BY THE COMPTROLLER GENERAL.

The Comptroller General requests the attention of tenderers to the following arrangements :—

Filling up Tenders.

(1) They are requested to use only the printed forms of tender, which will be available at his Office and at the Currency Office, on application to the Durwan on duty, - at all the Provincial Account Offices, and at the Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay: and will also be supplied to the principal Treasuries.

(2) If the deposit is in the form of Promissory Notes or of Currency Notes, their number should be quoted in detail in the tender.

Presentation of Tenders.

(3) For all tenders presented to him in his Office upon the last fixed day, or the two days preceding it, he will give the bearer a receipt bearing a number, and initialled by himself or an assistant specially deputed for the purpose.

Return of deposit in case of non-acceptance.

(4) The reverse of this receipt is a form in which, in the event of the tender not being accepted, the tenderer may give to the Comptroller General a receipt for the deposit accompanying it. This form should, on the third day after the opening of the tenders, be filled up, signed with the same signature as the tender, and be presented at the Office of the Comptroller General. The deposit will then be returned to the bearer, in exchange for the receipt.

(5) Deposit upon tenders presented personally, as described in No. 3 above, will be returned only in this way, and will not be sent by post, or otherwise. Deposits upon other unsuccessful tenders will be returned by post, or by the hands of a clerk.

Accepted Tenders.

(6) It will be observed that instead of the hitherto-used form of allotment letter, the Comptroller General will issue allotment certificates to successful tenderers. These certificates will be for the following amounts Rs.500, Rs.1,000, Rs.2,000, Rs.5,000, Rs.10,000, Rs.20,000, Rs.50,000, Rs.1,00,000, making up the full value accepted; and will be, substantially, of the following form :—

This is to certify that, in accordance with the terms of Notification No. 2050, dated 13th July 1883 (Gazette of India Extraordinary, dated 13th July 1883), the above-named tenderer has engaged to take up Rs. 2,000 of the 4 per cent. loan of 1883, at the rate above mentioned, on or before September 25th, 1883, and that on the said payment being completed, he is entitled, on endorsing and delivering up this certificate, to receive a promissory note or notes or stock certificate of the Government of India for Rs. 2,000, bearing interest from November 1st, 1883.

CALCUTTA,
13th July 1883.

J. WESTLAND,
Comptroller General.

No. 2167.—Mr. J. F. Finlay, M.A., B.C.S., assumed charge of his appointment as officiating Deputy Accountant General, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, before noon on the 12th July 1883.

No. 2196.—Privilege leave for three months having been granted to Mr. T. H. Biggs, Assistant Comptroller General attached to the Office of the Comptroller of Indian Treasuries, Mr. Biggs

availed himself of the leave on the 26th June 1883 after noon.

Babu Prankissen Ghose is appointed to officiate as Chief Superintendent in the Financial Department and is attached to the Office of the Comptroller of Indian Treasuries during the absence of Mr. Biggs, or until further orders. Babu Prankissen Ghose received charge of the duties of his appointment after noon on the 26th June 1883.

D. M. BARBOUR,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 20th July, 1883.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 409.—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officers, appointed by the Secretary of State probationers for the Indian Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Governments of Madras and Bombay, in view to their appointment to the Staff Corps of those Presidencies respectively, with effect from the date of their arrival in India :—

Madras.

Lieutenant J. Thornhill, Derbyshire Regiment.
Lieutenant A. Y. Ansell, Welsh Regiment.

Bombay.

Lieutenant A. T. F. Edwards, Royal Irish Regiment.

No. 410.—The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant Hugh O'Donnell, South Wales Borderers, Wing Officer, 44th Native Infantry,—25th May, 1880.

No. 411.—ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—

Major-General N. G. Campbell, R.A., Inspector General of Ordnance, having been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General, the tenure of his appointment is extended to the 31st December, 1883, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State for India.

No. 412.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—*2nd Punjab Cavalry.*

Lieutenant W. W. Norman, Border Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to officiate as Squadron Officer, on probation, with effect from the 29th June, 1883.

2nd Punjab Infantry.

Lieutenant H. A. Browning, East Lancashire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to officiate as Wing Officer, on probation, with effect from the 21st June, 1883.

No. 413.—HYDERABAD CONTINGENT—*No. 2 Field Battery.*

Lieutenant W. A. Urquhart, Subaltern, No. 1 Field Battery, to officiate as Commandant, *vice* Lieutenant A. H. P. Turner, and during the absence on furlough of Captain C. M. Smith, or until further orders,—20th February, 1883.

No. 3 Field Battery.

Lieutenant A. H. P. Turner, Subaltern and Officiating Commandant, No. 2 Field Battery, to be Commandant, *vice* Major E. F. Cambier, who has vacated on promotion,—23rd January, 1883.

Lieutenant E. U. Marrett, Officiating Subaltern, to be Subaltern, *vice* Lieutenant A. H. P. Turner, promoted,—23rd January, 1883.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 414.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Major W. B. Birch, Bengal S. C., 2nd Assistant Superintendent, Officiating Deputy Superintendent, Port Blair and the Nicobars, (p. a.) for one year and 296 days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Surgeon D. P. Macdonald, M.D., (p. a.) for one year and 182 days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

No. 415.—Lieutenant S. C. F. Peile, Bengal S. C., Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, is granted leave in India (p. a.) for 90 days, with effect from the 14th May, 1883, under rule X of the regulations of 1875, the first 60 days being on full pay.

No. 416.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

Major J. E. Campbell, Bengal S. C., (m. e.) for three months.

Major E. H. Steel, Bengal S. C., (p. a.) for ten days.

JUDICIAL.

No. 417.—INDIAN ARTICLES OF WAR—

His Excellency the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to extend the provisions of article 166, Indian Articles of War (Act V of 1869), to the outposts of Thul-Chotiali, Sharigh and Sibi.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 418 —NATIVE ARMY—*1st Bengal Cavalry.*

Ressaidar Gholam Mustapha Khan to be Woordee-Major, *vice* Ubdool Ghuffoor Khan, resigned the Woordee-Majorship,—24th November, 1882.

10th Native Infantry.

Jemadar Nowrutton Singh to be Subadar, *vice* Lulleet Singh, invalided; Color-Havildar Ranchurn Tewary to be Jemadar, *vice* Nowrutton Singh, promoted,—11th May, 1883.

11th Native Infantry.

Jemadar Lalbahadoor Doobay to be Subadar, *vice* Noor Mahomed, invalided; Havildar Pitumber Sing to be Jemadar (Supernumerary),—1st May, 1883.

20th Native Infantry.

Jemadar Jehan Khan to be Subadar, *vice* Jye Sing, invalided; Havildar Shere Sing to be Jemadar, *vice* Jehan Khan, promoted,—23rd May, 1883.

G. CHESNEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 14th July 1883.

No. 171.—Messrs. A. S. Wyman and W. E. S. McGregor, Traffic Department, Rajputana and Malwa State Railway, are promoted from the Candidate Class to Class IV of the State Railway Revenue Establishment, with effect from 1st July 1883.

The 16th July 1883.

No. 172.—With reference to paragraph 2 of Notification No. 136, dated 19th May 1883, it has been brought to the notice of the Governor General in Council that the name of Mr. A. M. Rendel, Consulting Engineer to the India Office, who worked out in England the details of the design adopted for the Bridge over the Indus at Attock, has inadvertently been omitted.

With reference to paragraph 10 of the same Notification, the following is a complete list of the Engineers employed on the survey and construction of the Punjab Northern State Railway from the commencement :—

Chief Engineers.

Mr. A. Grant, C.I.E.
„ H. P. Lemesurier.

Mr. H. Leonard.
„ H. Lee Smith.

Superintending Engineers and Superintendents of Works.

Colonel J. Bonus, R.E.
Mr. J. Collet.
„ W. J. Galwey.
„ H. T. Geoghegan.
„ G. J. H. Glim. *Since deceased.*

Mr. H. Lambert.
„ R. T. Mallet.
„ W. N. Thersole.
„ F. L. O'Callaghan, C.I.E.
„ M. Rayne *Since deceased*

Executive Engineers.

Mr. F. M. Avern.
Major A. R. Bayley, S.C.
Mr. H. Bell.
Major W. S. S. Bisset, R.E.
Mr. C. A. Bull.
„ J. M. Champion.
Major S. C. Clarke, R.E.
Mr. H. N. C. Clôte.
„ J. H. Cochrane.
„ J. Conder.
„ F. L. Dibblee.
„ M. S. Dooley.
„ T. J. Dumayne.
Major H. R. Faber, R.E.
Mr. J. L. Gallott.
„ J. Gordon. *Since deceased.*
Major T. Gracey, R.E.
Mr. H. C. Graham.
„ W. F. F. Handcock.
„ W. Harvey.
„ W. C. Hennessy.
„ D. F. Hogarth.
„ W. C. Hosking.
„ W. Hunt.
„ H. Johnson.

Lieut.-Col. K. A. Jopp, R.E.
Mr. W. Kelsey.
„ T. Knight.
„ P. T. S. Large.
„ H. C. D. La Touche.
Major J. A. Little, S.C.
Mr. M. C. Mackinnon.
„ H. B. Molesworth.
„ H. L. Monk.
Captain J. M. Morgan, R.E.
Major H. J. Nuthall, S.C.
Mr. T. T. Ryan.
Major T. B. B. Savi, R.E.
Lieut. B. Scott, R.E.
Major D. A. Scott, R.E.
Mr. C. J. Shaw.
„ F. Stokes.
„ H. F. Storey.
„ T. L. Tanner.
„ G. E. Thomas.
„ F. R. Upcott.
„ J. P. Vansittart.
„ F. B. Walker.
Captain W. H. White, R.E.

Assistant Engineers.

Mr. E. W. Arundell.	Lieutenant R. H. Jennings, R.E.
„ W. Ashdown.	Baboo Labdha Rama Sahni.
„ E. Behrmann.	Major E. M. Larminie, R.E.
„ A. Bewley.	Mr. J. Lloyd.
„ C. H. C. Bickerton.	„ H. Luckstedt.
„ F. E. Braham.	Lieutenant R. C. Maxwell, R.E.
„ A. Brereton.	Mr. H. J. Oddie.
„ J. Burton. <i>Since deceased.</i>	„ C. P. O'Rafferty.
„ M. J. Chabrel.	„ B. Parkes.
„ A. T. Chiodetti.	„ J. W. Parry.
Lieutenant-Colonel M. G. Clerk, Genl. List.	„ L. G. Prickett.
Mr. T. Concannon.	„ F. Reilly.
„ T. E. Curry.	Hony. Lieut. J. Roberts. <i>Since deceased.</i>
„ R. T. Denne.	Mr. R. W. Roberts.
Baboo Dharm Singh Soin.	„ J. Robertson. <i>Since deceased.</i>
Mr. F. Wolley-Dod.	„ G. P. Rose.
„ R. W. Egerton.	Baboo Russick Lall Roy.
„ E. C. Elliot.	Mr. H. G. S. Savory.
„ J. Ellis.	„ T. W. Scott.
Lieutenant H. Finnis, R.E.	„ W. W. Shanks.
Mr. W. Foster. <i>Since deceased.</i>	„ J. Shedlock.
„ S. Geoghegan.	Baboo Sheo Dyal.
„ A. S. Gerrard.	„ Sheopershad.
Lieutenant J. Hare, R.E.	„ Siva Dutta Pande.
Mr. H. S. Harington.	Mr. E. H. Tuck.
Lieutenant J. H. C. Harrison, R.E.	„ C. Twidale.
Mr. A. J. Haslam.	„ J. Willecocks.
„ J. P. Hogan.	„ C. E. S. Younghusband. <i>Since deceased.</i>
„ G. Humfress.	

The 18th July 1883.

No. 173.—Major R. P. Tickell, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer during the absence on privilege leave of Major C. W. I. Harrison, R.E., or until further orders.

W. S. TREVOR, Colonel, R.E.,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

RULES FOR THE FILLING UP OF VACANCIES IN THE CLERICAL ESTABLISHMENTS OF THE SECRETARIAT OFFICES OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, AND THE DEPARTMENTS DIRECTLY ATTACHED TO THEM, BY COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION.

No. ²⁶
954-963.

*Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Home Department (Public),—
under date Simla, the 19th July 1883.*

Read again—

Home Department Resolution Nos. 31—1161-66, dated the 21st July 1880, on the subject of raising the standard of ability among clerks attached to the Secretariats connected with the Government of India.

Read—

Home Department Resolution Nos. 31—1298-1308, dated the 31st August 1882.

Home Department Resolution No. 1847, dated the 24th November 1882.

Home Department Resolution Nos. 10—381-390, dated the 12th March 1883.

OBSERVATIONS.

The Governor General in Council has reconsidered the rules laid down in the Home Department Resolution, Nos. 31—1298-1308, dated the 31st August 1882, for the admission of clerks into the Secretariat Offices attached to the Government of India by a system of competitive examinations, and is pleased to direct the issue and publication of the following revised—

RESOLUTION.

The Governor General in Council has for some time past had under consideration the question of the best mode of filling up vacancies in the clerical establishments of the Secretariat Offices of the Government of India, and securing a reasonably high standard of qualification among the assistants employed.

2. The recognised difficulty in all Government Offices is to obtain men fit for the superior duties, such as those of drafting, précis-writing, preparing statistical returns, and the like. The pay provided for the superior appointments is in itself sufficient to give adequate remuneration for the proper performance of duties of this class; but the complaint is general that the standard of work done is at present often very inferior. It has been too much the rule to promote men from the lower grades as a matter of course; and as no test of qualification is applied either on admission to those lower grades, or on advancement beyond them, promotion has come to depend at least as much on seniority and the absence of misconduct as upon any merit or positive fitness for superior duty.

3. The Governor General in Council has decided that the first step towards reform must be to draw a marked line of distinction between the superior and inferior classes of appointments, and that for this purpose the Secretariat Clerical Service shall for the future be separated into an Upper and a Lower Division,—the former comprising all appointments the pay of which is Rs. 200 and upwards, the latter all appointments (other than those of mere copyists) the pay of which is below that sum. No clerk will be entitled to promotion from the Lower to the Upper Division as a matter of course, or otherwise than in accordance with the rules laid down in this Resolution.

4. As regards the mode of recruiting both Upper and Lower Divisions, the Governor General in Council has come to the conclusion that the only satisfactory principle to follow is that of free and open competition,* modified as regards the Upper Division by conditions favourable to persons at the present time actually

* Except in the case of the appointments of Registrars of Offices, Superintendents of Branches, or Head Assistants, for filling up which an absolute power of selection must remain with the Head of the Office concerned.

serving in the Lower Division. The plan of filling up vacancies in the Government Offices by competitive examination has worked satisfactorily in the Home Civil Service, and in the few instances where it has been tried in this country. It does away at once with many abuses and difficulties, and seems peculiarly adapted to the circumstances of Indian Offices, the responsible heads of which have necessarily no intimate acquaintance with the personal qualifications of candidates for admission, and are driven to rely upon the partial recommendations of subordinates or the certificates of irresponsible outsiders.

5. It has therefore been determined for the future to hold in Calcutta, and such other places as may be hereafter appointed for the purpose, an examination on the 15th January of each year (or on the day following if the 15th be a holiday) for the purpose of selecting candidates for appointments in the Secretariat Offices of the Government of India. The arrangements for the examinations will be made by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, who will be assisted by paid examiners, and act in communication with the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department.

6. The nature of the examination will be as follows :—

A.—For all candidates.

(1) Dictation and Handwriting.

This will be a preliminary test, which all candidates, whether for the Upper or Lower Division, must satisfy. No marks will be assigned; but a high standard of proficiency will be insisted upon. The papers of candidates will be examined as soon as possible after this examination, and the examiners will require any candidate who fails to pass this test to withdraw from the further examination.

B.—For candidates for appointments in the Upper Division.

	Marks.
* (1) Arithmetic, Algebra, and the Geometry of the Straight Line and Circle ...	500
Two papers will be set of a character to test intelligence and application of knowledge rather than memory and acquaintance with book-work.	
(2) History (English and Indian) and Geography ...	500
Two papers will be set in these subjects.	
(3) English Composition ...	500
(4) Précis-writing and letter-drafting ...	500

No candidate will be credited with marks in any subject unless he obtains at least one-sixth of the full number of marks for that subject. Subject to this proviso, successful candidates will be placed in the order of their aggregate of marks.

C.—For candidates for appointment in the Lower Division.

	Marks.
* (1) Arithmetic; Algebra up to Quadratic Equations (inclusive); Euclid, Books I—IV (Book work and riders).	500
Two papers will be set.	
(2) History (English and Indian) and Geography ...	500
Two papers will be set.	
(3) English Composition ...	500
(4) Docketing and letter-drafting ...	500

In subjects (1), (2), and (3) any candidate obtaining less than one-fourth of the full marks will be disqualified. In subject (4) no candidate will be credited with marks unless he obtains at least one-sixth of the total number; but

* Candidates will not be eligible for the Lower Division of the Financial Department, for the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, or for the Office of the Director General of Railways, unless they obtain at least one-third of the full number of marks in this subject.

The Financial Department further reserves the right of requiring that in any year 500 extra marks shall be assigned by the examiners for special proficiency in mathematics, or that an extra paper shall be set in that subject carrying that number of marks. These marks will not be counted in the aggregate of marks regulating the placing of successful candidates, but the Financial Department will be guided in its selection of candidates by the number of such extra marks obtained, and may select a candidate not on the list of successful candidates on the ground of his special proficiency in mathematics as ascertained by the award of such extra marks. Notice of the intention of the Financial Department to avail itself of this provision will be given before each annual examination.

failure will not disqualify a candidate. Subject to these conditions, successful candidates will be placed in the order of their aggregate of marks.

7. Every candidate for an appointment in the Lower Division must send a written application for permission to appear at the examination to the

[Form.]

To the Secretary to the Board of Examiners,

Fort William.

Sir,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing examination of candidates for appointments in the Lower Division of Government Clerkships. If successful, I should elect to serve in the office of the
A treasury receipt for the fee of Rs. 10 is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c.

Secretary to the Board of Examiners between the 1st and 15th days of December (inclusive). The application should be in the form given on the margin, and be accompanied by a treasury receipt for the sum of Rs. 10, which the candidate is required to pay into the treasury nearest his place of residence, by way of examination fee. With the application must also be forwarded—

(1) Evidence that the candidate is not less than 18 and not more than 24 years of age.

(2) A certificate that the candidate is of good moral character from the head of the institution in which he has last been educated, or (when a year or more has elapsed since his education terminated) from some respectable householder, to whom he is well known in private life, and who is himself personally known to the head of some Government Office,—this last fact being certified by the countersignature of the officer in question.

8. Every candidate for an appointment in the Upper Division must

[Form.]

To the Secretary to the Board of Examiners,

Fort William.

Sir,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing examination of candidates for appointments in the Upper Division of Government Clerkships. If successful, I should elect to serve in the office of the
A treasury receipt for the fee of Rs. 20 is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c.

in the same way send a written application for permission to appear at the examination to the Secretary to the Board of Examiners between the dates above specified. The application should be in the form given on the margin, and be accompanied by a treasury receipt for the sum of Rs. 20 by way of examination fee. Candidates must forward with the applica-

tion the evidence of age and the certificate of moral character prescribed in paragraph 7 above.

9. The number of candidates to be selected by the Examiners for each Division will be notified in the *Gazette of India* by the Home Department on or before the 30th November. This number will be determined, in communication with the heads of the offices concerned, with reference to the number of vacancies existing or estimated as likely to occur within the course of the following year (and which it is not intended to fill under the provisions of paragraphs 12 or 13 below), *plus* a margin of 10 per cent. for casualties. In each year after the first the number of appointments to be notified will be reduced by the number of selected candidates remaining on the list from former years who may not yet have received appointments.

10. Persons who have at any time held a permanent appointment in any of the offices affected by the Resolution, but who may have lost such appointment owing to its abolition or on reduction of establishment, may present themselves for examination under these rules without payment of fee, provided they are under 40 years of age.

11. Clerks in the Lower Division of an office who are under 40 years of age, may, with the permission of the head of the office, present themselves for examination for appointments in the Upper Division without payment of fee.

12. Except as provided in paragraph 13 below, there will, after the 1st April 1887, be no promotion from the Lower to the Upper Division. But (to meet the case of clerks who are at the date of the issue of this Resolution serving in the Lower Division) up to the 1st April 1887 every alternate vacancy in the Upper Division of an office may be filled by the head of the office, by the promotion of clerks who were serving in the Lower Division of that office on the 1st January 1883, in accordance with the results of a departmental examination or otherwise as the head of the office may think fit.

13. After the 1st April 1887, every third vacancy occurring in the Upper Division of an office may be filled up by the head of the office, if he thinks fit, in accordance with the results of a departmental examination of clerks already in the Lower Division of that office.

14. As soon as practicable after the open competitive examinations, the Board of Examiners will report the result to the Home Department, which will circulate a list of selected candidates to the heads of the offices concerned. Candidates will be given their choice of Departments as far as possible, and the Home Department will intimate such choice, if made, to the head of each office, who will offer the vacant appointments at his disposal to the candidates electing his office in the order in which they stand on the list, and thereafter to the other candidates in the same order, through the Home Department. It will be open to the head of an office to select in preference to other successful candidates for the Upper Division any candidate on the list of selected candidates who already belongs to the Lower Division of that office. Priority of selection as between the heads of different offices will be regulated by such orders as the Governor General in Council may from time to time make in this behalf. In the case of the Foreign Office, the Secretary will be at liberty to select any candidate on the list. No candidate not already in Government service should, however, be actually employed in any office unless he produces a certificate from a Government Medical officer of or above the rank of Assistant Surgeon that he is in good health and of a sound constitution. It will be open to a selected candidate to decline any particular appointment offered him, and his name will not on that account be removed from the list; but the name of no outside candidate will be retained on the list for either division after he has attained the age of 25 years, or for more than two years after the date of his being entered as a selected candidate.

15. All selected candidates receiving appointments will be on probation for twelve months; and if at the close of that period their work has not been found to give satisfaction, they will receive their discharge, and will have no claim to gratuity or compensation on that account. This rule will not apply to clerks selected for the Upper Division who were previously permanent clerks in the Lower Division.

16. Candidates accepting appointments must understand that their future promotion in their office within the Division to which they belong will depend entirely upon their work and merits. No clerk will have any claim as of right to rise beyond the grade upon which he may have been brought in, though in ordinary course clerks who satisfy the head of their Office will receive promotion to vacancies in the Division as they occur, new entrants being, as a rule, though not as a matter of course, brought in on the lower grades.

17. Transfers from the Upper Division of one Government Office to that of another, or from the Lower Division of one Office to that of another, may be arranged by the heads of the offices concerned; but no transfer by arrangement from the Lower Division of one Office to the Upper Division of another can be allowed in future.

18. These orders will apply to the Secretariat Offices of the Government of India, and the Offices of—

- The Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.
- The Surgeon-General with the Government of India.
- The Inspector General of Forests.
- The Accountant General, Public Works Department.
- The Director General of Railways.
- The Surveyor General of India.
- The Superintendent of the Geological Survey.
- The Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.
- The Accountant General, Military Department.
- The Commissary General.
- The Inspector General of Ordnance.
- The Surgeon-General, Her Majesty's Forces.
- The Director General of Telegraphs.

19. On the occurrence of any vacancy hereafter in any office to which this Resolution applies, when no candidate qualified under these rules is available to fill such vacancy, temporary arrangements may be made by the Head of the Office to carry on the work until the results of the next examination are known.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded for information and guidance to all the Departments of the Government of India and to the Heads of Offices* under the Home Department, and that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

FEES TO BE CHARGED AND FORMS TO BE USED BY NOTARIES PUBLIC APPOINTED UNDER THE NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS ACT, XXVI OF 1881.

No. ¹⁷/₁₀₃₀₋₁₀₃₉, dated Simla, the 19th July 1883.

From—A. MACKENZIE, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India,

To—All Local Governments and Administrations.

I am directed to forward, for adoption, the accompanying table of fees, which have been approved by the Governor General in Council, to be charged by persons appointed to perform the functions of Notaries Public under the Negotiable Instruments Act, XXVI of 1881. I am to add that Government servants who are appointed Notaries Public should not be allowed to appropriate such fees as they may receive in that capacity, but should credit them to Government. I am also to forward a set of eleven forms for use by Notaries Public appointed under the Negotiable Instruments Act.

2. The Act only requires Notaries Public to register the declarations of acceptors or payers for honour (sections 109 and 113); but the Governor General in Council considers it desirable that the Notaries Public appointed under the Act should, following the practice existing in the Presidency Towns, also register notings and protests made by them. No particular form of register is necessary for these purposes. It will be sufficient if each Notary Public be instructed to keep a substantial blank book in which to enter copies of all the letters he may write presenting bills for acceptance or payment; of all bills noted or protested, or accepted or paid for honour, together with all endorsements thereon (including that made by himself, to the effect that the bill has been noted or protested for non-payment or non-acceptance); of all protests made by himself and of all declarations made by acceptors or payers for honour. It will further be necessary that the Notary should, after examination of each entry in the book, affix his signature thereto.

3. Lastly, I am to point out that Notaries Public appointed under the Act ought to have a seal. A plain circular seal with the name of the Notary and the circumscription "Notary Public" is all that appears to be required.

4. This circular and annexures will be published in the *Gazette of India*.

Table of fees to be charged by persons appointed by the Governor General in Council under Section 3 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, to perform the functions of a Notary Public under that Act.

TABLE.

1. For noting an instrument—

	Rs.
If the amount of the instrument does not exceed Rs. 200	1
If it exceeds Rs. 200, but does not exceed Rs. 1,000	2
If it exceeds Rs. 1,000, but does not exceed Rs. 5,000	3
If it exceeds Rs. 5,000, but does not exceed Rs. 20,000	5
If it exceeds Rs. 20,000, but does not exceed Rs. 30,000	6
If it exceeds Rs. 30,000, but does not exceed Rs. 50,000	7
If it exceeds Rs. 50,000	8

2. <i>For protesting an instrument—</i>	Rs.
If the amount of the instrument does not exceed Rs. 200	... 5
If it exceeds Rs. 200, but does not exceed Rs. 1,000	... 6
If it exceeds Rs. 1,000, but does not exceed Rs. 5,000	... 7
If it exceeds Rs. 5,000, but does not exceed Rs. 20,000	... 10
If it exceeds Rs. 20,000, but does not exceed Rs. 30,000	... 11
If it exceeds Rs. 30,000, but does not exceed Rs. 40,000	... 12
If it exceeds Rs. 40,000, but does not exceed Rs. 50,000	... 13
If it exceeds Rs. 50,000, but does not exceed Rs. 60,000	... 14
If it exceeds Rs. 60,000, but does not exceed Rs. 70,000	... 15
If it exceeds Rs. 70,000, but does not exceed Rs. 80,000	... 16
If it exceeds Rs. 80,000, but does not exceed Rs. 90,000	... 17
If it exceeds Rs. 90,000, but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	... 18
If it exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	... 22
3. For recording an acceptance or payment for honour	... 2-8
4. Duplicate protests, half the charge for the original.	

I.

FORM OF NOTING.

(SEE SECTION 99.)

(To be made upon the instrument, or upon a paper attached thereto, or partly upon each.)

Date of dishonour

Reason, if any, assigned for dishonour (or, if the instrument has not been expressly dishonoured, reason why holder treats it as dishonoured).

(Signed) A. B.,

Notary Public.

Notary's Charges.

II.

FORM OF PROTEST OF BILL OF EXCHANGE FOR NON-ACCEPTANCE.

(SEE SECTION 101.)

Know all men that I, *A. B.*, a Notary Public appointed under section 3 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, of _____, in the ^{Presidency} ~~Province~~ of _____, in British India, at the request of *C. D.*, of _____, did on the _____ day of _____ 188____, at _____, demand acceptance of the bill of exchange hereto annexed (or "a literal transcript whereof and of everything written or printed thereupon is hereto annexed") from *E. F.*, to which demand he made answer (*state terms of the answer, if any*) (or "to which demand he gave no answer"); wherefore I now, in the presence of *M. N.* and *O. P.*, witnesses, do protest the said bill of exchange.

(Signed) *A. B.*,

Notary Public.

M. N. }
O. P. } Witnesses.

NOTE. When, after a bill is protested and before the protest is drawn up, it is accepted for honour, the protest should further state the name of the person by whom, of the person for whom, and the manner in which, such acceptance was offered and effected.

III.

FORM OF PROTEST OF BILL OF EXCHANGE FOR NON-ACCEPTANCE WHEN THE DRAWEE CANNOT BE FOUND.

(SEE SECTION 101.)

Know all men that I, *A. B.*, a Notary Public appointed under section 3 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, of _____, in the ^{Presidency} ~~Province~~ of _____, in British India, at the request of *C. D.*, of _____, did on the _____ day of _____, 188____, make reasonable search at _____ for *E. F.*, in order to demand from him acceptance of the bill of exchange hereto annexed (or "a literal transcript whereof and of everything

written or printed thereupon is hereto annexed"), but was unable to find him there; wherefore I now, in the presence of *M. N.* and *O. P.*, witnesses, do protest the said bill of exchange.

(Signed) *A. B.*,

Notary Public.

M. N. }
O. P. } Witnesses.

NOTE.—When, after a bill is protested and before the protest is drawn up, it is accepted for honour, the protest should further state the name of the person by whom, of the person for whom, and the manner in which, such acceptance was offered and effected.

IV.

FORM OF PROTEST OF PROMISSORY NOTE OR BILL OF EXCHANGE FOR NON-PAYMENT.

(SEE SECTION 101.)

Know all men that I, *A. B.*, a Notary Public appointed under section 3 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, of _____, in the ^{Presidency of} _{Province} _____, in British India, at the request of *C. D.*, of _____, did on the _____ day of _____, 188____, at _____, demand payment of the promissory note (or "bill of exchange," as the case may be) hereto annexed (or "a literal transcript whereof and of everything written or printed thereupon is hereto annexed") from *E. F.*, to which demand he made answer (*state the terms of his answer, if any*) (or "to which demand he gave no answer"); wherefore I now, in the presence of *M. N.* and *O. P.*, witnesses, do protest the said promissory note (or "bill of exchange," as the case may be).

(Signed) *A. B.*,

Notary Public.

M. N. }
O. P. } Witnesses.

NOTE.—When, after a bill is protested and before the protest is drawn up, it is paid for honour, the protest should further state the name of the person by whom, of the person for whom, and the manner in which, such payment was offered and effected.

V.

PROTEST OF PROMISSORY NOTE OR BILL OF EXCHANGE FOR NON-PAYMENT, WHEN THE MAKER, DRAWEE OR ACCEPTOR (AS THE CASE MAY BE) CANNOT BE FOUND.

(SEE SECTION 101.)

Know all men that I, *A. B.*, a Notary Public appointed under section 3 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, of _____, in the ^{Presidency of} _{Province} _____, in British India, at the request of *C. D.*, of _____, did on the _____ day of _____, 188____, make reasonable search at _____ for *E. F.*, in order to demand from him payment of the promissory note (or "bill of exchange," as the case may be) hereto annexed (or "a literal transcript whereof and of everything written or printed thereupon is hereto annexed"), but was unable to find him there; wherefore I now, in the presence of *M. N.* and *O. P.*, witnesses, do protest the said promissory note (or "bill of exchange," as the case may be).

(Signed) *A. B.*,

Notary Public.

M. N. }
O. P. } Witnesses.

NOTE.—When, after a bill is protested and before the protest is drawn up, it is paid for honour, the protest should further state the name of the person by whom, of the person for whom, and the manner in which, such payment was offered and effected.

VI.

FORM OF PROTEST OF BILL OF EXCHANGE FOR BETTER SECURITY.

(SEE SECTION 101.)

Know all men that I, *A. B.*, a Notary Public appointed under section 3 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, of _____, in the ^{Presidency of} _{Province} _____, in British India, at the request of *C. D.*, of _____, did on the _____ day of _____, 188____, at _____, demand better security for the bill of exchange hereto annexed (or "a literal transcript whereof and of everything written or printed thereupon is hereto annexed") from *E. F.*, in consequence of his having become insolvent (or "his credit having been publicly impeached," as the case may be), to which demand he made answer (*state the terms of his answer, if any*) (or "to which demand he gave no answer"); wherefore I now, in the presence of *M. N.* and *O. P.*, witnesses, do protest the said bill of exchange.

(Signed) *A. B.*,

Notary Public.

M. N. }
O. P. } Witnesses.

NOTE.—When, after a bill is protested and before the protest is drawn up, it is accepted for honour, the protest should further state the name of the person by whom, of the person for whom, and the manner in which, such acceptance was offered and effected.

VII.

FORM OF PROTEST OF BILL OF EXCHANGE FOR BETTER SECURITY
WHEN THE ACCEPTOR CANNOT BE FOUND.

(SEE SECTION 101.)

Know all men that I, *A. B.*, a Notary Public appointed under section 3 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, of _____, in the ^{Presidency of} _{Province} _____, in British India, at the request of *C. D.*, of _____, did on the _____ day of _____, 188____, make reasonable search at _____ for *E. F.*, in order to demand better security for the bill of exchange hereto annexed (or "a literal transcript whereof and of everything written or printed thereupon is hereto annexed"), in consequence of his having become insolvent (or "his credit having been publicly impeached," as the case may be), but was unable to find him there; wherefore I now, in the presence of *M. N.* and *O. P.*, witnesses, do protest the said bill of exchange.

(Signed) *A. B.*,

Notary Public.

M. N. }
O. P. } Witnesses.

NOTE.—When, after a bill is protested and before the protest is drawn up, it is accepted for honour, the protest should further state the name of the person by whom, of the person for whom, and the manner in which, such acceptance was offered and effected.

VIII.

FORM OF NOTICE OF PROTEST TO DRAWER TO BE GIVEN BY A NOTARY PUBLIC.

(SEE SECTION 102.)

Take notice that a bill of exchange for Rs. _____ drawn by you under date the _____ on _____ and payable at _____ has been dishonoured by non-acceptance (or non-payment, as the case may be) and protested, and that you are held responsible therefor.

(Signed) *A. B.*,

Notary Public.

IX.

FORM OF NOTICE OF PROTEST TO INDORSER, TO BE GIVEN BY A
NOTARY PUBLIC.

(SEE SECTION 102.)

Take notice that a bill of exchange for Rs. _____ drawn by _____ under date _____
the _____ on _____ and payable at _____, and bearing
your endorsement, has been dishonoured by non-acceptance (or non-payment, as the case may
be) and protested, and that you are held responsible therefor.

(Signed) A. B.,

Notary Public.

X.

FORM OF DECLARATION TO BE MADE BY AN ACCEPTOR FOR HONOUR.

(SEE SECTION 109.)

Know all men that I, A. B., of _____, in the Province of _____, in British
India, do hereby, on the _____ day of _____, 188____, in the presence of C. D., Notary
Public appointed under section 3 of the Indian Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, of _____,
in the ^{Presidency} _{Province} of _____, in British India, declare that I accept under protest the protested
bill of exchange hereto annexed (or "a literal transcript whereof and of everything written or
printed thereupon is hereto annexed") for the honour of (*here insert the name of the drawer or
indorser for whose honour the bill is accepted*) (or "for honour").

(Signed) A. B.

In the presence of C. D.,

Notary Public.

XI.

FORM OF DECLARATION TO BE MADE BY A PAYER FOR HONOUR.

(SEE SECTION 113.)

Know all men that I, A. B., of _____, in the Province of _____, in British India, do
hereby, on the _____ day of _____, 188____, in the presence of C. D., a Notary Public
appointed under section 3 of the Indian Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, of _____, in the
^{Presidency} _{Province} of _____, in British India, declare that I will pay the protested bill of exchange
hereto annexed (or "a literal transcript whereof and of everything written or printed thereupon
is hereto annexed") for the honour of (*here insert the name of the party for whose honour the
payment is to be made*).

(Signed) A. B.

In the presence of C. D.,

Notary Public.

A. MACKENZIE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING
LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE
ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House, Simla, on Wednesday, the 18th
July, 1883.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.G., G.M.S.I.,
G.M.I.E., *presiding*.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., C.I.E.

Major the Hon'ble E. Baring, R.A., C.S.I., C.I.E.

Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson, C.B., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, LL.D., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble J. W. Quinton.

The Hon'ble D. G. Barkley.

BIKRÁMA SINGH'S ESTATES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to confirm and give effect to an award made by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General regarding certain matters in dispute between Sardár Bikráma Singh and the Kapúrthala State be taken into consideration.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

BURMA LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the law relating to Local Self-government in British Burma. He said:—

“The Government of India has for some time had under consideration the question of amending the law relating to municipalities in British Burma, so as to bring it more completely into harmony with those principles of local self-government which have been recently laid down by the Government of India, and generally adopted in other provinces. The Bill which I am now asking for leave to introduce has been prepared for the purpose of making such amendments in the existing Municipal Act for British Burma (Act VII of 1874) as are needed for the purpose of giving effect to this object. We have found it convenient to repeal this Act, and opportunity has been taken to introduce various improvements in matters of minor detail, such as arrangement, drafting and so forth, which the experience of the last eight or nine years has suggested.

“I do not propose to trouble the Council with any detailed account of the Bill, the provisions of which are fully explained in the Statement of Objects and Reasons. It will be sufficient to refer very shortly to one or two of the more important alterations which it will make in the law.

"In the first place, the Local Government is empowered by the Bill to include, within the limits of a municipality, not merely a town, but also any tract of country adjoining a town. This provision is not suited to the circumstances of the larger seaport towns, but it will enable a small town to be made the nucleus of some kind of organization for the neighbouring rural district. Where the provision is applied, it will be necessary to supplement the municipal fund from rural sources, and also to give such additional powers to the municipal authorities as will be requisite to enable them to deal with rural questions. Provisions having these objects in view have accordingly been introduced into the Bill.

"Then, as to the constitution of the municipal authority. Under the existing law, the municipal committee may be either elected or appointed. As a matter of fact, I believe the members of municipal committees are at present appointed in every place except Rangoon and Maulmain, where the elective system has been recently introduced. Under the Bill, at least three-fourths of the municipal board, as the authority is to be hereafter called, must be elected, except in places where the Chief Commissioner is of opinion that no suitable system of election can be devised. The chairman of a municipal board will be elected, except in places which the Local Government excludes by notification from the operation of this rule.

"The Bill does not reproduce the provision of the existing law which requires a municipality to maintain out of its funds an establishment of police. Police charges will now be borne by the Government, and a considerable amount of money will thus be set free for the purposes of general improvement.

"Under the existing Act, the Chief Commissioner has absolute power to cancel, suspend or limit any of the acts, proceedings or rules of any municipal committee. For this power the Bill proposes to substitute a carefully modified system of control similar to that established by the Local Self-government Bills recently introduced for other provinces. Again, under the existing law, the Chief Commissioner has full discretionary power to determine by rule the limits within which the local authorities are to be empowered to execute public works. This discretion is limited by the Bill, which provides that the four largest municipalities may undertake, of their own authority, works for which the estimates do not exceed Rs. 20,000, and that other municipalities may in like manner undertake works for which the estimates do not exceed Rs. 10,000."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the *Gazette of India*, and in the *British Burma Gazette* in English and in such other languages as the Local Government might think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

EMIGRATION BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that the Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to the Emigration of Natives of India.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 25th July, 1883.

D. FITZPATRICK,

SIMLA ;
The 20th July, 1883.

}

Secretary to the Government of India,

Legislative Department.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 17th JULY 1883.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Heavy rain fell during the past week along the Western Ghats from Travancore as far north as Baroda and Surat. At Baroda the river overflowed its banks stopping communication and damaging property. A break is much wanted in Surat and neighbourhood. In Sind prospects are improving with the rise of the river. Seasonable weather prevails over the Carnatic, but in parts of Mysore and of the Southern Mahratta Country more rain is needed. General, and in most places sufficient, rain has fallen throughout the Berars, the Central India States, and Rajputana. The tanks in Marwar continue empty and water is scarce, but the recent rain has much improved prospects. The rainfall has been generally less in Assam and Burma, and slightly increased in Bengal compared with the previous week. More rain is however required in some districts of Bengal for the rice crop. In the Central Provinces there has been heavy rain at Jubbulpore, and the weather continues generally favourable to agricultural operations. Rain fell during the week throughout the North-Western Provinces and Punjab, but in most districts it has been slight and insufficient. The latest weather telegrams report rain from most stations, except in the north of the Punjab.

There is hardly any change to record in agricultural operations. Harvesting is going on in Madras and Mysore, transplanting of rice on the western coast and throughout Bengal, Assam, and Burma. In parts of Bengal and Assam it is retarded for want of sufficient rain. Early rice and jute are being gathered in some districts of the former province. Ploughing and sowing for the *kharif* are approaching completion in Bombay, the Berars, and Central Provinces, and are in general progress in Northern India, although delayed in parts by insufficient rain.

Young locusts are appearing in the Deccan districts and form an increasing source of danger to the young crops. Some destruction has been caused in Baroda by floods. In Orissa the damage apprehended from excessive rain has proved slight and partial.

The public health is generally good, but the mortality from cholera is still severe in two districts of the Bombay Presidency.

Prices show a further rise in the North-Western Provinces.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(July 18th)		
Bellary ...	99 (average of six stations).	Standing crops good; harvest paddy, yield average.
Kurnool ...	191 (average of eight stations).	Small-pox in one and cattle-disease in five taluks.
Ganjam ...	283 (average of fifteen stations).	Standing crops red gram, gingelly, and sugarcane thriving; cholera slight in Chicacole.
Kistna ...	10 (average of thirteen stations).	Agricultural operations progressing; fever, guinea-worm, small-pox, and cattle-disease slight.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	126 (average of eleven stations).	Standing crops good where water available; harvest <i>khar</i> , paddy, &c., yield half; cholera in parts of one taluk; small-pox and cattle-disease slight in parts of one taluk.
Coimbatore ...	110 (average of ten stations).	Standing crops good, except <i>cholam</i> , in parts of three taluks; harvest <i>cholam</i> and <i>cumboo</i> in parts, yield average; cholera in parts of two taluks, 8 deaths.
Tanjore ...	29 (average of six stations).	Standing crops generally good, except in one taluk; but not flourishing for want of sufficient rain; cholera in two taluks, 35 deaths; cattle-disease slight in one taluk.
Madura ...	41 (average of two stations).	Standing crops fair, except in two taluks; harvest dry crops and paddy in parts.
Malabar ...	1150 (average of fourteen stations).	First crops progressing in all taluks; small-pox slight in nine taluks; fever and cattle-disease in parts, latter slight.
Travancore ...	5447	Paddy in good condition; fever prevails. <i>General Remarks.</i> —General prospects fair.
Bombay—(July 18th)		
Kurrachee ...	295; average of twelve other stations, 202.	Small-pox disappeared from Kurrachee, now prevalent in nine villages in the districts, 39 fresh cases, 2 deaths, 24 remaining sick; river at Kotri on 16th, 16 feet 10 inches, against 17 feet on same date last year; fever in five talukas; <i>kharif</i> sowings progressing and rice transplanting commenced; wheat, red rice, and <i>bajri</i> in Kurrachee 26, 32 and 38, in Dadur 32 and 48, in Tatta 26, 28 and 36, and in Sujawal 26, 34 and 40 lbs. per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad ...	Average of nine talukas, 110.	River rising daily; want of water felt in taluka Badin; small-pox in seven talukas; wheat 25, <i>bajri</i> 39, <i>juari</i> 50, red rice 28, and white rice 22 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmedabad ...	230	Total rainfall 1419; sowing progressing; wheat 26 and <i>bajri</i> 30 lbs. per rupee.
Baroda ...	1023	Total rainfall 3160; river flooded its banks on 10th, communication between camp and city and railway station stopped for some hours, some damage to property; health good; <i>bajri</i> 27 and rice 24 lbs. per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—contd.		
Surat ...	11.18	Total rainfall 36.52, break wanted; sowing recommenced in some talukas; cattle-disease in Olphad; fever in Surat, Balsar, and Pardi; <i>juari</i> 35½ and <i>magli</i> 43½ lbs. per rupee.
Nasik ...	Heavy rain throughout the district.	Cholera still prevails in almost all talukas; transplanting of rice, <i>magli</i> , and <i>wari</i> in Dangi villages in progress and in others sowing of <i>tusar</i> pulse crops nearly completed; old locusts still to be seen in a few places, young locusts in Niphad, Sinnar, and Yeola; wheat 25, <i>bajri</i> 28, and rice 22 lbs. per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	Heavy rain daily, except on 17th; total of week 24.17.	Total rainfall up to date 51.97, being 16.42 above average; abnormal temperature from 4° cool to 2° warm, vapour in air normal; abnormal wind northerly till 15th, afterwards wind normal.
Poona ...	Maximum 5.56; minimum .32 at Indapur.	Cholera cases 705, fatal 284; <i>bajri</i> 37 and <i>juari</i> 45 lbs. per rupee, in Poona <i>bajri</i> 32 and <i>juari</i> 39 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmednagar ...	3.66 in Rahuri; 2.99 in Sanganner; 1.85 in Kopergaon; 1.46 in Jamkhed; slight in other talukas.	Sowing of <i>kharif</i> in progress everywhere; cholera 1,286 attacks, 623 deaths; cattle-disease in Karjat; <i>juari</i> —maximum 66 lbs. per rupee in Jamkhed, minimum 42 in Kopergaon; <i>bajri</i> —maximum 54 lbs. in Jamkhed, minimum 33 in Kopergaon.
Sholapur ...	.40	Total rainfall 13.30; <i>kharif</i> sowings nearly completed; <i>juari</i> 62 and <i>bajri</i> 51 lbs. per rupee; cholera cases 305, deaths 100.
Dharwar ...	Slight rain in eastern talukas, heavy in western talukas; maximum at Hangal, 6.43; in Kalghatgi and Kod above 5.0 and in Dharwar above 3.0.	Sowing retarded in eastern talukas for want of rain; break desired in the western talukas; rice, sugarcane, and other standing crops promising; rice fields in Hangal and Kalghatgi being weeded; <i>juari</i> being sown in some places; fever prevails in Hangal and Mundargi; maximum prices— <i>juari</i> 74 lbs. in Kod and rice 40 lbs. per rupee in Hangal; scarcity of drinking-water in villages of Nargund petta as before.
Kanara ...	In Karwar, 23.43; in Kumpta, 22.87; in Sirsi, 19.63; in Halial, 8.70.	Transplanting and weeding continue; rice plants and garden crops healthy; small-pox in Karwar, Bhatkal, and Sirsi, 1 death; slight fever continues in some places; common rice in Karwar 12½ seers per rupee, in district average 13½ seers per rupee.
Rajkot ...	8.30	Total rainfall 21.0; weather close and hot, except when rain is actually falling; general health fair; sowing operations continue; cholera in Morvi; <i>bajri</i> 29 and <i>juari</i> 25 lbs. per rupee.
General Remarks. —Rain throughout the Presidency and Sind, heavy in Guzerat, but wanted in parts of the Southern Mahratta Country; sowing and transplantation of rice still in general progress; locusts in Nasik, Khandesh, Tanna, Ratnagiri, and Satara; cholera in Nasik, Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Khandesh, Tanna, and Kaladgi; small-pox in a few places; fever and cattle-disease in a few districts.		
Bengal—(July 18th)		
Chittagong ...	2.12	Weather hot, with occasional rain; transplanting of <i>aus</i> rice almost over; sowing of <i>amun</i> rice continues; prospects fair; prices steady; cholera and cattle-disease still reported.
Dacca ...	6.87	<i>Sail</i> paddy being sown, <i>aus</i> paddy being harvested; in Nawabgunge <i>aus</i> and jute damaged, crops in Tongli also damaged; sugarcane and <i>amun</i> promising.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	2.14	Prospects of crops good; transplanting of <i>amun</i> paddy going on; public health good.
Moorshedabad ...	.54	More rain much wanted for transplanting operations; prospects of <i>bhadai</i> crop favourable; public health generally good.
Rajshahye ...	.95, a good fall of rain	Weather cloudy; crops doing fairly, but require more rain.
Burdwan ...		1.82 Rainfall insufficient for transplanting, especially in Cutwa; prospects of <i>amun</i> crops unfavourable; public health fair.
Rungpore ...	3.52	Prospects of crops favourable; transplanting of <i>amun</i> going on; cholera still prevalent in some parts of the district.
Bhagalpur ...	1.98	Prospects good; <i>bhadai</i> crops promising; <i>murca</i> and <i>aghani</i> paddy being transplanted in north; public health good.
Purneah ...	1.17	Rain now falling was wanted; prospect of crops good; public health good.
Patna ...	1.39	Ploughing and sowing going on; prospects of crops good.
Durbhunga ...	.51	More rain badly wanted; transplanting checked; prices rising slightly; health good.
Hazaribagh ...	.28	Weather warm and cloudy; prospects of crops continue good; a few cases of cholera reported; general health good.
Cuttack ...	2.41	Weather warm, alternate clouds and sunshine; <i>beali</i> rice being weeded; <i>sarad</i> being reploughed; prices of rice stationary; public health good; crops on low lands in some parts of Jawajpore and Kendrapara sub-divisions suffered slightly from recent floods.
General Remarks. —General rain fell during the week, but in many districts the fall was slight; in several places transplanting of <i>amun</i> rice is retarded for want of sufficient rain; early crops are still generally reported to be good, but are in want of rain in some places; the floods in Orissa have caused but little and partial damage to crops on low lands; <i>aus</i> rice and jute are being gathered in some districts; general health is good though cholera still lingers in certain places, and fever is reported from a few districts.		

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (July 17th)	·9; Chandausi, ·5	<i>Kharif</i> sowings in progress; no sickness of men or cattle; prices steady.
Allahabad („ 18th)	Rain almost nothing till 17th, when ·4 fell at Sadr.	Sky now overcast, giving hopes of more rain which is much wanted for the crops; <i>kharif</i> sowings delayed for want of rain; cholera diminished; prices risen.
Gorakhpur („ 16th)	No rain	Weather muggy; <i>kharif</i> sowings in progress; no epidemic; prices steady.
Jhansi („ „)	1·6; Man, 2·8; Moth, 1·5; Garotha, 9·2.	Sowing of seed in progress; cotton and <i>juari</i> germinating; prices stationary; health good.
Agra („ 17th)	·9 to 3·5 in six parganas.	More rain needed in some parts of the district where very little has fallen; <i>kharif</i> sowings continue; fever in two and small-pox in one pargana; sporadic cholera in four parganas; prices rising slightly.
Bareilly („ „)	Rain fairly general, but unequally distributed.	Sowings continue; rice in places backward; prices almost stationary; health satisfactory.
Meerut („ „)	Mawana, 1·6; Ghaziabad, ·6; Bagpat, ·4; Hapur, ·8.	Good rain fell this morning (17th); agricultural operations delayed for want of rain; cotton generally sown, but only half the ordinary autumn crop; health good; prices unchanged.
Kumaun („ „)	Rain insufficient	Local crops doing pretty well, but on the point of being injured by drought in a few places; general health good; cattle-disease continues; prices stationary.
Lucknow („ „)	·1; Malabad, ·6; Mohanlalgaon, <i>nil</i> .	More rain urgently required; prices steady; health of men and cattle good.
Partabgarh („ „)	Sadr, ·2; Khandwa, ·2; Patti, ·3.	Rain to-day (17th); crops coming on fairly, but more rain wanted; general health good; prices have risen slightly.
Sitapur („ „)	·8; Biswan, ·1; Mirrikh, ·2.	Rain more urgently required in two tahsils; crops reported to be drying up; no sickness; prices rising.
Fyzabad („ „)	Sadr, ·4; Bikapur, 1·9; Akbarpur, 1·8; Tanda, ·2.	Sowing of <i>kharif</i> crops completed; fever and small-pox in parts of district; cattle-disease at Akbarpur.
Rae Bareilly („ 16th)	·2; and ·04	Weather cloudy and sultry; <i>kharif</i> sowings arrested for want of rain; prices rising.
Cawnpore („ 17th)	·7 average in five parganas.	Fever and cholera diminished; <i>kharif</i> ploughing and sowing in progress; prices almost stationary.
Farukhabad („ „)	Slight showers only have fallen west of the Ganges since the close of the week reported on; good rain has fallen at head-quarters, and appears to have been pretty general.	Cultivators anxious about insufficiency of rain; slight rise in prices.
General Remarks. —Rain fell in all reporting districts, except Gorakhpur, but the fall was generally slight, and in many districts more is wanted; agricultural operations have been delayed in places owing to scarcity of rain, on the other hand in Moradabad 12 inches, and in Jhansi 9 inches, of rain have fallen; cholera is mentioned only in the Allahabad, Cawnpore, and Agra reports, it has decreased in the two former districts; prices rose in many districts during the week.		
Punjab—(July 17th)		
Delhi ...	1·1	Health fair; prices fluctuating.
Hissar ...	.....	No report received.
Umballa ...	·8	Health fair; prices stationary.
Jullundur ...	·2	Health good; prices rising.
Amritsar ...	1·0	Health good; prices stationary.
Sialkot ...	3·0	Health good; prices stationary.
Ferozepore ...	2·8 at Sadr, less elsewhere.	Health good; prices stationary.
Lahore ...	·8	Health good; slight rise in prices.
Rawalpindi ...	4·3	Health good; fall in prices.
Mooltan ...	·3	Health good; prices fluctuating.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	·8	Health good; prices steady.
Peshawar ...	1·0	A few cases of small-pox; prices almost stationary.
General Remarks. —Rain throughout the province, but more needed; health good, except in the Delhi, Umballa, and Peshawar districts; <i>kharif</i> sowings in progress.		
Central Provinces—(July 17th)		
Nagpur ...	2·3	Weather oppressive and showery; cotton sowings completed; <i>juari</i> sowings in progress; a break would be beneficial; cholera slight; prices steady.
Jubbulpore ...	10·39	Weather cloudy and wet, but seasonable and beneficial to crops; common and other sowings continue; small-pox lingering; wheat 22 and rice 14 seers per rupee.
Saugor ...	1·39	<i>Kharif</i> sowings general; cotton being weeded; other crops favourable; prices steady; health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces— <i>contd.</i>		
Seoni (July 17th)	5·77	Break in rain much wanted; <i>kharif</i> sowings progressing; 8 deaths from cholera; prices steady.
Hoshangabad ...	1·61	Weather cloudy and rainy; sowings continue; cotton being weeded; 2 deaths from small-pox; wheat 14, rice 9, and <i>juari</i> 21 seers per rupee.
Khandwa ...	4·88	Weather cloudy and rainy; sowing almost completed; field destroyed by locusts being resown; 40 deaths from cholera; wheat 16, <i>juari</i> 18½, and rice 14½ seers per rupee.
Raipur ...	1·13	Weather hot and oppressive; prospects good; prices steady.
Sambalpur ...	3·21	Weather seasonable; prospects good; prices steady.
British Burma— (July 19th)		
Akyab ...	2·82	<i>General Remarks.</i> —Weather cloudy and rainy; sowings continue; prospect of crops very favourable; prices steady.
Rangoon ...	3·12	Total rainfall up to date 74·54; 9 deaths from cholera in town and 17 in district, otherwise public health good; 167 buffaloes and 13 cows died in four townships; health of plough cattle good, except in five townships; about 206,000 acres ploughed; sowing commenced in some places; ploughing wages from 15 to 40 baskets per man per season.
Bassein ...	4·08	Total rainfall up to date 33·00; public health good; price of paddy from Rs. 101 to Rs. 103 per 100 baskets; prices falling again.
Prome ...	1·60	Total rainfall up to date 38·96; 1 death from cholera in town, otherwise public health good; 53 deaths of cattle in two townships; ploughing progressing.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	9·04	Total rainfall up to date 22·81; public health good; health of plough cattle good, except at Mahathamman where 21 deaths are reported; estimated area ploughed 24,000 acres; more rain is required in the Shwaylay township; average ploughing wages Rs. 2·8 per acre.
Toungoo ...	2·02	Total rainfall up to date 70·62; public health in Moulmein and district good; 398 deaths of cattle in two townships; about 80 per cent. fields ploughed; health of plough cattle good; sowing progressing, about 15 per cent. fields sown; nurseries healthy in Moulmein town; ploughing and sowing progressing, about 150 acres ploughed during the week; health of cattle good; about 50 acres of crops destroyed by crabs; transplanting commenced; transplanting wages 8 annas per day.
Assam—(July 18th)		
Gauhati ...	·81	Total rainfall up to date 28·72; public health good; 1 death of cattle in Myoma township; ploughing progressing rapidly; health of plough cattle good.
Sylhet ...	3·38	<i>General Remarks.</i> —Public health keeps good; slight cattle-disease in most districts, but nowhere severe, and not on the increase; ploughing and sowing progressing; price of paddy fairly steady.
Cachar ...	3·92	Weather hot; public health fairly good; reaping of <i>ahu dhan</i> in progress; rain wanted for transplanting <i>sali dhan</i> .
Dibrugarh ...	4·76	Crop prospects favourable; small-pox unabated.
		Weather cloudy, with rain; transplanting <i>uas</i> crops progressing and that of <i>sali</i> commenced; rice 16 seers per rupee; public health fair; small-pox still reported from Hadikandi.
		Weather cloudy; transplanting of <i>sali</i> crops progressing; public health good; cattle-disease reported.
Mysore and Coorg— (July 18th)		
Bangalore ...	·66	More rain wanted in some taluks; sowing operations in progress; standing crops in good condition; prospects favourable; public health good.
Mysore ...	·25	Standing crops in good condition; prospects favourable; public health good.
Mercara ...	15·21	Weather stormy; transplanting of rice commenced; serious inconvenience felt on coffee estates from want of labour; health good; prices of food-grains have fallen considerably owing to abundance of supply in Mysore market.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —Good rain in Shimoga and Kaulwi districts, light rain in other districts; standing crops in good condition; prospects favourable; no material change in prices.
Berar & Hyderabad— (July 18th)		
Amraoti ...	1·84	<i>Juari</i> sowings in progress; wheat 15 and <i>juari</i> 26 seers per rupee.
Akola ...	9·79	<i>Kharif</i> sowings completed.
Hyderabad (July 13th)	·1 average during week.	Total rainfall from 1st January 9·29; <i>kharif</i> sowings completed, and ground being prepared for <i>abi</i> crops; cholera continues in one taluk, but in a very mild form; prices—wheat 14, coarse rice 10½, white <i>juari</i> 24, yellow <i>juari</i> 27, and <i>tur</i> 23 seers per current sicca rupee.
Hyderabad („ 19th)	2·15	Total rainfall from 1st January 11·44; <i>kharif</i> prospects good; <i>abi</i> sowings commenced; weather cloudy, with high winds; cholera in one taluka; prices—wheat 15, coarse rice 11, white <i>juari</i> 23, yellow <i>juari</i> 28½, and <i>tur</i> 25 seers per current sicca rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central India States— (July 18th)		
Indore ...	1.35	Weather normal; season favourable; health good.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	1.5	Health good; weather sultry and cloudy.
Sutna ...	4.42	Rain not yet general; health good.
Rutlam ...		During week ending 6th 13 cases, 5 deaths at Surkhera Sitaman; public health otherwise good.
Sehore ...	6.40	Weather cloudy; crops and public health good.
Neemuch ...	2.53	Weather seasonable; public health good; crops in progress.
Goona ...	1.7	Weather cloudy; <i>kharij</i> sowings continue; health fair; wheat 23 seers 8 chittacks per rupee.
Bhopal ...	.....	No report received.
Agar ...	3.8	Seventy-six cases of cholera, 41 fatal; in city of Agar from 5th instant, 1 fatal case.
Nowgong ...	5.13	Weather seasonable; <i>kharij</i> prospects good; public health fair; prices steady.
Rajputana—		
Abu (July 18th) ...	7.77	During week heavy rain, high wind.
Sirohi („ 15th) ...	1.83	Tanks and wells full; health and crop prospects good.
Marwar („ 13th) ...	1.04	Rain general though unequal throughout. Marwar, more copious in districts, but slight in Jodhpur, consequently no water brought into empty tanks; tanks all empty; water obtained from wells with great difficulty; health good; crop prospects much improved since the recent rains; prices stationary.
Meywar („ 15th) ...	3.54	Tanks and wells good; health and crop prospects very good; weather seasonable.
Harowti („ 14th) ...	Deoli, 3.21; Tonk, .41	Crops thriving; health good.
Jhallawar ...	.....	No report received.
Ajmere (July 17th) ...	5.20	Weather seasonable; tanks filling up; health fairly good.
Jeypore („ „) ...	4.06	Sowings active; cholera in capital and districts abating; prices stationary.
Bhurlpore ...	.....	No report received.
Ulwur (July 17th) ...	Average 1.64	Sowings continue; cholera continues in four tahsils; prices steady.
Nepal—(July 13th)		
Katmandu ...	5.81; constant rain	Agricultural prospects good; transplanting of rice finished.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1883.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 17th March 1883.

From the 7th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Reports, will be published at Simla. After the 31st March, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Parts IV and V of the *Gazette of India*, containing the Acts and Bills of the Legislative Council, may be subscribed for separately from the other Parts of the Gazette. The annual subscription for the two Parts is Rs 5 per annum, payable in advance. When sent by post, Rs 2-8 per annum additional will be charged for postage.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

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	R	s.	p.
Subscription for <i>Gazette</i> and Supplement per annum	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
For a single copy of the <i>Gazette</i>	0	8	0
For a single copy of the Supplement	0	4	0
Postage on single copies varies according to weight.			

E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE.

Calcutta, the 19th July 1883.

The Directors have appointed Mr. A. M. Lindsay to act as Agent at Bombay, during Mr. Slater's absence on three months' leave.

R. HARDIE,
Secretary & Treasurer.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 10th July 1883.

No. 367.—In continuation of Notification No. 344, dated 30th March last, Mr. W. W. McNair, Surveyor, 4th Grade, Survey of India, is permitted to spend a further period of one month of his furlough in India.

G. C. DEPRÉE, *Colonel,*
Offg. Surveyor General of India.

SURVEY OF INDIA—REVENUE BRANCH.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 16th July 1883.

No. 6 R.—Mr. H. Dowman, Surveyor, 4th Grade, is allowed privilege leave for two months, under the provisions of Chapter X, Section 136, of the Civil Leave Code.

J. SCONCE, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Deputy Surveyor General,
in charge Revenue Surveys.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 13th July 1883.

No. 1799.—Captain E. D. F. Bignell, Adjutant, Malwa Bheel Corps, is granted privilege leave for three months, from the 15th July 1883, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

By Order,

A. M. MUIR,

*2nd Asst. Agent, Govr. Genl.,
for Central India.*

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA, P. W. D. Establishment.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore, the 11th July 1883.

No. 6.—Mr. T. Knight, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, is appointed Officiating Executive Engineer, Gwalior Division.

By Order,

H. F. WHITE, *M.I.C.E.*,

*Offg. Secy. to Agent, Govr. Genl.,
for Central India, P. W. D.*

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 12th July 1883.

No. 2333 G.—Lieutenant R. H. Jennings, R.E., on boundary duty in Jhallawar, availed

himself, on the 1st July 1883, of the three months' privilege leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 1348 G., dated 5th May 1883.

By Order,

E. A. FRASER,

1st Asst. Agent to the Govr. Genl.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 13th July 1883.

No. 32.—Mr. P. P. Rogers, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, passed the Lower Standard Examination in the Hindustani language on the 2nd January 1883.

The 14th July 1883.

No. 33.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 170, dated 12th July 1883, Mr. C. E. Cardew, of the Locomotive Department, in Class III of the Revenue Scale, is posted to the Rajputana-Malwa State Railway.

H. F. HANCOCK, *Col., R.E.*,

Offg. Director General of Railways.

Report of a Deserter from the Royal Regiment of Artillery, dated at Colaba, Bombay, this 16th day of July 1883.

Number, Rank, and Name,— No. 32171, Gunner William Walker.	At what Place Enlisted,— Waterford, Ireland.
Age,—22 years 5 months.	Parish and County in which Born,—Trinity without Co., Waterford.
Size,—5 feet 8 inches.	
Colour of— Complexion, fresh; Hair, fair; Eyes, grey.	Marks,—Scar of right temple and left temple.
Date of Desertion,—10th July 1883.	Trade,—Labourer.
Place of Desertion,—Colaba, Bombay.	Coat or Jacket,—
Date of Enlistment,—30th August 1881.	Waistcoat,—
	Breeches or } <i>Khaki</i> Trousers,— } <i>clothing.</i>
	REMARKS.—

B. V. ARBUCKLE, *Major, R.A.*,

Comdg. 9-1st Scottish Divn., R.A.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 17th July 1883.

LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.		
	R	a. p.		R	a. p.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0 0	Government Securities	63,04,961	0 0
Reserve Fund	35,10,866	4 4	Other authorized Investments	55,15,295	0 0
	R	a. p.	Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	1,30,13,814	0 5
Public Deposits at Head Office	1,05,65,396	0 5	Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	55,22,760	8 0
Public Deposits at Branches	2,05,06,001	15 4	Bills discounted and purchased	1,67,18,577	1 3
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	2,19,68,897	8 6	Balances with other Banks	4,94,206	2 4
Bank Post Bills, &c.	5,28,403	3 7	Bullion	6,041	1 2
Sundries	10,28,347	0 9	Dead Stock	12,02,565	13 1
			Stamps	7,760	13 0
			Sundries	7,70,712	15 6
				4,95,56,694	6 9
				R	a. p.
			Cash and Cur- rency Notes at Head Office	97,15,598	4 10
			Cash and Cur- rency Notes at Branches	1,88,35,019	5 4
				2,85,51,217	10 2
				RUPES	
				7,81,07,912	0 11
				RUPES	
				7,81,07,912	0 11

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 19th July 1883.

J. GORDON,
Chief Acctt. & Depy. Secretary.

By order of the Directors,
R. HARDIE,
Secy. & Treasurer.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th July 1883.

PARTICULARS.	4 PER CENT. LOANS				4½ PER CENT. LOANS			5 PER CENT. DEBT		GRAND TOTAL.
	Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1866.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1870.	TOTAL.	Of 1870.	Of 1878.	
Balance of 30th June 1883	54,100	29,78,500	2,42,80,300	1,04,08,900	2,62,08,137	2,71,44,000	9,23,78,057	43,62,100	1,07,57,500	20,94,32,957
Add—										
Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th July 1883	...	500	99,800	500	1,500	2,700	1,04,300	...	...	1,04,300
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th July 1883	...	...	500	1,000	11,000	7,000	19,500	10,000	...	30,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th July 1883	...	1,000	1,32,300	...	96,800	1,000	2,31,100	...	9,500	3,36,600
Deduct—										
Amount written off in the London Registers	54,100	29,78,000	2,44,82,900	1,04,10,300	2,64,02,437	2,71,54,000	9,27,30,957	43,72,100	1,07,67,300	20,99,03,957
Balance on 15th July 1883	...	4,700	1,13,000	1,51,200	6,02,600	45,000	9,06,600	4,500	70,600	20,32,900
	54,100	29,79,300	2,43,80,900	1,02,50,100	2,56,09,837	2,71,09,800	9,18,24,157	48,67,600	1,06,96,700	20,78,70,957

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 15th May 1883, enfaced from India 4,778 lakhs; re-transferred from London, 3,962 lakhs.

" 16th May 1883 to 31st "	" "	3 "	" "	14 "
" 1st June " to 15th June "	" "	3 "	" "	20 "
" 16th " " to 30th " "	" "	8 "	" "	28 "
" 1st July " to 15th July "	" "	4 "	" "	20 "
		4,798 lakhs.		4,072 lakhs.

Balance against India 724 lakhs.

**PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 17th July 1883.**

**R HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.**

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED OF		BALANCE OF BULLION		Held on account of the Currency Department.
		General Treasury.	Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	
1883.	R	R	R	R	R	R
July 9	...	...	...	2,37,352	25,48,910	12,62,089
" 10	2,78,942	...	...	5,16,294	25,48,910	12,62,089
" 11	...	...	...	5,16,294	25,48,910	12,62,089
" 12	...	...	...	5,16,294	25,48,910	12,62,089
" 13	...	...	2,51,973	2,79,333	28,08,978	15,19,467
" 14	...	...	1,685	2,77,911	28,08,978	15,21,188

CALCUTTA MINT.
The 16th July 1883.

J. F. TENNANT, Major-Genl., R.E.,
Mint Master.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.			
Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
9	D 18—63403	100	Captain John Keane, Calcutta.
	D 20—11366	100	

ALLAHABAD,
The 18th July 1883.

W. COWLEY,

Asst. Acctt. General,
In charge of Paper Currency Office.

Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.			
Regr. No.	No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1883.		R	
W43	M74—08191	50	Merwanji Fardunji, Postwalla, Bombay.

BOMBAY,
The 17th July 1883.

C. J. RIVETT-CARNAC,

Asst. Acctt. Genl., Paper Currency Department,
for Commissioner of Issue.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.			
Regr. No.	No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
93	P 47—27977	1,000	Fool Chand Makhun Lall.
94	P 9—77200	50	Lt. C. D. Learoyd, R. E.
95	L 8—08756	100	Moulla Emam Ali.
96	O 54—12446	10	Dhance Tewarce.
98	P 9—88934	50	Babu Womesh Chunder Ghatak.
99	P 42—89569	100	Mr. J. Keane.
	P 43—90157	100	
	" —41737	100	
	" —95392	100	
	P 44—51892	100	
	" —32016	100	
	" —41455	100	
	" —44458	100	
	" —42878	100	
	" —34880	100	
	" —34881	100	

J. TAYLOR,

Asst. Comptlr. Genl., in charge, Paper Currency.

CALCUTTA,
The 20th July 1883.

Lahore Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.			
Regr. No.	No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
7	E 19—33987	50	Mela Mul, Gunda Mul, Kanuk Mundee, Hoshiarpore.

LAHORE.
The 14th July 1883.

G. C. WALKER,
for Depy. Commr. of Paper Currency.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 14th July 1883.

No. 4300.—Appointments in the Post Office Department made by the Director General of the Post Office of India:—

POSTAL CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

Mr. M. F. Ingle is appointed to be a Mail Officer of the 2nd Class, and to officiate as Mail Officer of the 1st Class.

Mr. G. A. T. Bennett is appointed to be a Mail Officer of the 3rd Class.

Mr. L. P. Walsh is appointed to officiate as a Mail Officer of the 2nd Class.

Mr. E. Jardine is appointed to officiate as a Mail Officer of the 3rd Class.

E. R. DOUGLAS,

Depy. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 17th July 1883

Birdsall, Miss Lillie.	Stone, Mrs. G. J.	Trotter, Hon'ble J. F.
D'Oyly, Mrs.		

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Agist, John.	Donovan, John.	Maycock, A. H.
A. Q. R.	Dyett, B. H. B.	McClure, A.
B. B.	" Felia "	Moore, William.
Barrett, A. C.	Francia, G.	O'Donel, —.
Binnie, George.	Fraser, William Stirling.	Perrins, C. H.
Blackman, Russell.	Field, Miss Fanny.	Pethard, John.
Bradshaw, D. E.	Grove, H. F.	Pimlott, James Thomas.
Buckle, Henry.	Hallewell, J. A.	Pine, Arol.
Burlington, Charles.	Haly, J. J.	Rains, —.
Burns, John.	Hay, Arthur.	Rostam, J. B.
C. P.	Harris, Lord.	Ross, J.
Camur, Madame A.	Heller, Miss.	Salvator, Madame
Cammell, Minard A.	Henry, James.	Amche.
" Chaperone."	Holey, Charles.	Sanford, E. C. Aysh-
Charters, H. J.	Horridge, Charles.	ford.
Chase, J.	Hunter, H. C. D.	Schulze, William.
Connolly, Mrs.	Hutchinson, Miss Flo-	Simpson, A. B. A.
Cotton, F.	rence.	Shaw, Lt. D. G. L.
Crowther, John.	Jones, H.	Specht, Otto.
Dalyell, Mrs. R. F.	Jones, John.	Tucker, Mrs.
David, Jacob.	Kavanagh, P.	Vaughan, Percy.
D'Cruz, Mrs. Bella.	L. S.	White, Mrs. H.
DeLa Cornueve, F. E.	W. Lewis, Mrs. R. B.	Windemar, Mrs.
Dick, Arthur.	Matteo, Raffaele.	Winloch, Lord.

Registered Letters.

Angelo, Col. R. F.	Browne, David.	Weben, Madame Mar-
Blin, T. A.	Nardini, Sig. Raffaele.	tha.

Calcutta, the 21st July 1883.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Foreign Mails for	Date.	Per Steamer
	1883.	
Persian Gulf.	27th July	From Bombay.
Madras, Ceylon, and Intermediate Ports.	28th "	Str. Scindia.
Madras and Ceylon.	28th "	P. and O. Str.
		Parramatta.
Colombo, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Australian Colonies.	24th "	From Bombay.
Foreign Mails via Bombay.	31st "	From Bombay.
Foreign Mails via Bombay.	28th "	From Bombay.
Do. Book Post and Pattern Packets.	27th "	From Bombay.
Rangoon and Moumein and Straits.	26th "	Str. Husara.
Chittagong, Akyab, Kyauk Phyoo, and Rangoon.	25th "	Str. Calcutta.

* Also for South Africa via England can be forwarded.

† Also for South Africa via England; also via Aden for Mauritius, Mahé (Seychelles), Mayotte, Nouméa and Réunion can be forwarded.

N.B.—The letter-box will close at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour, foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7.30 P.M.

E. HUTTON,

Presidency Post Master.

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گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبري فيوج

یہ دوا کرڈینائین کا خوب قائم مقام ہے اور کلکتہ کے بوٹانیکل گارڈن یعنی کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے ہوا ایک ملازم سرکاری واسطے سرکاری کام اور خیرات کے اور سیوے اونکے جو کوئی ایک مشیت بیس پونڈ خرید لینے سے بقیہ نقد حسب نرخ ذیل خرید کر سکتے ہیں یعنی نرخ چار اونس کے تین کا چار روپیہ آٹھ آنہ؛ تین کا آٹھ اونس کے تین کا آٹھ روپیہ آٹھ آنہ؛ ایک پونڈ کے تین کا سولہ روپیہ آٹھ آنہ،

اور عوام الناس بوٹانیکل گارڈن یعنی کمپنی یا سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقیہ نقد حسب نرخ ذیل خرید کر سکتے ہیں یعنی نرخ چار اونس تین کا پانچ روپیہ آٹھ آنہ؛ آٹھ اونس کے تین کا دس روپیہ آٹھ آنہ؛ ایک پونڈ کے تین کا بیس روپیہ

یہ دوا کلکتہ کے بڑے بڑے دلائی اور دیسی دواخانوں میں تکتی ہے ماسیوے قیمت مذکورہ بالا کے معقول ڈاک چار اور آٹھ اونس کے تین کا آٹھ آنہ؛ اور ایک پونڈ کے تین کا بارہ آنہ

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The following publications of the Meteorological Office of the Government of India are on sale and can be procured at the Meteorological Office, No. 4, Middleton Row, or either at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., or at Messrs. Brown & Co., at the prices noted against them:—

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	8	0	0
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HENRY F. BLANFORD,

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to the Government of India.

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Report on the Cultivation of, and Trade in, Ganja in Bengal. By HEM CHUNDER KERR, Deputy Collector, on special duty. *Price, R1-8; postage, 4 annas.*

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E. N. BAKER,



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1883.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost

On 28th June 1883, the Government Promissory Note, No. 163257, of the 4 per cent. of 1865, for R500, originally standing in the name of Kanye Lal Sein, and lastly blank endorsed by Prosad Das Boral, on 2nd June 1883, in favour of the undersigned proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

BUNKU LAL DHUR,
S, Roopchand Roy's Street.
Calcutta.

Lost or Destroyed.

The lower half of the Government Promissory Note No. 094817, of the 4 per cent. of 1865, for R3,500, originally standing in the name of the Officer in charge of the Treasury, Indore, and last endorsed to Resident, Gwalior, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietor.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

N^o 29. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1883.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.

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No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
[TELEGRAPH.]

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL 1883.

CLASS OF MESSAGES.	ROUTE.																TOTAL.				
	WEST.								EAST.												
	VIA TEHRAN.		VIA TURKEY.		PERSIAN GULF.		VIA SUEZ.		VIA AMUR.		VIA MADRAS.		VIA RANGOON.		NATIVE BURMA.		VIA PAUMBEN.		No.	Indian Value.	
	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.			
INDIAN.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.			
Sent . . .	3,403	34,915 13	67	193 0	48	184 11	4,233	6,925 9	30 158 12	667 8,863 2	152	606 5	462	606 0	1,763	6,112 0	10,925	55,765 4			
Received . .	2,383	12,085 11	96	397 10	52	200 2	4,335	16,124 9	42 112 11	660 1,917 7	177	486 2	...	...	1,067	3,148 11	9,412	31,683 2			
TOTAL . . .	5,786	47,001 8	163	590 10	100	384 13	8,568	23,350 2	72 271 7	1,327 10,780 9	329	1,092 7	462	606 0	3,130	6,260 11	20,237	90,248 6			
TRANSIT.																					
From East to West—																					
Recd. { Via Madras . .	208	1,809 0	3	12 0	8	23 10	4,119	16,523 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,398	18,367 12			
Recd. { " Rangoon . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Recd. { " Lalongha . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Recd. { " Paumben . .	38	108 2	...	...	...	...	460	1,238 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	491	1,346 6			
From West to East—																					
Sent. { Via Madras . .	920	4,026 11	84	231 10	2	1 2	3,098	11,038 14	6 27 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,100	16,846 1			
Sent. { " Rangoon . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Sent. { " Lalongha . .	2	3 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	11 12			
Sent. { " Paumben . .	87	321 11	5	16 5	...	...	242	799 9	1 1 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	335	1,136 8			
From West to East—																					
Recd. { Via Bombay . .	2	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7 8			
Sent. { Via Bombay . .	...	...	1	6 12	2	7 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	13 14			
From East to West—																					
Via Paumben . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	333 8	1	1 8	...	...	...	92	336 0			
" Madras . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	258 1	67	258 1		
TOTAL . . .	1,317	6,876 10	93	285 11	12	31 14	7,907	36,507 15	7 29 11	91	333 8	1	1 8	...	...	67	258 1	9,405	39,324 14		
GRAND TOTAL . . .																		29,732	1,28,873 4		

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC WITH INDIA BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN AND RED SEA ROUTES FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL 1883.

ROUTE.			NUMBER OF MESSAGES BY EACH ROUTE (EXCLUSIVE OF TRANSIT).			PERCENTAGE OF NUMBERS.		
			To India.	From India.	TOTAL.	To India.	From India.	TOTAL.
INDO-EUROPEAN	Via Teheran		2,383	3,403	5,786	34.71	43.90	39.58
	" Turkey		96	67	163	1.40	0.87	1.12
	Persian Gulf via Karachi		52	48	100	0.76	0.62	0.68
RED SEA	Via Suez		4,335	4,233	8,568	63.13	54.61	58.62
TOTAL			6,866	7,751	14,617	100.00	100.00	100.00

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND CREDIT DEVELOPMENT.

PLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1st HALF OF JUNE 1883, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1312 AND 1313 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 14th JULY 1883.

[illegible]

Sea Salt, † Earth Salt,

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XXIII OF 1883.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	Total length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 17TH JUNE 1882.		Total length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 16TH JUNE 1883.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 17TH JUNE 1882.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 16TH JUNE 1883.		Total Increase in 1883-84.	Total Decrease in 1883-84.
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
rd June 1883	<i>Guaranteed.</i> Eastern Bengal . . .	172	R 72,879	R 424	207	R 82,003	R 396	R 7,86,497	R 410	R 10,01,726	R 440	R 2,15,229	R ...
th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand . . .	547	95,472	175	547	1,15,293	211	12,89,836	211	15,19,748	253	2,29,912	...
rd ditto	Sind, Punjab & Delhi . . .	676	2,19,338	324	748	3,05,349	408	21,88,843	290	27,18,997	333	5,20,154	...
th ditto	Madras	858	1,43,798	168	861	1,28,113	149	15,43,575	162	11,50,767	153	...	92,808
th ditto	South Indian	655	89,681	137	655	76,218	116	8,85,206	121	8,73,049	121	...	12,157
rd ditto	Great Indian Peninsula . . .	1,458	4,48,553	308	1,458	6,86,243	471	97,64,591	605	1,06,60,308	665	8,95,717	...
th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India . . .	461	2,25,581	489	461	2,63,657	572	30,05,570	585	34,09,353	672	4,03,783	...
	TOTAL	4,827	12,95,302	268	4,937	16,56,906	336	1,94,64,118	363	2,16,23,948	399	21,59,830	...
rd June 1883	<i>State.</i> East Indian	1,507	8,78,760	583	1,509	11,04,475	732	1,00,51,512	598	1,18,13,336	712	17,62,824	...
th ditto	Calcutta and South-Eastern	33	2,313	70	56	5,780	103	36,670	113	65,618	117	28,948	...
rd ditto	Nalhati	27	1,305	48	27	1,724	64	15,661	52	18,497	62	2,836	...
th ditto	Northern Bengal	233	36,300	156	230	36,000	157	4,01,689	155	4,38,102	173	36,413	...
rd ditto	Tirhoot	85	11,111	131	166	17,783	107	1,51,002	160	1,97,278	110	46,276	...
th May 1883	Patna-Gya	57	9,282	163	...	(a) ...	...	(b) 77,336	190	(c) 78,120	197	1,084	...
rd June 1883	Muttra-Hathras	29	1,737	60	29	2,478	85	27,208	84	29,708	93	2,500	...
rd ditto	Cawnpore-Furakkhabad . . .	87	6,096	70	87	7,464	86	73,765	76	74,990	78	1,225	...
rd ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghaziपुर . . .	12	908	76	12	981	82	13,028	97	13,939	106	911	...
rd ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,117	2,22,255	199	1,117	2,71,250	246	25,31,827	204	30,80,551	251	5,48,724	...
rd ditto	Wardha Coal	45	7,671	170	45	10,546	234	1,48,797	297	1,80,595	365	31,798	...
rd ditto	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh . . .	98	6,023	61	149	24,041	161	1,96,145	180	4,94,844	302	2,98,699	...
rd ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley . . .	161	23,662	147	161	20,981	130	3,86,936	216	3,72,144	210	...	14,792
rd ditto	Sindia	75	6,005	80	75	6,228	83	71,539	85	71,400	87	...	139
rd ditto	Punjab Northern	412	55,633	135	419	53,730	128	6,64,509	151	6,67,567	144	3,058	...
rd ditto	Indus Valley and Kandahar . . .	660	81,601	124	660	2,17,073	329	9,06,669	123	17,70,190	244	8,63,491	...
rd ditto	Muttra-Achnera	23	1,187	51	23	1,210	52	13,698	53	17,362	69	3,664	...
th ditto	Kaunia-Dhurla	32	1,224	38	32	1,773	55	18,705	53	21,829	62	3,124	...
rd ditto	Rewari-Ferozepore	...	...	...	89	8,940	100	...	...	74,481	76	74,481	...
	TOTAL	3,186	4,74,313	149	3,377	6,90,982	205	57,35,211	162	76,67,515	203	19,32,301	...
th June 1883	<i>Native States.</i> Bhavnagar-Gondal	194	18,700	96	193	19,945	103	2,97,568	138	3,32,021	156	34,453	...
rd ditto	Nizam's	121	14,326	118	121	15,409	127	1,86,008	138	1,68,886	127	...	17,122
th ditto	Mysore	86	4,046	47	86	4,960	58	54,986	57	55,626	59	640	...
rd ditto	Jodhpore	...	...	...	19	550	29	...	...	8,425	40	8,425	...
	TOTAL	401	37,072	92	419	40,864	98	5,38,562	120	5,64,958	123	26,396	...
	GRAND TOTAL	9,921	26,85,447	271	10,242	34,93,227	342	3,57,89,406	325	4,16,69,757	368	58,80,351	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,64,63,127	149	2,00,01,483	177	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,93,26,279	176	2,16,68,274	191	23,44,995	...

(a) Return not received.

(b) Total receipts from 1st April to 20th May 1882.

(c) Total receipts from 1st April to 10th May 1883.

SIMLA,
the 14th July 1883.

R. A. SARGEANT, Major, R.E.,
Offg. Under-Secretary.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received	Railways.	Total length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 24TH JUNE 1882.		Total length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 23RD JUNE 1883.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 24TH JUNE 1882.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 23RD JUNE 1883.		Total Increase in 1883-84.	Total Decrease in 1883-84.
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
	<i>Guaranteed.</i>		<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>		<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>
23rd June 1883	Eastern Bengal . . .	172	83,381	185	207	82,768	400	8,69,878	416	10,84,494	437	2,14,616	...
23rd ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand.	547	79,069	145	547	1,12,378	205	13,68,905	206	16,32,126	249	2,63,221	...
23rd ditto	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	676	1,81,789	269	748	3,14,892	421	23,70,632	289	30,18,970	340	6,48,338	...
23rd ditto	Madras . . .	858	1,43,500	167	861	1,18,571	133	16,87,074	162	15,69,338	152	...	1,17,736
23rd ditto	South Indian . . .	655	81,435	124	655	76,422	117	9,66,641	122	9,50,038	121	...	16,603
30th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,458	5,35,053	367	1,458	5,35,628	367	1,02,99,613	585	1,11,88,162	639	8,88,519	...
23rd ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India . . .	461	2,01,318	437	461	2,37,824	516	32,06,888	573	36,47,177	659	4,40,289	...
	TOTAL . . .	4,827	13,05,545	270	4,937	14,78,483	299	2,07,69,661	355	2,30,90,305	390	23,20,644	...
	<i>State.</i>												
30th June 1883	East Indian . . .	1,507	8,06,310	535	1,509	11,34,814	752	1,08,57,822	591	1,29,48,150	715	20,90,328	...
16th ditto	Calcutta and South-Eastern . . .	33	7,486	227	...	(a)	...	(b)36,670	113	(c)65,618	177	28,948	...
30th ditto	Nalhati . . .	27	1,166	54	27	1,551	57	17,127	52	20,048	62	2,921	...
16th ditto	Northern Bengal . . .	233	47,275	203	...	(a)	...	(b)4,01,689	155	(c)4,38,102	173	36,413	...
30th ditto	Tirhoot . . .	85	8,144	96	166	5,919	36	1,59,146	154	2,03,292	104	44,146	...
26th May 1883	Patna-Gaya . . .	57	7,867	138	...	(a)	...	(d)85,832	185	(e)86,503	190	671	...
30th June 1883	Muttra-Hathras . . .	29	1,498	52	29	2,335	81	28,707	81	32,044	92	3,337	...
30th ditto	Cawnpore-Furrakhabad	87	5,616	65	87	7,665	88	79,411	75	82,656	79	3,245	...
30th ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghaziपुर . . .	12	820	68	12	910	76	13,818	95	14,874	103	1,026	...
30th ditto	Wardha Coal . . .	1,117	2,15,085	193	1,117	2,66,350	238	27,46,922	202	33,31,000	249	5,84,078	...
30th ditto	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh . . .	98	6,363	65	149	16,093	108	2,02,508	170	5,17,938	286	3,08,430	...
30th ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley . . .	161	23,593	147	161	20,771	129	4,10,529	210	3,92,440	203	...	18,08
30th ditto	Sindia . . .	75	7,051	94	75	6,875	92	78,590	86	78,690	87	100	...
30th ditto	Punjab Northern . . .	412	55,556	135	419	56,153	135	7,20,065	150	7,24,020	143	3,955	...
30th ditto	Indus Valley and Kandahar . . .	660	1,12,025	170	660	2,15,717	327	10,18,724	127	20,06,714	253	9,87,990	...
30th ditto	Muttra-Achmera . . .	23	1,268	55	23	1,136	49	14,966	54	18,492	67	3,526	...
30th ditto	Kaunia-Dhurla . . .	32	1,133	35	32	1,673	52	19,838	51	23,561	61	3,723	...
30th ditto	Rewari-Ferozepore . . .	...	...	...	89	7,070	79	...	...	76,322	71	76,322	...
	TOTAL . . .	3,186	5,11,598	161	3,091	6,20,181	201	61,92,681	161	82,95,968	202	21,03,287	...
	<i>Native States.</i>												
23rd June 1883	Bhavnagar-Gondal . . .	191	15,125	78	193	14,823	77	3,12,694	133	3,51,424	152	38,730	...
23rd ditto	Nizam's . . .	121	19,322	160	121	15,153	125	2,05,330	140	1,84,108	127	...	21,22
16th ditto	Mysore . . .	86	5,266	61	...	(a)	...	(b)54,986	57	(c)55,626	59	610	...
30th ditto	Jodhpore . . .	(f)3	(g)6	...	19	770	41	(g)6	...	9,267	41	9,261	...
	TOTAL . . .	404	39,719	98	333	30,746	92	5,73,016	118	6,00,425	119	27,409	...
	GRAND TOTAL . . .	9,924	26,63,172	268	9,870	32,61,224	331	3,83,93,180	320	4,49,34,848	364	65,41,668	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,76,60,863	147	2,15,68,727	175	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,07,32,317	173	2,33,66,121	189	26,33,804	...

(a) Return not received.

(b) Total receipts from 1st April to 17th June 1882.

(c) Total receipts from 1st April to 16th June 1883.

(d) Total receipts from 1st April to 27th May 1882.

(e) Total receipts from 1st April to 26th May 1883.

(f) 19 miles opened on 24th June 1882.

(g) The receipts for one day ending 24th June 1882.

R. A. SARGEANT, Major, R. E.,
Offg. Under-Secretary.SIMLA,
14th July 1883.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1883.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making
Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 18th July, 1883:—

No. 18 OF 1883.

THE BURMA LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT BILL, 1883.

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Note.—"B. B." in the margin means the draft Bill submitted by the Chief Commissioner with his letter No. 387, dated 16th November, 1883.

A Bill to amend the law relating to Local Self-government in British Burma.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to local self-government in British Burma; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Burma Local Self-government Act, 1883.

(2) It extends to the territories under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of British Burma.

(3) And it shall come into force on the first day of November, 1883.

2. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

"Municipality" means any local area constituted a municipality under Chapter II.

"Prescribed" means prescribed by rules made by the Local Government under this Act.

CHAPTER II.

CONSTITUTION OF MUNICIPALITIES.

3. The Local Government may, from time [B. B. ss. 6.] to time, by notification in the official Gazette, declare its intention to constitute any town or group of towns, and any tract of country adjoining the same, a municipality under this Act: [Act VII 1874, s. 3]

Provided that a notification under this section shall not, without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, comprise any military cantonment.

4. (1) Any inhabitant of a local area in respect of which a notification has been published under section 3 may, if he objects to anything therein contained, submit his objection in writing to the Secretary to the Local Government within six weeks from the publication of the notification, and the Local Government shall take his objection into consideration. [B. B. s. 1874, s. 3]

(2) When six weeks from the publication of the notification have expired, and the Local Government has considered the objections (if any) which have been submitted under sub-section (1), the Local Government may, by like notification, constitute the local area a municipality.

5. The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, constitute any local area comprised in a municipality established under the British Burma Municipal Act, 1874, a municipality under this Act. [Act VII of 1874]

6. The Local Government shall, within three months from the date on which this Act comes into force, constitute the local area

Burma Local Self-government Bill, 1883.
(Chapter III.—Organization of Municipal Boards.)

comprised in every municipality established under the British Burma Municipal Act, 1874, a municipality under this Act, unless before the expiration of that period—

- (a) it has been included in some local area which has been constituted a municipality under this Act; or
- (b) the Local Government has declared, by a notification in the official Gazette, that it is unfit to be constituted a municipality under this Act.

CHAPTER III.

ORGANIZATION OF MUNICIPAL BOARDS.

Constitution of Boards.

[B. B. s. 9, 10 & 15.] **7.** There shall be established for each municipality a municipal board to consist of elected and appointed members.

- (a) so many inhabitants of the municipality as may, from time to time, be determined by the Local Government, elected in manner next hereinafter prescribed, to represent wards of the municipality or particular classes of the inhabitants; and
- (b) such person or persons (if any) not exceeding in number one-fourth of the board, as the Local Government may, from time to time, appoint in this behalf:

Provided that the Local Government may appoint all the members of the board of any municipality for which it considers that a suitable system of election cannot be devised.

[B. B. s. 9.] **8.** (1) The Local Government, shall for every municipality in which a system of election is introduced, make rules regulating the following matters, namely:—

- (a) the division of the municipality into wards, or of the inhabitants into classes, or both;
- (b) the number of representatives proper for each ward or class;
- (c) the qualifications of electors and of candidates for election;
- (d) the registration of electors;
- (e) the nomination of candidates, the time of election and the mode of recording votes; and
- (f) any other matters relating to the system of representation and of election for which it may seem expedient to provide.

(2) The Local Government may, after the municipal board has come into existence as hereinafter provided, from time to time amend, after consulting the board, the rules made under this section, but any amendment made under this sub-section shall not take effect until six months after it has been published in the official Gazette.

(3) Elective members of the board shall be elected in accordance with the rules made under this section and for the time being in force.

[B. B. s. 9.] **9.** (1) The term of office of a member of a municipal board shall, subject to the provisions of sections 10, 11 and 12, be two years.

(2) An outgoing member shall, if otherwise qualified, be again eligible for election or appointment.

10. A member of a municipal board may resign by notifying in writing to the Local Government his intention to do so, and, on his resignation being accepted by the Local Government, he shall be deemed to have vacated his office.

11. The Local Government may, from time to time, remove any member of a municipal board who ceases to reside within the limits of the municipality, or refuses to act, or becomes incapable of acting, or is declared an insolvent, or is convicted of any such offence, or subjected by a Criminal Court to any such order, as implies, in the opinion of the Local Government, a defect of character which unfits him to be a member, or who without sufficient excuse neglects for more than six consecutive months to be present at the meetings of the board.

12. If any member of a municipal board is appointed to a salaried office under the board, he shall forthwith cease to be a member:

Provided that—

- (a) if the board allots a salary to its president or vice-president, he shall not for that reason cease to be a member; and
- (b) fees allowed under section 29 to members of a board shall not be deemed to be a salary within the meaning of this section.

13. (1) When the place of an elected member of a municipal board becomes vacant by the resignation or removal of the member under section 10 or section 11, or by reason of his appointment to a salaried office under section 12, or by his death, a new member shall be elected in manner prescribed to fill the place.

(2) When the place of an appointed member of a municipal board becomes vacant as aforesaid, the Local Government may, if it thinks fit, appoint a new member to fill the place.

(3) A person elected or appointed under this section to fill a casual vacancy shall hold office until the person whose place he fills would regularly have gone out of office, and shall then go out of office, but shall be again eligible for election or appointment.

14. Every municipal board shall be a body corporate by the name of the municipal board of its municipality, shall have perpetual succession and a common seal, with power, subject to the provisions of this Act, to acquire and hold property, both moveable and immoveable, and to transfer any property held by it, and to contract and to do all other things necessary for the purposes of its constitution, and may sue and be sued in its corporate name:

Provided that a board shall not purchase or transfer any immoveable property except in pursuance of a resolution passed at a special meeting and approved by the Local Government.

Burma Local Self-government Bill, 1883.
(Chapter III.—Organization of Municipal Boards.)

15. A municipal board shall come into existence at such time as the Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint in this behalf.

16. When a municipal board comes into existence under section 15 for a municipality constituted under this Act, and that municipality comprises within its limits a local area which is a municipality under the British Burma Municipal Act, 1874, the following consequences shall ensue, namely:—

- (a) the said Act shall cease to apply to the local area;
- (b) the municipal committee (if any) constituted under that Act for the local area shall cease to exist;
- (c) all property vested in that committee shall vest in the municipal board for the purposes of this Act, subject to all rights (if any) existing over, and all debts, liabilities and obligations (if any) affecting, that property;
- (d) every contract entered into by the committee may be enforced by and against the board in like manner as it might have been enforced by and against the committee if this Act had not been passed;
- (e) a Government officer employed by the committee at the time the board comes into existence shall be deemed to be similarly employed by the board, and shall not be dismissed from that employment without the sanction of the Local Government.

President and Vice-president.

17. A municipal board shall, from time to time, at a special meeting, elect one of its members to be president, and may, from time to time, at a like meeting, elect another of its members to be vice-president:

Provided that in such municipalities, if any, as the Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, exempt from the operation of this section, the president shall, from time to time, be appointed by the Local Government.

18. A president or vice-president shall hold office for one year, and on the expiration of that period may be again elected or appointed.

19. (1) If a president elected by the board or a vice-president dies, ceases to be a member of the board, resigns his office or becomes incapable of acting, the board shall, at a special meeting, elect another of its members to be president or vice-president.

(2) If a president appointed by the Local Government dies, resigns his office or becomes incapable of acting, the Local Government shall appoint another president.

(3) A person elected or appointed under this section to fill a casual vacancy shall hold office until the person whose place he fills would regularly have gone out of office, and shall then go out of

Notification of elections, appointments and removals.

20. All elections or appointments of presidents and vice-presidents, and all elections, appointments and removals of members of municipal boards, shall be notified in the local official Gazette.

Joint Committees.

21. (1) A municipal board may, from time to time, concur with any other municipal board, or with more than one such board, in appointing, out of their respective bodies, a joint committee for any purpose in which they are jointly interested, and in appointing a chairman of the committee, and in delegating to any such committee any power which might be exercised by either or any of the boards, and in framing and modifying regulations as to the proceedings of any such committee, and as to the conduct of correspondence relating to the purpose for which the committee is appointed.

(2) If any difference of opinion arises between boards acting under this section, the decision thereon of the Commissioner of the division if the areas under the authority of the boards are in the same division, or of the Local Government if those areas are in different divisions, shall be final.

Conduct of Business.

22. (1) A municipal board shall meet for the transaction of business at least once in every month, on such day as may, from time to time, be fixed by the rules made under section 30.

(2) The president, or, in his absence, the vice-president, may, whenever he thinks fit, and shall, on a requisition made in writing by not less than one-third of the members of the board, convene a meeting at any other time.

23. (1) A meeting of a municipal board shall be either ordinary or special.

(2) Any business may be transacted at an ordinary meeting unless it is required by this Act or the rules made under this Act to be transacted at a special meeting.

24. (1) The quorum necessary for the transaction of business at a special meeting of a municipal board shall be one-half of the whole board:

Provided that, when the board consists of less than six members, the quorum shall be three.

(2) The quorum necessary for the transaction of business at an ordinary meeting of a municipal board shall be such number, not less than three, as may, from time to time, be fixed by the rules made under section 30:

Provided that, if at any meeting of the board a quorum is not present, the chairman shall adjourn the meeting to such other day as he thinks fit, and the business which would have been brought before the original meeting if there had been a quorum present shall be brought before and transacted by the adjourned meeting whether there is a quorum present thereat or not.

25. (1) At every meeting of a municipal board the president, if present, shall preside as chairman.

(2) If, when any meeting is held, the office of

Burma Local Self-government Bill, 1883.
(Chapter III.—Organization of Municipal Boards.)

the meeting and the vice-president is present, he shall preside as chairman.

(3) In any case not provided for in the foregoing portion of this section, the members present shall elect one of their number to be chairman of the meeting.

B. B. s. 18 (h) 26. (1) Except as otherwise provided by this Act or by any rule made under this Act, all questions coming before any meeting of a municipal board shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the members present.

(2) In case of an equality of votes, the chairman at the meeting shall have a second or casting vote.

B. B. s. 18 (j) 27. Every resolution passed by a municipal board at a meeting shall be recorded in a book kept for the purpose, shall be signed by the chairman of the meeting or of the next ensuing meeting, and shall be published in some local English or Vernacular newspaper, or in such other manner as the Local Government may, from time to time, direct.

B. B. s. 18 (k) 28. The discussions and proceedings of a municipal board shall be conducted and recorded either in English or in Burmese, as the board at a special meeting may, from time to time, decide:

Provided that, if the discussions and proceedings are conducted and recorded in English, the board shall provide for interpreting and translating them into Burmese for the benefit of members who do not understand English.

B. B. s. 47.] 29. A municipal board may, if it thinks fit, allow to each member thereof for attendance at meetings of the board, or at meetings of committees of the board, fees to such amount and subject to such conditions as the Local Government may, from time to time, approve:

Provided as follows—

(1) the fees paid under this section shall not exceed ten rupees for each attendance; and

B. B. ss. 28 (1) 31] (2) no fee shall be paid under this section to a member who is a servant of Government on active duty and in receipt of a salary exceeding Rs. 3,000 a year.

B. B. s. 18 (c) 30. (1) A municipal board may, from time to time, at a special meeting, make rules consistent with this Act and any rules made under this Act by the Local Government as to—

(a) the time and place of its meetings;

B. B. s. 29.] (b) the manner in which notice thereof is to be given;

(c) the quorum necessary for the transaction of business at ordinary meetings;

(d) the conduct of proceedings at meetings, and the adjournment of meetings;

(e) the appointment of committees of the board, and the division of duties among them and individual members of the board;

(f) the persons by whom receipts may be granted on behalf of the board for money paid under this Act; and

(g) any other similar matters.

(2) A rule made under this section shall not take effect until it has been confirmed by the Local

Government and published in such manner as the Local Government may, from time to time, direct. [B. B. s. 16. [Act VII of 1874, s. 8.]

Officers and Servants.

31. (1) A municipal board shall, from time to time, at a special meeting, appoint one of its members, or some other person, to be its secretary, and may at a like meeting remove any person so appointed. [New.]

(2) If a secretary is a member of the board, he shall receive no remuneration in respect of his services. If he is not a member of the board, the board may, with the previous sanction of the Commissioner, assign to him any such pay, leave-allowance, gratuity or pension as it thinks fit. [B. B. ss. 26, 29.]

32. (1) Subject to the other provisions of this Act, and to such rules as the Local Government may, from time to time, make prescribing the qualifications requisite in the case of persons appointed to offices requiring professional skill, a municipal board may employ, in addition to its secretary, such other officers and servants as may be necessary or proper for the efficient execution of its duties, and may assign to those officers and servants such pay, leave-allowances, gratuities or pensions as it thinks fit.

(2) In the case of an officer whose services are lent wholly or in part by the Government, the board may contribute to any leave-allowance, gratuity or pension to which he may become entitled in accordance with the rules for the time being in force.

Contracts and Transfers of Property.

33. (1) When a contract made by or on behalf of a municipal board exceeds in value or amount one hundred rupees, it must be in writing, and must be signed by the president or vice-president, and at least one other member of the board. [B. B. ss. 48, 49.] [Act VI of 1874, ss. 2, 31.]

(2) A transfer of immoveable property belonging to the board must be made by an instrument in writing, executed by the president and vice-president and by at least two members of the board.

(3) If any such contract or transfer is executed or made otherwise than in conformity with the provisions of this section, it shall not be binding on the board.

CHAPTER IV.

TAXATION AND FUNDS.

Taxation.

34. Subject to any general rules or special orders which the Governor General in Council may, from time to time, make in this behalf, a municipal board may, for the general purposes of this Act, impose, with the sanction hereinafter specified in each case, and in manner prescribed by section 35, any of the following taxes, namely:—

(1) with the previous sanction of the Local Government—

(a) a tax on houses, buildings and lands situate within the municipality or any part thereof, not exceeding five per centum of the annual value of the houses, buildings and lands;

Burma Local Self-government Bill, 1883.

(Chapter IV.—Taxation and Funds.)

(b) a tax on lands covered by buildings and situate as aforesaid, at a rate not exceeding one pie per square foot per annum;

(c) a tax on houses situate as aforesaid according to the number of posts in each, at rates not exceeding the following, namely :—

	Rs. A.
For a house having not more than 2 posts ...	0 8 per annum.
For a house having not more than 3 posts ..	1 8 "
For a house having not more than 4 posts ...	2 8 "
For a house having not more than 5 posts ...	4 0 "
For a house having not more than 6 posts ...	7 0 "
For a house having not more than 7 posts ...	10 0 "
and when a house has more than seven posts, four rupees eight annas additional per annum for each post above seven :	

(d) a tax on carriages, carts, boats, horses, ponies and elephants, or any of them, throughout the municipality or any part thereof :

(2) with the previous sanction of the Local Government and of the Governor General in Council, any other tax:

Provided as follows :—

(1) only one of the taxes mentioned in clauses (a), (b) and (c) shall be imposed in respect of the same property, and

(2) in assessing a house to the tax mentioned in clause (c), only posts facing a road or street shall be counted, except in the case of bazárs or large buildings extending through from street to street, in which case the posts contained in one row, measured lengthwise, shall be counted.

[B. s. 20.]
[Act VII of 1874, s. 11.]

35. (1) A municipal board may resolve, at a special meeting, to propose the imposition of any tax for the purposes of this Act.

(2) When a resolution has been passed under sub-section (1), the board shall publish a notice defining the persons or property proposed to be taxed, the amount or rate of the tax to be imposed, and the system of assessment to be adopted.

(3) Any person likely to be directly affected by the proposed tax, and objecting to the same, may, within a fortnight from the publication of the notice, submit his objection in writing to the board, and the board shall, at a special meeting, take his objection into consideration.

(4) If no objection is submitted within the said period of a fortnight, or if the objections received, having been considered as aforesaid, are deemed insufficient, the board may submit its proposals to the Local Government, with the objections (if any) which have been sent in under sub-section (3).

(5) The Local Government, on receiving proposals under sub-section (4), may sanction the same, or refuse to sanction them, or return them to the board for further consideration.

(6) When the Local Government sanctions under sub-section (5) any proposals which, under section 34, sub-section (2), require the further sanction of the Governor General in Council, it shall submit those proposals to the Governor General in Council with the objections (if any) received through the board; and the Governor General in Council may sanction the proposals, or refuse to sanction the same, or return them to the Local Government for further consideration.

(7) When the proposals of a municipal board in respect of a tax have been sanctioned by the Local Government, or by the Local Government and the Governor General in Council, as the case may be, the board may, at a special meeting, direct the imposition of the tax in accordance with those proposals.

36. (1) To provide for the lighting of the public streets, a municipal board may, under a resolution passed at a special meeting and sanctioned by the Local Government, impose, in addition to any taxes imposed under the foregoing sections, an annual lighting-rate on all houses, buildings and lands situate in the municipality or any part thereof not exceeding two per centum of their annual value.

Power to impose lighting-rate and water-rate.

[B. s. 22.]
[Act VII of 1874, s. 13.]

(2) To provide for the supply of water, a municipal board may, under a resolution passed and sanctioned as aforesaid, impose, in addition to any taxes imposed as aforesaid, an annual rate on all houses and buildings situate in the municipality or any part thereof not exceeding two per cent. of their annual value.

(3) It shall be at the option of the board, when either of the rates mentioned in this section has been imposed, to levy in lieu thereof on any native house an annual rate not exceeding one pie for every three square feet of the ground covered by the house.

(4) Every tax leviable under this section in respect of any house, building or land shall be payable by the occupier of the same.

37. A municipal board, by a resolution passed at a special meeting and confirmed by the Local Government, or the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may abolish or reduce any tax imposed under the foregoing sections.

Power to abolish or reduce tax.

[B. s. 20.]
[Act VII of 1874, ss. 1 & 25.]

38. The Local Government may, from time to time, make rules for the assessment and collection of taxes leviable under this Act :

Power to make rules for assessment and collection of taxes.

[B. s. 21.]
[Act VII of 1874, s. 14.]

Provided that, in the case of a tax imposed under section 35, every such rule shall be consistent with the proposals sanctioned in respect of the tax under that section.

39. All taxes leviable in any local area under the British Burma Municipal Act, 1874, at the time when a municipal board having authority over that local area comes into existence under this Act, shall be deemed to have been imposed and assessed under this Act.

Taxes leviable under Act VII of 1874 to be deemed to be taxes under this Act.

[B. s. 21.]
[Act VII of 1874, s. 14.]

Burma Local Self-government Bill, 1883.
(Chapter V.—Duties of Municipal Board.)

Municipal Fund.

B. ss. 39, 40. There shall be formed for each municipality a municipal fund, and there shall be credited thereto—

- (a) the proceeds of all taxes levied under this Act and all other money received by the board under this Act, except the proceeds of taxes levied under section 36;
- (b) the proceeds of the cesses and tax levied on lands and houses in the municipality under sections 4, 5 and 6 of the Burma District Cesses and Rural Police Act, 1880, except such portions of those proceeds as may, under section 9 of that Act, be appropriated by the Local Government for the maintenance of rural police or for the maintenance of a local postal service;
- (c) the surplus accruing in the municipality under section 18 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871;
- (d) the income yielded by any public ferries in the municipality, and, in the case of a ferry on a river forming the boundary of a municipality, such share (if any) of the income of the ferry as the Local Government may assign in this behalf;
- (e) any sums which the Local Government may annually assign, as it is hereby empowered to do, to the municipal fund from the port fund of any port abutting on or within the municipality as being in its opinion a just and reasonable contribution towards the expenditure rendered necessary by the visits to the municipality of seamen from ships lying in the port;
- (f) all rents and profits accruing from property belonging to or managed by the board;
- (g) all sums contributed to the fund by the Local Government or by private persons; and
- (h) when there has been included within the municipality a municipality constituted under the British Burma Municipal Act, 1874, the balance (if any) standing at the credit of the municipal fund of that municipality at the time when the municipal board came into existence.

41. The municipal fund shall, subject to the Application of municipal fund. provisions of this Act, be applicable at the discretion of the municipal board to all the purposes of this Act within the limits of the municipality, and, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, to like purposes beyond those limits when such application of the fund is for the benefit of the inhabitants of the municipality.

Lighting and Water-supply Funds.

B. ss. 39, 42. In every municipality in which a tax is levied under section 36 for Lighting and water-supply funds constituted. the purposes of lighting or water-supply, there shall be established a separate fund to be called the lighting fund or water-supply fund, as the case may be, and there shall be credited to it the proceeds of that tax, all other sums received by the board in connection with the purposes for which the tax is levied, and, when there has been included within the limits of the municipality a municipality constituted under the British Burma Municipal Act, 1874, in which a like tax has been levied, the balance (if any) standing to the credit of the separate account of that tax at the time when the municipal board comes into existence.

43. The lighting fund or water-supply fund shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, be applicable at the discretion of the municipal board to the lighting of, or supply of water to, the local area in which it is raised (as the case may be), and to no other purpose.

44. (1) The balances standing to the credit of the funds established under sections 10 and 42 shall, if there is a Government treasury or sub-treasury situate within the municipality, be kept in that treasury or sub-treasury. In any other case, the bulk of the funds shall be kept in the nearest Government treasury or sub-treasury, and such funds as may be required for current expenditure shall be kept by the board in a strong box in such place and under such precautions as the board may, from time to time, direct.

(2) No disbursement of such funds or any part thereof shall be made except under the signature of the president or vice-president and one other member of the board.

CHAPTER V.

DUTIES OF MUNICIPAL BOARD.

General Improvement, Conservancy and Education.

45. The following matters shall, subject to the provisions of this Act and to such exceptions or conditions as the Local Government may, from time to time, make or impose, be under the control and administration of the municipal board within the municipality, namely:—

- (a) the construction, repair and maintenance of roads, streets, river-channels, ferries and other means of communication, and of drains, tanks and water-courses;
- (b) the establishment, maintenance and administration of schools, hospitals, dispensaries, markets, wharves and resthouses, and the construction and repair of buildings connected with such institutions;
- (c) the improvement, extension and purification of the local supply of drinking-water for men and animals;
- (d) the planting and preservation of trees on public ground;
- (e) the cleansing, watering and lighting of the streets in towns;
- (f) the maintenance, repair and management of any buildings or other immoveable property vested in the board under this Act or made over to the board by the Local Government for management; and
- (g) the construction, establishment, maintenance and carrying out of any other local works, institutions or measures likely to promote the health, safety, comfort or convenience of the public.

Burma Local Self-government Bill, 1883.
(Chapter V.—Duties of Municipal Board.)

44. 40 **46.** A municipal board may, from time to time; Undertakings beyond with the previous sanction municipal limits. of the Local Government, undertake beyond the limits of the municipality the control and administration of any of the matters mentioned in section 45, if its undertaking that control and administration is for the benefit of the inhabitants of the municipality.

B. s. 46.] **47.** A municipal board shall, so far as its funds Grants-in-aid of available for educational purposes permit, make grants-in-aid of schools in accordance with such rules as the Local Government, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, from time to time, prescribe.

Prevention of Nuisances.

B. s. 30 **48.** (1) A municipal board may, from time to time, at a special meeting, make rules—
t 32.]
t VII of Power of board to make
4, ss. 19, 20 rules regarding nuisances.
1.]

(a) declaring that such acts or omissions within the municipality as may in its opinion cause or tend to cause any common injury, danger or annoyance to the public, or to people in general who dwell or occupy property in the vicinity, or any injury, obstruction, danger or annoyance to persons who may have occasion to use any public right, shall be deemed, within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code and for the purposes of this Act, to be public nuisances; and

(b) defining the cases, manner and times in and at which officers of the board may enter on private property for the detection and abatement of public nuisances.

(2) A rule made under this section shall not come into force until it has been confirmed by the Local Government and published for such time and in such manner as the Local Government may, from time to time, prescribe in this behalf.

B. s. 33.] **49.** (1) Subject to any orders which the Local Government may, from time to time, make in this behalf, a municipal board may order any person not to do, or not to omit to do, within the municipality, anything the doing of, or omission to do, which is a public nuisance.
t VII of
t s. 22.]
mission, repetition or continuance of public nuisances.

(2) An order under this section shall be deemed to be, for the purposes of section 291 of the Indian Penal Code, an injunction by a public servant.

B. s. 34.] **50.** (1) The Local Government may invest, within the limits of the municipality, a municipal board with the powers of a Magistrate of a district as described in section one hundred and thirty-three of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and with powers to make conditional orders of the nature referred to in that section, in respect of all or any of the acts or omissions which may have been declared to be public nuisances under clause (a) of section 48 of this Act.
t VII of
t s. 23.]
Power as to conditional orders in respect of nuisances.

(2) Sections one hundred and thirty-three to one hundred and forty-two (both inclusive) of the Code of Criminal Procedure shall, so far as they can be made applicable, apply to all proceedings taken in exercise of those powers.

(3) The Local Government may, whenever it thinks fit, withdraw the powers with which it has invested a board under this section.

51. A municipal board may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, at a special meeting, delegate to one or more committees of its members, or to one or more of its members, any of the powers vested in the board by section 49, or with which the board may have been invested under section 50. [B. B. s. 34]

52. Every police-officer in a municipality shall be bound, subject to such instructions as may, from time to time, be issued by the Inspector-General of Police in this behalf, to assist in the prevention of any public nuisance defined to be such by any rule made under this Act.

Additional Powers.

53. (1) A municipal board may, from time to time, at a special meeting, make rules—
Power to make rules regulating other matters.
[B. B. ss. 2
30, 31, 32 and
21 (f).]
[Act VII c
1874, s. 16.]

(a) rendering licenses necessary for the proprietors or drivers of carriages, carts or boats plying for hire within the limits of the municipality, and fixing the fees payable for such licenses and the conditions on which they are to be granted and may be revoked;

(b) for regulating markets, wharves and slaughter-houses within the limits of the municipality, and rendering licenses necessary for the construction or establishment within those limits of new markets, wharves and slaughter-houses, or the keeping of lodging-houses within those limits for the accommodation of persons not being natives of British Burma, and for the holding or keeping open of markets, wharves and slaughter-houses constructed or established within those limits after the date on which this Act or the British Burma Municipal Act, 1871, came into force therein, and fixing the fees payable for such licenses and the conditions on which they are to be granted and may be revoked;

(c) for securing a proper registration of births, marriages and deaths occurring within the municipality; and

(d) generally for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

(2) In making any rule under this section, a municipal board may direct that a breach of it shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and, when the breach is a continuing one, with a further fine of five rupees for every day after the first during which the breach continues. [B. B. s. 34]
[Act VII
1874, s. 42.]

(3) A rule made under this section shall not come into force until it has been confirmed by the Local Government, and published for such time and in such manner as the Local Government may, from time to time, prescribe in this behalf.

(4) Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing portion of this section, the municipal board of a municipality in which the Hackney Carriage Act, 1879, is in force shall not make rules under sub-section (1) with respect to

*Burma Local Self-government Bill, 1883.**(Chapter VI.—Control.)*

CHAPTER VI.

CONTROL.

Control by Commis- 54. (1) The Commissioner
sioner and Magistrate. of the division or the
Magistrate of the district may—

- (a) enter on and inspect, or cause to be entered on and inspected, any immoveable property within the limits of the division or district respectively occupied by any municipal board or joint committee, or any work in progress within those limits under the direction of any such board or committee;
- (b) call for and inspect any book or document in the possession or under the control of any such board or committee having authority within those limits;
- (c) require any such board or committee to furnish such statements, accounts, reports and copies of documents relating to the proceedings or duties of the board or committee, as he may think fit to call for; and
- (d) record in writing, for the consideration of any such board or committee, any observations he may think proper in regard to the proceedings or duties of the board or committee.

(2) When the Magistrate of the district is a member of a board or joint committee, he shall not exercise, in respect of that board or committee, the powers conferred upon him by sub-section (1).

55. (1) The Commissioner of the division or the Magistrate of the district may, by order in writing, suspend within the limits of the division or district (as the case may be) the execution of any resolution or order of a municipal board or joint committee, or prohibit the doing within those limits of any act which is about to be done, or is being done, in pursuance of or under cover of this Act, if, in his opinion, the resolution, order or act is in excess of the powers conferred by law, or the execution of the resolution or order, or the doing of the act, is likely to lead to a serious breach of the peace, or to cause serious injury or annoyance to the public or to any class or body of persons.

(2) When a Commissioner or Magistrate makes any order under this section, he shall forthwith forward a copy thereof, with a statement of his reasons for making it, to the Local Government, which may thereupon rescind the order or direct that it continue in force with or without modification, permanently or for such period as it thinks fit.

56. (1) In cases of emergency, the Magistrate of the district may provide for the execution of any work, or the doing of any act, which a municipal board is empowered to execute or do, and the immediate execution or doing of which is in his opinion necessary for the service or safety of the public, and may direct that the expense of executing the work or doing the act shall be forthwith paid by the board.

(2) If the expense is not so paid, the Magistrate of the district may make an order directing the person having the custody of the balances of the board's funds to pay the expense, or as much thereof as is, from time to time, possible, from the appropriate balance in priority to any or all other charges against the same.

(3) The Magistrate of the district shall forthwith report to the Commissioner every case in which he uses the powers conferred upon him by this section.

57. (1) If at any time it appears to the Local Government that a municipal board has made default in performing any duty imposed on it by or under this or any other Act for the time being in force, the Local Government may, by order in writing, fix a period for the performance of that duty.

(2) If that duty is not performed within the period so fixed, the Local Government may appoint the Magistrate of the district to perform it, and may direct that the expense of performing it shall be paid, within such time as it may fix, to the Magistrate by the board.

(3) If the expense is not so paid, the Magistrate, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, may make an order directing the person having the custody of the balances of the board's funds to pay the expense, or so much thereof as is from time to time possible, from the balance of the appropriate fund in priority to any or all other charges against the same.

58. (1) If a municipal board is not competent to perform, or persistently makes default in the performance of, the duties imposed on it by or under this or any other Act for the time being in force, or exceeds or abuses its powers, the Local Government may, with the previous approval of the Governor General in Council, by an order published, with the reasons for making it, in the local official Gazette, declare that board to be incompetent or in default or to have exceeded or abused its powers, as the case may be, and supersede it for a period to be specified in the order.

(2) When a board is so superseded, the following consequences shall ensue:—

- (a) All members of the board shall, as from the date of the order, vacate their offices as such members.
- (b) All powers and duties of the board may, during the period of supersession, be exercised and performed by such person or persons as the Local Government, from time to time, appoints in that behalf.
- (c) All property vested in the board shall, during the period of supersession, vest in the Local Government.

(3) On the expiration of the period of supersession specified in the order, the board shall be re-constituted, and the persons who vacated their offices under clause (a) shall not be deemed disqualified from being members.

*Burma Local Self-government Bill, 1883.**(Chapter VII.—Supplementary.)*

59. (1) A municipal board shall, at the close of each year or of such other period as may, from time to time, be fixed by the Local Government in this behalf, submit to the Local Government a statement of its receipts and disbursements, and a report of all works executed, or proceedings taken, by it under this Act during that period.

(2) Accounts submitted under this section shall be examined or audited in such manner as the Local Government, from time to time, prescribes.

60. (1) A municipal board shall submit, before Annual estimates of such dates in each year and receipts and expenditure. in such form as may be directed by the Local Government, an estimate of its probable receipts for the financial year next following, with proposals for its expenditure.

(2) An abstract of the estimate and proposals shall, on being so submitted, be published in such manner as the Local Government, from time to time, directs.

61. (1) No new work, the estimated cost of which exceeds five hundred rupees, shall be begun by a municipal board, nor shall any contract be entered into by it in respect of any such work, until a plan and estimate thereof has been approved by the board at a meeting.

(2) If the estimated cost of any such new work exceeds—

twenty thousand rupees in the case of the municipalities of Rangoon, Maulmain, Bassein, and Akyab, or

ten thousand rupees in the case of any other municipality,

it shall not be begun, nor shall any contract be entered into in respect of it, until the plan and estimate have been submitted to the Local Government, and sanctioned by it in an order published in the official Gazette.

CHAPTER VII.

SUPPLEMENTARY.

62. If any member, officer or servant of a board is, otherwise than with the permission in writing of the Commissioner of the division, directly or indirectly interested in any contract made with the board, he shall be deemed to have committed an offence under section one hundred and sixty-eight of the Indian Penal Code :

Provided that no person shall, by reason of being a shareholder in, or member of, any incorporated or registered company, be held to be interested in any contract entered into between such company and the board.

63. In respect of every suit instituted against a municipal board, or against any officer or servant of the board in respect of an act

purporting to be done by him in his official capacity, the board, officer or servant shall have, as nearly as may be, all the privileges which the Secretary of State for India in Council or a public officer respectively has under Chapter XXVII of the Code of Civil Procedure.

XIV of 1883

64. Every member of a municipal board shall be liable for the loss, waste or misapplication of any money or other property belonging to the board, if the loss, waste or misapplication is a direct consequence of his neglect or misconduct, and a suit for compensation may be instituted against him by the board or by the Secretary of State for India in Council.

[B. B. s. 86
Act VII c
1874 s. 39.]

65. The Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, direct that any property, moveable or immovable, which is vested in Her Majesty and is situate in the territories administered by the Local Government, shall vest in any municipal board ; and thereupon the property shall vest in that board for the purposes of this Act, subject to all rights (if any) existing over, and all debts, liabilities and obligations (if any) affecting, the property.

[B. B. s. 82]

66. Where any land whether within or without the limits of a municipality is required for the purposes of a municipal board, the Local Government may, at the request of the municipal board, proceed to acquire it under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1870 ; and, on payment by the board of the compensation awarded under that Act, the land shall vest in the board.

[B. B. s. 52
Act VII c
1874 s. 36.]

67. (1) The authority empowered to make rules under sections 8, 38, 47, 48 and 53 shall, before making them, publish, in such manner as may in its opinion be sufficient for giving information to persons interested, a draft of the proposed rules, together with a notice specifying a date at or after which the draft will be taken into consideration ; and shall, before making the rules, receive and consider any objection or suggestion which may be made by any person with respect to the draft before the date so specified.

(2) Every rule made under any of those sections shall be published in the local official Gazette in English and in such other language or languages as the Local Government may direct ; and such publication shall be conclusive evidence that the rule has been made as required by this section.

68. Prosecutions under this Act for infringement of rules may be instituted by the municipal board, or any person authorised by it in this behalf, and not otherwise.

[B. B. s.
Act V
1874 s.]

69. All fees and all rents and other sums due on account of property for the time being vested in or managed by the municipal board, and all arrears of taxes imposed under this Act, may be recovered as if they were arrears of land revenue.

[B. B. s.
Act V
1874 s.]

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE Government of India has for some time had under consideration the question of amending the law relating to municipalities in British Burma, so as to bring it more completely into harmony with the principles of local self-government which have recently been laid down by the Government of India, and are now being generally adopted in other Provinces.

2. The present Bill has been prepared for the purpose of making such amendments in the existing Municipal Act (VII of 1874) as are needed, in order to give effect to this object. It has been thought convenient that it should repeal the existing Act, and the opportunity has been taken to introduce many improvements in matters of minor detail, in arrangement and in drafting, which the experience gained since the year 1874 has suggested. It will, however, be sufficient here to notice such of the proposed amendments as are of substantive importance.

3. Passing over the first chapter of the Bill, which contains preliminary matter, it will be found that Chapter II, relating to the constitution of municipalities, requires the Chief Commissioner (section 6) to bring every existing municipality under the new law within three months from the date on which it comes into force, unless he is in a position to declare by notification in the Gazette that it is unfit to be constituted a municipality under that law.

4. Section 3, it will be observed, enables the Chief Commissioner, subject to the usual procedure of issuing notice and hearing objections, to include within the limits of a municipality not merely a town but also any tract of country adjoining a town. This provision has been inserted on the advice of the Chief Commissioner (Mr. Bernard) and the Officiating Chief Commissioner (Mr. Crosthwaite), in order to meet the requirements of certain rural tracts, until such time as it may be found possible to establish a system of local boards for rural districts.

5. The most important alteration of the existing law proposed in Chapter III, relating to the organization of municipal boards, will be found in section 7, which, instead of leaving it absolutely in the discretion of the Chief Commissioner (as the present Act does) to determine whether the committee, or as it is now to be called, the board, should be appointed or elected, requires that at least three-fourths of the members shall be elective, except where the Chief Commissioner considers that a suitable system of election cannot be devised for them.

6. The only other provisions of this chapter which appear to call for notice are section 12, which requires a member of a board appointed to a salaried office under the board, to vacate his seat on the board; section 28, which empowers the board to determine whether their proceedings shall be conducted in English or Burmese, and provides that, when they are conducted in English, arrangements must be made for translating them into Burmese for the benefit of the native members; and section 29, which provides for the payment of small fees to the members of the board for attendance at meetings of the board or of committees.

7. The only alteration of the law proposed in Chapter IV which seems of sufficient importance to call for notice is in section 40, which provides that the following shall be credited to the municipal fund, namely:—

- (b) the proceeds of the cesses and tax levied on lands and houses in the municipality under sections 4, 5 and 6 of the Burma District Cesses and Rural Police Act, 1880, except such portions of those proceeds as may, under section 9 of that Act, be appropriated by the Chief Commissioner for the maintenance of rural police or for the maintenance of a local postal service;
- (c) the surplus accruing in the municipality under section 18 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871;
- (d) the income yielded by any public ferries in the municipality, and, in the case of a ferry on a river forming the boundary of a municipality, such share (if any) of the income of the ferry as the Chief Commissioner may assign in this behalf.

These sources of income, it need hardly be said, will, as a rule, be of little or no importance except when a considerable rural area is included in the municipality. When such an area is included, they will represent the chief contribution from it to the municipal fund.

8. It will be observed that there is nothing in the Bill corresponding to section 32 of the existing Act, which requires the municipality to provide from its funds in the first place such sums as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time fix for the maintenance of the town police. This charge will now be borne by the Government, and thus a considerable amount will be set free for expenditure on general purposes of improvement.

9. The list of duties of a municipal board contained in the first section of Chapter V is necessarily somewhat more extensive than the corresponding list in the existing Act, as under the new system some of the boards will have under them considerable rural areas, entailing duties somewhat different from those arising in connection with towns.

10. Section 47 requires a board, so far as its funds available for educational purposes will permit, to make grants-in-aid of schools in accordance with such rules as the Chief Commissioner, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, may from time to time prescribe.

11. Section 25 of the existing Act gives the Chief Commissioner absolute power to cancel, suspend or limit any of the acts, proceedings or rules of any municipal committee. For this Chapter VI of the Bill proposes to substitute a carefully moderated system of control similar to that established by the Local Self-government Bills recently introduced for other provinces.

12. The last section of the chapter relating to the sanction requisite for undertaking works corresponds to section 35 of the existing Act, but instead of leaving it, as that section does, to the Chief Commissioner to determine the limit of the powers of the committee or board, it directly provides that the four largest municipalities may, on their own authority, undertake works the estimate for which does not exceed Rs. 20,000, and that the others may similarly undertake works the estimate for which does not exceed Rs. 10,000.

13. Section 67, though new as applied to Burma municipalities, has of late become a usual provision in Acts conferring a power to make rules. It provides that, before any rules are made under certain sections of the Act, they shall be published, that a certain time shall be allowed for the public or those concerned to put forward objections to them, and that any objections received shall be duly considered.

The 17th July, 1883.

C. P. ILBERT.

D. FITZPATRICK,

Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

N^o 30. } SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1883.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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The Burma Local Self-government Bill, 1883.

SUPPLEMENT No. 30.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—MEDICAL.

Simla, the 26th July 1883.

No. 254.—The services of Surgeon J. F. Tuohy are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

No. 256.—The services of Surgeon E. G. Russell, M.B., Civil Surgeon of Ganhati, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No. 259.—Surgeon J. L. Poynder, of the Madras Medical Service, is appointed to be Civil Surgeon of Balaghat in the Central Provinces.

SANITARY.

The 26th July 1883.

No. 226.—The following quarantine Regulations and Rules, applicable to the pilgrimage of 1883 and 1884, received, through the Government of Bombay, from Her Majesty's Consuls at Jeddah and Alexandria are published for general information:—

Quarantine Special Regulations applicable to the Pilgrimage of the year 1883.

Art. 1.—Every pilgrim vessel arriving from below the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb, whatever may be the tenor of its bill of health, must proceed direct to the island of Camaran, without calling at any port of the Ottoman littoral of the Red Sea.

Art. 2.—A pilgrim vessel is one expressly chartered

* It must be well understood that article 2 is applicable to every pilgrim ship which at the same time carries goods, whatever may be their quantity, nature and destination, and that no exception will be made except for pilgrims in small numbers taking passage accidentally in steamers that are not engaged in the special trade of the pilgrimage.

for the transport of pilgrims to Mecca.*

Art. 3.—On the arrival of vessels of this category in the roads of Camaran, all the pilgrims will be landed and subjected to the regulation medical visit. If the arrival have a clean bill of health and without any suspicious incidents during the voyage, they will be subjected to a quarantine of five full days, clothing and personal effects will be disinfected as well as the vessel, which will again take its pilgrims and convey them to their destination.

Art. 4.—Vessels arriving with foul bills of health, or which have had choleraic incidents or suspected cases during the voyage, will be subjected, both vessels and pilgrims, to the regulated quarantine, the minimum of duration of which is from 10 to 15 days.

Art. 5.—In such cases all the orders contained in the general Regulation for cholera will be applicable thereto, without exception.

Art. 6.—No pilgrim vessel will be allowed to

† N.B. The administration is in a fair way to establishing a line of vessels for regular service between Camaran and Jeddah, which will carry on, at fixed and reasonable conditions, the transport of pilgrims who have undergone, according to each case, a longer or shorter term of quarantine.

This arrangement, which is ad to the advantage of navigation, and which partly modifies article 6 and the last sentence of article 3 of the present regulation, is designed to liberate the vessels which may have brought these pilgrims to Camaran from the obligation to take them again, at the end of their quarantine, for conveyance to their destination.

leave Camaran without taking again on board, after completion of quarantine, all the pilgrims which it had conveyed thither.†

Art. 7.—Sambuks (native craft) arriving from the Arabian Coast from below the Cape of Bab-el-Mandeb with pilgrims are treated in all points similarly to vessels engaged in this special trade. They will have to proceed direct to the anchorage of Camaran and will be repelled from every other port of the Arabian littoral.

Art. 8.—Vessels arriving from Bussora with pilgrims on board destined for the Hedjaz must also proceed exclusively to Camaran. They will be treated according to the tenor of their bills of health in accordance with the general regulation.

Art. 9.—Clothes, personal effects and merchandise, if any, as well as the vessels, will be subjected to the special régime of the Regulation for cholera.

Art. 10.—Arrivals from India in general are treated according to the Cholera Regulations of 1867.

Read at the Superior Council of Health and adopted at the sitting of 1st May 1883.

RULES.

Rules applicable to pilgrims and vessels carrying them arriving from countries situated beyond the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb and bound to the Hedjaz with clean bill of health and no cases on board.

ARTICLE I.

On and after the 1st January 1884 pilgrims arriving from countries situated beyond the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb and going to the Hedjaz shall not be permitted to land at Suez or at any other Egyptian port in the Red Sea, although the country from which they come may be free from cholera, unless they have previously performed at Camaran, or at any other place appointed by the Ottoman authorities, the quarantine prescribed by the Constantinople Sanitary Rules.

However the present measure will only be applicable when the Egyptian Sanitary, Maritime and Quarantine Council shall know for certain that there is a service of steamers between Camaran and Jeddah, and that the quarantine establishment at Camaran has been completed on the basis specified in the Constantinople report on the pilgrimage of 1883.

ARTICLE II.

All vessels which after having left their pilgrims at Camaran may arrive at an Egyptian port, without having themselves undergone quarantine and disinfection, shall only be allowed pratique after favourable medical visit and disinfection. They may, if they prefer, pass the Canal in quarantine under the conditions prescribed by the rules for passing the Canal.

ARTICLE III.

Pilgrims arriving at an Egyptian port without having undergone the said quarantine at Camaran shall repair to the encampment of Tor, there to undergo a five days' quarantine with disinfection. The vessels which carried them shall follow the conditions of the pilgrims, and will be bound to take them to their destination.

Temporary Arrangement.

As a temporary arrangement, and for the year 1883 only, the pilgrims referred to in the foregoing articles shall undergo at Moses' Wells a five days' quarantine with disinfection.

The vessels which may have carried them will be allowed pratique after landing the pilgrims, if the medical visit is favourable and after disinfection.

Approved by the Sanitary, Maritime and Quarantine Council at their sitting of the 5th June 1883.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 24th July 1883.

No. 169.—It is hereby notified for general information that Rule VIII of Section I of the Rules for the care and use of Government cemeteries (other than those in the Presidency town of the Diocese of Calcutta) published under Home Department Notification No. 421, dated the 12th December 1877, has been amended as follows :—

Rule VIII (1).—No burial can, as a general rule, take place in that part of a Government cemetery which has been set apart for the use of members of the Church of England, unless the service prescribed by that Church is read by the Chaplain, if there be one, or, in his absence, by the layman who officiates at the funeral. But a person may be interred in the other portions of a Government cemetery with or without the use of any services of religion.

2. Where in that part of a Government cemetery which has been set apart for the use of members of the Church of England there is a family vault or grave, or a reserved plot of ground purchased by a member of the family, or a masonry grave prepared in immediate contiguity to such family vault or grave, or reserved plot, any deceased member of the family may, if the relative, friend or legal representative having charge of the funeral arrangements shall so desire, be interred in such family vault, grave, or reserved plot without the performance of the service for the burial of the dead according to the rites of the Church of England.

3. The burial may take place at the option of the person having charge of the same either without any religious service or with such Christian and orderly religious service at the grave as such person shall think fit; and any person or persons who shall be thereunto invited, or be authorised by the person having charge of such burial, may conduct such service or take part in any religious act thereat.

4. Notice of any burial which it is intended to conduct under the provisions of this clause shall be given to the Chaplain or other officer in charge of the burial-ground in the manner prescribed by Rule VII.

FORESTS.

The 26th July 1883.

No. 610 F.—Consequent on the appointment of Dr. W. Schlich, Conservator of Forests of the 1st Grade, as Inspector General of Forests to the Government of India, the following permanent promotions are made, with effect from the 24th April 1883:—

Mr. G. Greig, Conservator of Forests of the 2nd Grade in the Central Circle of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and Officiating as Conservator of Forests of the 1st Grade, is confirmed in the latter appointment.

Major F. Bailey, R.E., Conservator of Forests of the 3rd Grade in the School Circle of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and Officiating as Conservator of Forests of the 2nd Grade, is confirmed in the latter appointment.

Mr. A. L. Home, Deputy Conservator of Forests of the 1st Grade in Bengal and Officiating as Conservator of Forests of the 3rd Grade, is confirmed in the latter appointment.

Mr. W. Jacob, Deputy Conservator of Forests of the 2nd Grade in the Central Provinces and Officiating as Deputy Conservator of Forests of the 1st Grade, is confirmed in the latter appointment.

A. MACKENZIE,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—POLITICAL.

Simla, the 21st July, 1883.

No. 1843 G.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Monsr. L. P. Vossion, of the French Consular Service, as Vice-Consul for France, at Rangoon.

The 23rd July, 1883.

No. 1851 G.—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Henry Furrer as Acting Vice-Consul for Austria and Hungary, at Aden, during the absence of Mr. V. Escher.

No. 1854 G.—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Paul Masotti as Acting Consul for Belgium, at Bombay, during the absence of Mr. F. Masotti.

The 25th July, 1883.

No. 1874 G.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification, No. 1373 G., dated the 10th May, 1883, Mr. J. S. Williams, Consul for the United States of America, at Aden, resumed charge of his office on the 2nd July, 1883.

GENERAL.

The 23rd July, 1883.

No. 1849 G.—Mr. C. E. R. Girdlestone, c.s., Resident of the 2nd Class, and Resident in Nipal, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 25th August, 1883, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

The 25th July, 1883.

No. 1865 G.—Major-General J. Watson, c.b., v.c., Bombay Staff Corps, Resident of the 1st Class, and Agent to the Governor-General at Baroda, is granted privilege leave for two months, with effect from the 12th September, 1883, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

No. 1869 G.—Mr. G. Lucas, Uncovenanted Assistant to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 16th July, 1883, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

JUDICIAL.

No. 2078 I.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 6 of Act XXI of 1879 (The Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant T. C. Pears, Assistant Commissioner, Merwara, to be a Justice of the Peace within the portions of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway running through the States of Marwar and Serohi.

The 26th July, 1883.

No. 2096 I.—Whereas His Highness the Maharaja Sindia and His Highness the Maharaj Rana of Dholpur have granted to the British Government full jurisdiction within those portions of lands forming the Sindia State Railway (including the land occupied as stations, out-buildings, and for other purposes connected with the Railway) which lie within their respective territories. In exercise of such jurisdiction and of the powers conferred by Sections 1 and 5 of Act XXI of 1879 (The Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to issue the following Notification:—

I.—Act XI of 1865 (to consolidate and amend the law relating to Courts of Small Causes beyond the local limits of the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of the High Court of Judicature) and Section 5 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and the chapters and sections of that Code specified in the second schedule thereto annexed, are hereby extended to the aforesaid lands.

II.—For the purpose of administering the aforesaid enactments, the Cantonment Magistrate at Morar and the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, for the time being, are respectively invested with the powers of a Court of Small Causes and of a High Court within the aforesaid lands.

C. GRANT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The following Resolution, together with the Abstracts A and B and the general Statement of Accounts and Estimates, is published for general information:—

Simla, the 25th July 1883.

No. 2238.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

Up to the commencement of the current year, the Accounts and Estimates which accompany the Annual Financial Statement were presented to the public in a form which enabled columns to be inserted showing—

- (1) the increase and decrease of Revenue and Expenditure under each head in the Revised as compared with the Budget Estimate of the year about to close;
- (2) the increase and decrease of Revenue and Expenditure under each head in the Budget Estimate of the year about to commence as compared with the Revised Estimate of the year about to close.

2. In the new forms, which were adopted for the first time on the occasion of the last Financial Statement, the Increase and Decrease columns were omitted. In Abstract A (Details of Revenue) and Abstract B (Details of Expenditure) columns are inserted showing separately (1) the Imperial, (2) the Provincial and Local, Revenue and Expenditure. The Revenue and Expenditure in England is also shown separately from that in India. It was thought that no further information could be given on the same pages without unduly crowding the figures, and possibly rendering them more difficult to understand.

3. In a note to paragraph 146 to the Financial Statement it was recognised that the new classification of the figures, though superior to that heretofore adopted in other respects, was defective in so far as the omission of the Increase and Decrease columns was concerned. The question of whether it would not be possible to give this information in Abstracts A and B, in addition to the information they already contain, has been reconsidered since the issue of the last Financial Statement. By combining the Increases and Decreases in one column with the sign + prefixed to the former and that of — to the latter, it is thought that the information may be furnished without unduly crowding the figures. This system will, therefore, in future be adopted.

4. The figures given in Appendix I to the last Financial Statement are republished with the addition of the Increase and Decrease columns in Abstracts A and B.

GENERAL STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS AND ESTIMATES.

General Statement of

RECEIPTS.	For the Fiscal Year Abstract.	ACCOUNTS, 1881-82.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1882-83.	REVISED ESTIMATE, 1882-83.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1883-84.
		£	£	£	£
Revenue—					
Principal Heads of Revenue—					
Land Revenue	...	21,948,022	21,487,000	21,700,400	21,792,760
Opium	...	9,862,444	9,500,000	9,561,800	9,200,000
Salt	...	7,375,620	6,049,000	6,128,700	6,167,000
Stamps	...	3,381,372	3,342,000	3,411,600	3,427,200
Excise	...	3,127,274	3,331,000	3,615,900	3,623,300
Other Heads	A	7,659,729	6,162,000	6,376,500	6,383,900
TOTAL PRINCIPAL HEADS	A	53,654,461	49,871,000	50,794,900	50,594,100
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	..	1,489,699	1,637,000	1,652,800	1,670,000
Receipts by Civil Departments	..	1,513,083	1,374,000	1,434,200	1,423,300
Miscellaneous	..	1,707,226	1,286,000	1,365,000	1,269,500
Revenue from Productive Public Works	..	10,782,063	10,423,000	10,369,500	10,607,600
Receipts on account of Public Works not classed as Productive	..	727,799	619,000	771,500	861,700
Receipts by Military Departments	..	3,821,475	868,000	1,526,000	865,800
TOTAL REVENUE	...	73,695,806	66,078,000	67,913,900	67,274,000
Debt, Deposits and Advances—					
Permanent Debt (net Incurred)	C	...	...	2,468,600	2,060,000
Unfunded Debt (net Incurred)	..	335,853	14,000	707,200	594,400
Deposits and Advances	..	...	...	262,500	...
Loans to Municipalities, Native States, &c. (net Recoveries)	..	195,183	85,000	105,200	51,800
Capital of Guaranteed and Subsidized Companies (net Receipts)	..	...	...	1,092,000	...
Remittances (net)	..	877,478	...	308,400	...
Secretary of State's Bills drawn	..	18,412,429	15,342,000	15,042,000	16,300,000
TOTAL RECEIPTS	...	93,516,749	81,519,000	87,899,800	86,283,200
Balance on April 1st—England	...	4,127,719	3,051,349	2,620,909	3,037,109
India	...	13,371,101	14,199,651	14,522,913	13,840,013
GRAND TOTAL	...	111,015,599	98,770,000	105,043,622	103,160,322

Fort William;

DEPT. OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

E. W. KELLNER,

DISBURSEMENTS.	For details, <i>vide</i> Abstract.	ACCOUNTS, 1881-82.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1882-83.	REVISED ESTIMATE, 1882-83.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1883-84.
		£	£	£	£
Expenditure—					
Interest	B	4,558,100	4,376,000	4,450,700	4,261,000
Direct demands on the Revenues	„	8,220,111	9,003,079	8,735,500	8,631,300
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	„	1,771,662	1,918,000	1,932,200	2,039,800
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Depts.	„	11,038,504	11,081,000	11,000,900	11,153,600
Miscellaneous Civil Charges	„	1,014,532	3,761,921	3,905,100	3,968,100
Famine Relief and Insurance	„	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
Expenditure on Productive Public Works (Revenue Account)	„	9,619,005	10,027,000	9,916,900	10,088,400
Expenditure on Public Works not classed as Productive	„	6,392,531	7,210,000	7,313,300	7,056,100
Army Services	„	18,861,112	16,128,000	17,509,300	16,061,000
Exchange on Transactions with London	„	3,556,700	2,775,000	3,115,600	3,548,000
TOTAL	...	69,593,287	67,783,000	69,379,500	68,316,300
<i>Add</i> —Provincial Surpluses, that is, Allotments to Provincial Governments, unspent by them	End of B	1,521,019	...	18,300	14,700
<i>Deduct</i> —Provincial Deficits, that is, Portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial balances	„	—1,227	—1,990,000	—1,513,700	—1,511,000
TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE	...	71,113,079	65,793,000	67,854,100	66,817,000
Expenditure on Productive Public Works (Capital Account)	End of B	3,311,123	3,250,000	4,844,400	3,820,100
Debt, Deposits and Advances—					
Permanent Debt (net Discharged)	C	466,895	688,000	...	...
Unfunded Debt (net Discharged)	„	...	...	...	...
Deposits and Advances (net)	„	110,969	150,000	...	585,200
Loans to Municipalities and Native States, &c. (net Advanced)	„	...	...	...	...
Capital of Guaranteed and Subsidized Companies (net Withdrawals)	„	502,414	512,000	...	1,236,700
Remittances (net)	„	...	10,000	...	391,000
Secretary of State's Bills paid	...	18,836,997	15,342,000	15,468,000	16,300,000
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	...	93,871,777	85,775,000	88,166,500	89,150,000
Balance on March 31st—England	...	2,620,909	2,146,619	3,037,109	2,313,609
India	...	11,522,913	10,818,351	13,810,013	11,696,713
GRAND TOTAL	...	111,015,599	98,770,000	105,013,622	103,160,322

Revenue	73,695,806	66,078,000	67,913,900	67,274,000
Expenditure chargeable thereon	71,113,079	65,793,000	67,854,100	66,817,000
Surplus + or Deficit —	+2,582,727	+285,000	+59,800	+157,000

J. WESTLAND,

Comptroller General

D. BARBOUR,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Abstract A.—Details

The figures in thick type are those which

	ACCOUNTS, 1881-82.			REVISED	
	IMPERIAL.		PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL.	TOTAL.	IMPERIAL
	England.	India.	India.		England.
	£	£	£	£	£
Principal Heads of Revenue—					
I.—Land Revenue	...	15,313,251	6,631,771	21,948,022	...
II.—Opium	...	9,862,144	...	9,862,144	...
III.—Salt	...	7,350,727	21,893	7,375,620	...
IV.—Stamps	...	576,252	2,805,120	3,381,372	...
V.—Excise	...	675,701	2,751,573	3,427,274	...
VI.—Provincial Rates	...	178,718	2,716,772	2,895,490	...
VII.—Customs	...	2,106,131	251,954	2,361,388	...
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	...	382,986	153,843	536,829	...
IX.—Forest	2,236	804,984	67,215	874,435	2,800
X.—Registration	...	853	283,861	284,714	...
XI.—Tributes from Native States	...	706,873	...	706,873	...
Total	2,236	37,959,223	15,693,002	53,654,461	2,800
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint—					
XII.—Post Office	...	945,326	1,581	949,907	...
XIII.—Telegraph	51,787	417,121	...	469,208	74,900
XIV.—Mint	28	70,556	...	70,584	...
Total	51,815	1,433,303	1,581	1,489,699	74,000
Receipts by Civil Departments—					
XV.—Law and Justice	...	85,638	591,816	677,454	...
XVI.—Police	...	5,699	242,306	248,005	...
XVII.—Marine	13	106,764	131,099	237,876	...
XVIII.—Education	...	1,086	188,206	189,292	...
XIX.—Medical	3,998	5	35,504	39,507	2,000
XX.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	14,480	18,370	58,099	120,949	2,800
Total	18,491	217,562	1,247,030	1,513,083	4,800
Miscellaneous—					
XXI.—Interest	56,470	808,237	32,197	896,904	23,800
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuations, &c.	105,973	232,688	17,612	356,273	101,800
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	12	11,733	46,061	57,811	...
XXIV.—Miscellaneous	15,171	73,795	306,972	395,238	25,000
Total	177,926	1,126,153	402,847	1,707,226	150,600
Revenue from Productive Public Works—					
XXV.—State Railways (gross earnings)	...	1,981,836	571,706	2,556,542	...
XXVI.—Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways (net Traffic Receipts).	...	3,615,479	...	3,615,479	...
XXVII.—East Indian Railway (net Traffic Receipts)	230	3,261,627	...	3,261,857a	200
XXVIII.—Irrigation and Navigation (Direct Receipts).	171	321,743	543,885	865,799	1,400
XXIX.—Madras Irrigation and Canal Company (net Traffic Receipts).	...	8,834	...	8,834	...
XXX.—Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation	...	4,91,220	...	4,91,220	...
Total	401	9,633,071	1,118,591	10,782,063	1,600
Receipts on account of Public Works not classed as Productive—					
XXXI.—State Railways	2,290	...	...	2,290	3,700
XXXII.—Subsidized Railways	...	29,216	102,023	131,239	...
XXXIII.—Irrigation and Navigation	...	48,474	1,824	50,298	...
XXXIV.—Military Works	13,636	23,281	507,055	543,972	14,100
XXXV.—Civil Buildings, Roads, and Services.	...	...	...	...	...
Total	15,926	100,971	610,902	727,799	17,800
Receipts by Military Departments—					
XXXVI.—Army	68,263	1,093,411	...	1,161,707	73,000
XXXVII.—(Military Operations in Afghanistan	2,305,000b	354,708	...	2,659,708	...
(Military Operations in Egypt	...	...	...	...	500,000(c)
Total	2,373,263	1,448,212	...	3,821,475	573,000
Total Revenues	2,670,058	51,948,795	...	...	825,500
	54,618,553	19,076,953	73,695,806	49,188,	

Revenue.

R10= £1.

ar in the General Account.

BUDGET, 1882-83.			Increase + Decrease - of Revised as compared with Budget Estimates, 1882-83.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1883-84.				Increase + Decrease - of Budget, 1883-84 as compared with Revised Estimates, 1882-83.
PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL.		TOTAL.		IMPERIAL.		PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL.		
India.	India.			England.	India.	India.	TOTAL.	
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
733,600	7,966,800	21,700,400	+ 213,400	...	13,511,500	8,278,200	21,792,700	+ 92,300
561,800	...	9,561,800	+ 61,800	...	9,200, 00	...	9,200,000	— 361,800
197,600	31,100	6,128,700	+ 79,700	...	6,136,500	30,500	6, 67,000	+ 58,300
721,800	1,689,800	3,411,600	+ 69,600	...	1,729,600	1,687,6 00	3,427,200	+ 15,600
322,700	1,793,200	3,615,900	+ 284,900	...	1,824,300	1,797,000	3,623,300	+ 7,400
500	2,667,900	2,668,400	+ 19,400	...	500	2,687,700	2,688,200	+ 19,800
165,500	199,800	1,265,300	+ 81,300	...	1,061,800	193,300	1,255,100	— 10,200
202,900	263,000	525,900	— 12,100	...	261,700	241,700	523,400	— 2,500
123,200	405,600	921,600	+ 112,600	2,500	426,800	506,500	935,800	+ 14,200
143,100	142,300	285,400	+ 1,400	...	110,600	159,800	280,400	— 5,000
709,900	...	709,900	+ 8,900	...	701,000	...	701,000	— 8,900
142,600	15,219,500	50,794,900	+ 923,900	2,500	34,993,300	15,592,300	50,594,100	— 200,800
174,400	5,200	979,600	+ 12,600	...	1,006,000	4,900	1,010,900	+ 31,300
115,800	360	521,000	— 4,000	43,000	511,000	100	557,100	+ 33,100
52,200	...	152,200	+ 7,200	...	102,060	...	102,000	— 50,200
172,100	5,500	1,652,800	+ 15,800	43,000	1,622,000	5,000	1,670,000	+ 17,200
54,500	607,500	632,000	+ 3,000	...	39,200	605,800	645,000	— 17,000
5,700	221,500	227,200	— 20,800	...	200	226,000	226,200	— 1,000
99,900	111,700	211,600	+ 28,600	...	89,000	118,100	207,100	— 4,500
1,200	198,600	199,800	+ 22,800	...	900	204,000	204,200	+ 5,100
100	46,400	48,500	+ 7,500	2,000	100	46,500	48,600	+ 100
16,500	65,800	85,100	+ 19,100	500	17,200	52,800	70,500	— 14,600
77,900	1,251,500	1,434,200	+ 60,200	2,500	146,600	1,253,200	1,402,300	— 31,900
333,900	30,300	688,000	+ 36,000	5,000	615,600	30,400	651,000	— 37,000
64,300	27,200	293,300	— 13,700	99,700	168,100	25,400	293,200	— 100
10,000	47,600	57,600	— 1,400	...	7,000	50,200	57,200	— 400
44,000	257,100	326,100	+ 58,100	8,000	38,700	221,100	268,100	— 58,000
52,200	362,200	1,365,000	+ 79,000	112,700	829,700	327,100	1,269,500	— 95,500
122,000	661,000	2,583,000	— 193,000	...	1,984,000	746,500	2,730,500	+ 147,500
30,000	...	3,530,000	+ 57,000	...	3,539,000	...	3,539,000	+ 9,000
115,000	...	2,815,200	+ 185,200	200	2,907,000	...	2,907,200	+ 62,000
55,800	627,500	884,700	+ 40,700	...	273,200	612,200	885,100	+ 700
5,400	...	— 5,100	+ 9,600	...	...	...	...	+ 5,400
32,000	...	532,000	— 153,000	...	545,500	...	545,500	+ 13,500
179,400	1,288,500	10,369,500	— 53,500	200	9,248,700	1,358,700	10,607,600	+ 238,100
08,200	14,900	123,100	+ 123,100	...	157,400	34,500	191,900	+ 68,800
...	...	3,700	+ 2,700	1,000	10,000	...	11,000	+ 7,300
28,500	103,400	131,900	— 1,100	...	31,000	110,300	141,300	+ 9,400
42,100	...	12,100	+ 3,000	...	39,200	...	39,200	— 2,900
6,700	449,900	470,700	+ 21,800	17,100	7,300	456,600	481,300	+ 10,600
85,500	568,200	771,500	+ 152,500	18,400	244,900	601,400	864,700	+ 93,200
113,000	...	986,000	+ 118,000	41,000	824,800	...	865,800	— 120,200
...	...	...	+ ...	...	...	...	...	...
40,000	...	510,000	+ 510,000	...	...	...	...	— 510,000
153,000	...	1,526,000	+ 658,000	41,000	824,800	...	865,800	— 660,200
363,000	...	...	...	220,300	47,916,000	...	...	...
18,725,400	67,913,900	+1,835,900	48,136,300	19,137,700	67,274,000	— 639,900		

Abstract B.—Details

The figures in thick type are those which appear

	ACCOUNTS, 1881-82.				REVISED
	IMPERIAL.		PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL.	TOTAL.	IMPERIAL.
	England.	India.	India.		England.
	£	£	£	£	£
Interest—					
1.—Interest on Ordinary Debt (excluding that charged to Productive Public Works)	2,512,420	1,504,836	6,860	4,024,116	2,180,600
2.—Interest on Deposits	706	528,865	4,113	533,984	1,800
TOTAL	2,513,126	2,033,701	11,273	4,558,100	2,182,400
Direct Demands on the Revenues—					
3.—Refunds and Drawbacks	...	180,130	92,210	272,370	...
4.—Assignments and Compensations	...	192,266	702,174	1,194,440	...
Charges in respect of Collection, &c. :—					
5.—Land Revenue	541	808,761	2,191,490	3,003,792	600
6.—Opium (including cost of Production)	1,062	2,051,998	1,275	2,057,335	1,600
7.—Salt (including cost of Production)	...	423,653	62,556	186,209	4,070
8.—Stamps	32,862	— 13,574	91,335	119,623	42,600
9.—Excise	3	18,835	78,048	96,886	...
10.—Provincial Rates	...	...	53,226	53,226	...
11.—Customs	17	22,667	172,426	195,110	...
12.—Assessed Taxes	...	580	12,194	13,074	...
13.—Forest	5,288	512,016	40,341	557,615	5,300
14.—Registration	...	393	179,008	179,401	...
TOTAL	39,773	1,500,725	3,679,613	8,220,111	51,100
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint—					
15.—Post Office	96,812	955,649	95,474	1,117,935	101,100
16.—Telegraph	94,114	442,087	...	536,201	150,100
17.—Mint	19,017	68,485	24	87,526	7,200
TOTAL	209,943	1,466,221	95,498	1,771,662	258,700
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments—					
18.—General Administration	231,431	653,785	609,110	1,194,356	249,700
19.—Law and Justice	226	561,136	2,671,379	3,232,741	1,400
20.—Police	...	82,847	2,471,014	2,553,861	...
21.—Marine (including River Navigation)	197,811	272,982	152,602	623,398	191,300
22.—Education	329	9,123	1,069,038	1,078,490	400
23.—Ecclesiastical	412	119,993	41,698	162,136	400
24.—Medical	7,468	167,704	508,013	683,185	7,500
25.—Political	25,832	622,436	1,078	619,346	26,800
26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	20,591	388,801	151,599	560,991	26,000
TOTAL	484,133	2,878,810	7,675,561	11,038,504	503,500
Miscellaneous Civil Charges—					
27.—Territorial and Political Pensions	31,265	651,063	...	682,328	31,300
28.—Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	217,747	3,925	970	222,642	215,000
29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	1,357,110	613,631	171,556	2,142,327	1,389,000
30.—Stationery and Printing	118,394	134,867	312,323	565,584	166,500
31.—Miscellaneous	44,156	95,743	251,152	391,351	28,000
TOTAL	1,779,002	1,529,229	736,301	4,044,532	1,823,800
Public Works, Famine Relief and Insurance—					
32.—Famine Relief	165	— 12,078	4,762	34,849	...
33.—Protective Works, Railways	...	614,551	...	614,551	...
34.—Protective Works, Irrigation	...	135,419	...	135,419	...
35.—Reduction of Debt	...	715,151	...	715,151	...
TOTAL	165	1,453,073	16,762	1,500,000	...
Expenditure on Productive Public Works (Revenue Account)—					
36.—State Railways (Working and Maintenance)	...	1,312,770	343,622	1,656,392	...
37.—Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways (Interest and Profits)	3,264,813	413,911	...	3,678,754	3,269,500
38.—East Indian Railway (Interest and Profits)	1,259,446	199,257	...	1,458,703*	1,217,400
39.—Irrigation and Navigation (Working and Maintenance)	193	180,163	271,979	455,635	200
40.—Madras Irrigation and Canal Co. (Interest, &c.)	43,983	513	...	50,196	25,000
41.—Interest on Debt incurred for Productive Public Works—					
Railways	352,852	1,020,842	220,993	1,594,687	348,100
Irrigation	...	274,403	451,980	726,386	...
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	...	17,952	...	17,952	...
TOTAL	1,007,287	2,150,111	1,801,594	3,958,887	...

Expenditure.

R10 = £1.

10 General Account.

BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1882-83.			Increase + Decrease of Revised as compared with Budget Estimates, 1882-83.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1883-84.				Increase + Decrease of Budget, 1883-84, as compared with Revised Estimates, 1882-83.
INDIA.	PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL	TOTAL.		IMPERIAL.		PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL.	TOTAL.	
India.	India.			England.	India.	India.		
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
500,500	7,200	3,988,300	+ 71,300	2,191,700	1,321,900	7,000	3,823,600	— 164,700
456,800	3,800	462,400	+ 3,100	3,000	433,700	3,700	440,400	— 22,000
957,300	11,000	4,450,700	+ 71,700	2,197,700	1,755,600	10,700	4,264,000	— 186,700
190,900	193,300	384,200	— 4,700	...	129,200	60,700	195,900	— 188,300
545,000	696,700	1,241,700	+ 8,621	...	547,600	698,500	1,246,100	+ 4,400
259,800	2,795,500	3,055,300	— 112,100	900	280,100	2,930,400	3,211,700	+ 155,800
343,300	...	2,344,900	+ 94,900	1,000	2,164,300	...	2,165,300	— 179,600
438,000	57,100	499,400	— 139,600	...	482,400	63,900	546,300	+ 46,900
24,800	53,500	120,900	+ 1,900	23,100	25,100	51,500	103,900	— 17,900
47,500	48,200	95,700	— 3,800	...	47,000	47,400	94,100	— 1,300
...	50,900	50,900	+ 1,900	...	...	51,100	51,100	+ 200
...	154,600	156,600	— 6,400	...	...	143,700	143,700	— 12,900
6,900	6,900	13,800	— 1,200	...	7,000	7,000	11,000	+ 200
262,100	319,000	586,700	+ 5,700	5,000	297,100	374,100	676,500	+ 89,500
92,700	92,100	184,800	— 1,200	...	93,100	92,900	186,300	+ 1,500
211,300	4,470,100	8,735,500	— 155,179	20,300	4,073,800	4,530,200	18,634,300	— 101,200
386,100	99,500	1,186,700	+ 13,700	102,000	1,016,000	104,800	1,222,800	+ 35,100
505,100	1,200	656,700	+ 19,700	198,000	513,200	400	714,600	+ 84,900
81,600	...	88,800	— 19,200	4,200	71,200	...	75,100	— 13,400
572,800	100,700	1,932,200	+ 14,200	304,200	1,630,400	105,200	2,039,800	+ 107,600
301,400	726,600	1,577,700	+ 73,700	239,000	592,500	723,400	1,554,900	— 22,800
163,400	3,107,900	3,272,700	— 116,800	1,600	162,900	3,182,200	3,346,700	+ 74,000
81,400	2,517,100	2,598,500	— 3,500	...	76,400	2,631,600	2,708,000	+ 76,500
218,000	134,400	545,700	— 75,300	136,700	229,500	149,200	545,100	— 30,300
9,100	1,124,100	1,133,900	— 15,100	300	9,200	1,190,600	1,200,100	+ 66,200
163,200	...	163,600	+ 600	300	167,300	...	167,600	+ 4,000
13,600	676,600	697,700	— 5,300	7,500	14,500	709,700	722,700	+ 25,000
583,500	1,100	511,100	— 8,600	27,300	411,300	800	412,100	— 69,000
252,000	188,700	463,700	+ 21,700	20,800	232,400	212,600	495,800	+ 29,100
388,900	8,508,500	11,000,900	— 125,600	433,500	1,929,000	8,791,100	11,153,600	+ 152,700
356,700	...	688,000	— 17,921	79,300	634,100	...	713,100	+ 55,400
1,500	...	216,500	— 17,500	225,000	1,500	...	223,500	+ 10,000
260,300	517,700	2,167,000	+ 66,000	1,115,000	232,000	524,300	2,171,300	+ 4,300
15,300	343,200	194,100	+ 54,100	133,000	23,900	352,900	429,000	— 32,100
45,600	265,600	339,200	— 11,400	30,000	69,100	265,500	364,900	+ 25,700
148,800	1,132,500	3,905,100	+ 73,579	1,882,300	943,100	1,142,700	3,968,100	+ 63,000
...	25,600	25,600	+ 25,600	...	...	12,500	12,500	— 13,100
127,100	...	127,100	— 519,600	...	1,012,500	...	1,012,500	+ 1,139,600
371,300	...	271,300	— 50,200	...	313,300	...	313,300	+ 72,000
330,200	...	1,330,200	+ 580,200	...	131,700	...	131,700	— 1,198,500
474,100	25,600	1,500,000	...	...	1,487,500	12,500	1,500,000	...
148,000	384,600	1,532,600	— 208,100	...	1,165,800	407,000	1,572,800	+ 40,200
376,900	...	3,846,100	+ 21,400	3,296,000	588,500	...	3,884,500	+ 38,100
247,100	...	1,464,500	+ 30,500	1,207,600	188,400	...	1,396,000	— 68,500
235,500	290,700	526,400	+ 23,400	...	248,800	300,500	549,300	+ 22,900
...	...	25,000	— 25,000	...	...	...	...	— 25,000
110,300	257,500	1,715,900	— 24,100	301,600	1,205,800	303,100	1,810,500	+ 94,600
326,200	459,700	785,900	+ 51,900	...	388,000	465,700	853,700	+ 67,800
20,200	...	20,200	+ 20,200	...	21,600	...	21,600	+ 1,400
364,200	1,302,500	10,012,000	...	4,008,300	8,000,000	1,474,200	10,088,400	+ 171,500

Abstract B.—Details

	ACCOUNTS, 1881-82.				REVISED
	IMPERIAL.		PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL.	TOTAL.	IMPERIAL
	England.	India.	India.		
	£	£	£	£	£
Brought over	9,933,429	17,311,903	13,536,582	40,781,914	9,982,700
Expenditure on Public Works not classed as productive—					
42.—State Railways (Capital Account)	...	121,418	126,255	247,673	...
43.—State Railways (Working and Maintenance)	...	...	...	...	...
44.—Subsidised Railways	4,301	13,226	...	17,527	13,700
Southern Mahratta Railway	...	...	...	...	...
45.—Frontier Railways	363,491	—138,809	...	224,682	79,000
46.—Irrigation and Navigation	22	425,884	361,027	789,933	1,300
47.—Military Works	...	1,020,035	50,511	1,070,546	1,200
48.—Civil Buildings, Roads, and Services	96,018	466,603	3,480,549	4,043,170	86,800
TOTAL	463,832	1,908,357	4,021,312	6,393,531	182,000
Army Services—					
49.—Army	3,997,482	13,218,733	...	17,216,215	3,969,200
50.—Military Operations in Afghanistan	13,003	1,631,924	...	1,644,927	...
Military Operations in Egypt	...	...	...	...	118,000
TOTAL	4,010,485	14,850,657	...	18,861,142	4,087,200
51.—Exchange on Transactions with London	...	3,557,463	— 763	3,556,700	...
TOTAL	11,407,716	37,628,380	17,557,161	69,593,287	11,251,900
Surpluses	52,036,126		+ 1,521,019	...	49,128,
Deficits	+ 2,582,727			...	+ 59,
	...		— 1,227	...	...
Total as per Abstract A	54,618,853		19,076,953	...	49,188,
Expenditure on Productive Public Works (Capital Account)—					
52.—State Railways	439,325	1,195,826	...	1,635,151	372,000
53.—East Indian Railway	586,300	455,262	...	1,041,562	450,000
54.—Irrigation and Navigation	...	565,804	...	565,804	...
Madras Irrigation and Canal Company's undertakings	...	...	...	...	1,763,500
55.—Miscellaneous Public Improvements	...	68,906	...	68,906	...
TOTAL	1,025,625	2,225,798	...	3,311,423	2,585,500

ESTIMATE, 1882-83.			Increase + Decrease - of Revised as compared with Budget Estimates, 1882-83.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1883-84.				Increase + Decrease - of Budget, 1883-84, as compared with Revised Estimates, 1882-83.
L.	PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL.	TOTAL.		IMPERIAL.		PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL.	TOTAL.	
India.	India.			England.	India.	India.		
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
817,700	15,610,900	41,441,300	— 228,700	9,953,200	15,626,300	16,068,700	41,618,200	+ 206,900
61,000	377,900	438,900	— 153,100	...	87,500	422,900	510,400	+ 71,500
134,600	12,100	147,000	+ 147,000	...	157,600	27,200	184,800	+ 37,800
56,500	500	70,700	+ 20,700	29,600	55,000	16,300	100,900	+ 30,200
33,100	...	33,100	+ 33,100	...	81,800	...	81,800	+ 51,700
202,500	...	281,500	+ 58,500	...	67,500	...	67,500	— 214,000
518,100	400,500	919,900	— 54,100	2,000	488,000	311,000	801,000	— 115,900
998,800	...	1,000,000	...	400	999,600	...	1,000,000	...
516,800	3,818,600	4,422,200	+ 51,200	101,700	111,100	3,787,900	4,303,700	— 118,500
521,400	1,609,900	7,313,300	+ 103,300	133,700	2,351,100	1,568,300	7,056,100	— 257,200
202,900	...	16,172,100	+ 44,100	4,015,200	12,018,800	...	16,064,000	— 108,100
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
219,200	...	1,337,200	+ 1,337,200	...	...	...	...	— 1,337,200
422,100	...	17,509,300	+ 1,381,300	4,045,200	12,018,800	...	16,064,000	— 1,445,300
15,600	...	3,115,600	+ 340,600	...	3,518,000	...	3,548,000	+ 432,400
876,800	20,250,800	69,379,500	+ 1,596,500	14,132,100	33,547,200	20,637,000	68,316,300	— 1,063,200
)	...	...	...	47,679,300	...	...	...	...
)	+ 18,300	...	...	+ 457,000	...	+ 11,700	...	...
)	— 1,513,700	...	...	...	...	— 1,514,000	...	...
)	18,725,160	...	...	48,136,300	...	19,137,700	...	...
302,400	...	1,674,400	— 193,600	812,000	1,583,000	...	2,395,000	+ 720,600
263,200	...	713,200	+ 228,200	...	421,000	...	421,000	— 289,200
649,100	...	649,100	— 217,900	22,600	955,500	...	978,100	+ 329,000
...	...	1,763,500	+ 1,763,500	...	...	...	...	— 1,763,500
44,200	...	44,200	+ 44,200	...	23,000	...	23,000	— 21,200
258,900	...	4,844,400	+ 1,594,400	834,600	2,985,500	...	3,820,100	— 1,024,300

The 24th July, 1883.

No. 2262.—Privilege leave for one month and twenty-one days is granted to Mr. A. C. Tupp, B.C.S., Officiating Accountant General, Bengal, with effect from the 15th August 1883.

Mr. E. W. Kellner is appointed to officiate as Accountant General, Bengal, during Mr. Tupp's absence on leave, or until further orders.

Privilege leave for two months and four days is granted to Mr. E. J. Sinkinson, B.C.S., Officiating Accountant General, North-Western Provinces and Oudh and Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency at Allahabad, with effect from the 27th August 1883.

Mr. R. Logan, B.C.S., is appointed to officiate as Accountant General, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency at Allahabad during Mr. Sinkinson's absence on leave, or until further orders.

Mr. J. F. Finlay, M.A., B.C.S., is appointed to officiate as Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce during the absence of Mr. Logan, on deputation, or until further orders.

No. 2275.—In exercise of the power conferred upon him by Section 5 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1882, the Governor General in Council is pleased to constitute the territories administered by the Chief Commissioner of British Burma a Circle of Issue for the purposes of the said Act, with effect from 1st August 1883, to appoint the town of Rangoon to be the place of issue of Currency notes for the said Circle, and to establish an Office of Issue in the town of Rangoon.

And in exercise of the power conferred by Sections 4 and 8 of the said Act, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the Comptroller, British Burma, for the time being, to be the Commissioner of Paper Currency for Rangoon.

The 27th July 1883.

No. 2286.—The following Despatch from the Secretary of State for India and the Order in Council therein referred to are published for general information:—

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.

No. 98.

INDIA OFFICE;

London, 21st June 1883.

To—His Excellency the Most Honourable the Governor General of India in Council.

MY LORD MARQUIS,—In continuation of my Despatch of the 19th April last, No. 60, I forward 95 copies, received from the Board of Trade, of an Order in Council fixing the dues payable in respect of the Great Basses, the Little Basses, and the Minicoy Lighthouses.

I have, &c.,

(Sd.) KIMBERLEY.

AT THE COURT AT WINDSOR,

The 22nd day of May 1883.

PRESENT :

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

Whereas by "The Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act, 1855," it was enacted that in any case in which any Light, house, buoy, or beacon had been or should be thereafter erected or placed on or near the coasts of any British Possession by or with the consent of the Legislative Authority of such Possession, Her Majesty might by Order in Council fix such dues in respect thereof, to be paid by the owner or master of every ship which passes the same, or derives benefit therefrom, as Her Majesty might deem reasonable, and might in like manner from time to time increase, diminish, or repeal such dues, and that from the time specified in such Order for the commencement of the dues thereby fixed, increased, or diminished, the same should be leviable throughout Her Majesty's dominions in manner thereafter mentioned :

And whereas Lighthouses have, by and with the consent of the Legislative Authority of the Colony of Ceylon, been constructed and placed on the Great Basses Rock, and on the Little Basses Rock, in the said Colony, and a light has been exhibited from each of such Lighthouses :

And whereas by an Order in Council dated the 11th day of November, 1869, Her Majesty was pleased to direct that the dues to be paid in respect of ships passing and deriving benefit from the lights exhibited from the said Great Basses Rock and the said Little Basses Rock, as in the said Order in Council appearing, should be one due of one penny halfpenny per ton in respect of both of the said Lights :

And whereas it is proposed to construct a Lighthouse on the Island of Minicoy between the Maldivé and Laccadive Islands, and to exhibit a Light therefrom :

And whereas the Legislative Authorities of India, Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, and Mauritius, have given such consents as are necessary either to the erection of the Lighthouse or to the collection of dues in respect thereof :

And whereas by Section 10 of "The Public Works Loans Act, 1881," the Public Works Loan Commissioners are empowered, in the event of provision being made by Order in Council and otherwise for the levy of dues in respect of any Lighthouse to be erected on the said Island of Minicoy, to advance a sum or sums not exceeding £20,000 for the purpose of constructing the said Lighthouse :

And whereas by the same section of the said Act provision is made for the application of any dues levied in respect of the said Lighthouse to the fund formed by the dues levied in respect of the Great Basses Lighthouse and the Little Basses Lighthouse therein referred to as the Basses Lights Fund, and it is provided that such Fund shall be applicable to the maintenance of the said Great Basses Lighthouse, Little Basses Lighthouse, and Minicoy Lighthouse :

And whereas by the same section of the said Act it is further provided that so long as any money is due to the Public Works Loan Commissioners on account of any Loan under that section, the dues payable in respect of the Great Basses Lighthouse and the Little Basses Lighthouse, or the Minicoy Lighthouse, shall be altered only with the consent of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury :

And whereas it is expedient that provision should be made for the payment of such of the said dues as may be payable in India, Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, and Mauritius, including the Seychelles Islands, in the currency of the respective countries in which they are payable :

And whereas the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have signified their consent to the dues specified in the Two Schedules hereto annexed :

And whereas the several classes of ships following, that is to say,—

Every ship which in the same voyage by the southward of Ceylon shall cross a line drawn from the southernmost point of Ceylon to the north-westernmost point of the Island of Sumatra, and also a line from the southernmost point of Ceylon to Cape Guardafui on the eastern coast of Africa, and *vice versa*.

Every ship which in any voyage to or from any place in the Maldivé Islands shall cross a line drawn from the southernmost point of Ceylon to the north-westernmost point of Sumatra.

Every ship which in any voyage from any port on the Eastern Coast of Africa, south of Cape Guardafui, or from any port in Madagascar, Bourbon, Mauritius, or any Island adjacent to the same, including the Seychelles and the Chagos Islands, or in any voyage in which such ship shall have rounded the Cape of Good Hope eastward shall cross a line drawn from the southernmost point of Ceylon to the southernmost point of the coast of Tenasserim, and shall, between the 1st day of April and the 30th day of September, both included, arrive at any port situated north of such line.

Every ship which having departed between the 1st day of October and the 31st day of March, both included, from any port situated to the northward of such last-mentioned line, and also to the westward of the ninetieth meridian of longitude east from Greenwich, in any voyage to any port on the eastern coast of Africa south of Cape Guardafui, or to any port in Madagascar, Bourbon, Mauritius, or any island adjacent thereto, including the Seychelles and the Chagos Islands, or in any voyage in which such ship shall round the Cape of Good Hope westward, shall cross the latitude of the Great Basses Lighthouse, or the Little Basses Lighthouse, on the eastward side of the said Lighthouse,

will pass the said Great Basses Lighthouse, and the said Little Basses Lighthouse, and will derive benefit therefrom :

And whereas the several classes of ships following, that is to say,—

Every ship which in any voyage shall or may pass between the Laccadive Islands and the Maldivé Islands through the Channel known as the nine degree Channel, north of Minicoy Island, or through that known as the eight degree Channel, south of Minicoy Island,

will pass the said Minicoy Lighthouse and will derive benefit therefrom :

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, in exercise of the powers vested in Her by the said recited Acts, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, is pleased to direct that from and after the date of this Order the dues heretofore levied in respect of the Great Basses Lighthouse and the Little Basses Lighthouse under the said Order of the 11th day of November 1869, shall cease to be levied, and the dues specified in the Schedule marked A hereunto annexed shall be levied in lieu thereof :

And that from and after the date of the first exhibition of a Light from the said Minicoy Lighthouse, the dues specified in the Schedule marked B hereunto annexed shall be levied in respect thereof.

SCHEDULE A.

DUES LEVIABLE IN RESPECT OF THE GREAT BASSES LIGHTHOUSE AND THE LITTLE BASSES LIGHTHOUSE.

	In the United Kingdom.	In India.	In Ceylon, Mauritius, and the Seychelles.	In the Straits Settlements.
	<i>d.</i>			
For every ship on every voyage in which she passes or derives benefit from the lights, per ton of the burden of such ship.	1½	15 pies.	7½ cents. of a rupee.	3½ cents. of a dollar.

SCHEDULE B.

DUES LEVIABLE IN RESPECT OF MINICOY LIGHTHOUSE.

	In the United Kingdom.	In India.	In Ceylon, Mauritius, and the Seychelles.	In the Straits Settlements.
	<i>d.</i>			
For every ship on every voyage in which she passes or derives benefit from the light, per ton of the burden of such ship.	½	5 pies.	2½ cents. of a rupee.	1 cent. of a dollar.

The following Resolution is published for general information :—

The 27th July 1883.

No. 2313.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

Porous cells are largely imported from England for the Telegraph Department in India. With a view to substitute locally made porous cells for the imported article, enquiries were instituted for the purpose of ascertaining whether they could be procured of Indian manufacture. From the reports received it appears that porous cells of fair quality are at present made only at the Madras School of Art, and that the price is much in excess of that at which similar articles could be imported. The Government of India will be prepared to engage with any local manufacturing establishments to take for a term of years the whole number of porous cells required for the Telegraph Department in India, if they can be supplied of equally good quality and at a price not exceeding the cost of the imported article.

No. 2335.—Mr. E. S. Byrne assumed charge of the duties of his appointment as Deputy Comptroller General before noon on the 21st July 1883.

D. M. BARBOUR,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 27th July, 1883.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 419.—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant Edward Edmonstone Couper, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, Officiating Wing Officer, 1st Goorkha Regiment,—1st July, 1882.

Lieutenant Alfred Lucian Phillips, Dorsetshire Regiment, Officiating Wing Officer, 28th Native Infantry,—1st July, 1882.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 420.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) L. H. Williams, Bengal S. C., Commandant, 14th Native Infantry, (p. a.) for 72 days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant G. T. Pickard-Cambridge, Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for one year, under rule VI of the regulations of 1875.

No. 421.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Major A. G. Hartshorne, General List, Infantry, (m. c.) for six months.

Captain E. H. Cameron, R.E., (m. c.) for six months.

No. 422.—Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) B. R. Chambers, Bengal S. C., having vacated the command of the 6th Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, on the 1st April, 1883, is permitted to reside in Europe on the terms laid down in paragraph 7 of G. G. O. No. 209 of 1882.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 423.—The following extracts are published for general information:—

"London Gazette," dated the 15th June, 1883, page 3089.

"INDIA OFFICE;
15th June, 1883.

The Queen has approved of the following Admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant George Reade MacMullen, from the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry. Dated 14th April, 1880, but to rank from 11th September, 1876.

Lieutenant Henry Samuel Price Davies, from the Cheshire Regiment. Dated 28th February, 1882, but to rank from 29th January, 1879.

Lieutenant Willoughby Thuillier, from the Royal West Surrey Regiment. Dated 4th January, 1882, but to rank from 18th June, 1881."

* * * * *

"London Gazette," dated the 19th June, 1883, page 3146.

"WAR OFFICE;

Pall Mall, 19th June, 1883.

MEMORANDA.

* * * * *

The name of the Assistant Commissary of the Bombay Establishment, granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant in the Gazette of 9th January, 1883, is Devitt, not Davitt.

The undermentioned Deputy Commissaries and Honorary Captains, late of the Bengal Establishment, to have the honorary rank of Major on retirement:—

Godfrey Leonard. Dated 24th August, 1882.

Joseph Comber. Dated 16th September, 1882.

The undermentioned First Class Apothecaries of the Subordinate Medical Department, Madras, to have the honorary rank of Surgeon:—

Caleb St. John Lawrence. Dated 20th June, 1883.

Easton Alfred Morris. Dated 20th June, 1883."

"London Gazette," dated the 22nd June, 1883, page 3206.

"WAR OFFICE;

Pall Mall, 22nd June, 1883.

MEMORANDA.

* * * * *

Brigade Surgeon Thomas Edmondston Charles, M.D., Indian Medical Department, Retired List, to be Honorary Physician to the Queen, with the honorary rank of Deputy Surgeon-General, in succession to Inspector-General of Hospitals Sir John Forsyth, K.C.S.I., C.B., deceased. Dated 23rd June, 1883.

Deputy Surgeon-General Samuel Bowen Partidge, Indian Medical Department, Retired List, to be Honorary Surgeon to the Queen, in succession to Surgeon-Major C. Morehead, M.D., C.I.E., deceased. Dated 23rd June, 1883.

"INDIA OFFICE;

22nd June, 1883.

Her Majesty the Queen Empress of India, has approved of the local and temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel being conferred upon Muhammad Afzul Khan, C.S.I., Khan Bahadur, Ressaidar, 11th (Prince of Wales's Own) Bengal Lancers, while holding the appointment of Agent of the British Government in Afghanistan."

"London Gazette," dated the 26th June 1883, page 3267.

"WAR OFFICE;

Pall Mall, 26th June, 1883.

MEMORANDA.

* * * * *

Colonel William Edward White, Madras Staff Corps, has been transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 31st May, 1883 (since deceased).

Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant William Anderson, Madras Establishment, to have the honorary rank of Captain. Dated 22nd March, 1883."

PROMOTIONS.

No. 424.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major Henry Warde Webster,—26th July, 1883.

To be Majors.

Captain Henry Atleek Graves,—16th July, 1883.

Captain James Bird Hutchinson,—17th July, 1883.

BENGAL ARMY.

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Patrick Wheeler, Bengal Infantry,—18th July, 1883.

BREVET.

To be Colonels.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Walker Pemberton, Madras S. C.,—13th July, 1883.

Lieutenant-Colonel William George Cubitt, v.c., Bengal S. C.,—26th July, 1883.

No. 425.—COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) William James Pratt Barlow, Bengal S. C., is admitted to the Colonel's allowance. Dated 22nd July, 1883.

No. 426.—NATIVE ARMY—

11th Bengal Cavalry.

Kote-Duffadar Outum Sing to be Jemadar, *vice* Jowalla Sing, deceased,—13th June, 1883.

6th Bengal Cavalry.

Ressaidar Soobhan Ali to be Ressaidar, *vice* Tahour Khan, C.I.E., "Sirdar Bahadur," invalided; Jemadar Maitab Sing, "Bahadur," to be Ressaidar, *vice* Soobhan Ali, promoted,—9th April, 1883.

Kote-Duffadar Rachpal Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Ahmed Khan, deceased,—27th July, 1883.

5th Native Infantry.

Havildar Dewah Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Salamat Ally Khan, promoted,—2nd June, 1883.

25th Native Infantry.

Subadar Dhurm Sing to be Subadar-Major, *vice* Shere Sing, "Sirdar Bahadur," deceased; Jemadar Bhoop Sing to be Subadar, *vice* Shere Sing, "Sirdar Bahadur," deceased; Havildar Kheyra to be Jemadar, *vice* Bhoop Sing, promoted,—3rd June, 1883.

2nd Goorkha Regiment.

Havildar Jeah Sing Khuttree to be Jemadar, *vice* Runbeer Karkee, invalided,—1st June, 1883.

No. 427.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

5th Punjab Cavalry.

Jemadar Hyder Shah to be Ressaidar, *vice* Kallian Sing, invalided; Duffadar Abdul Sumud to be Jemadar, *vice* Hyder Shah, promoted,—1st July, 1883.

REWARDS.

No. 428.—The following promotions are made of Departmental Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers for services during the recent campaign in Egypt, with effect from the 16th July, 1883, under the provisions of Clause 225, India Army Circulars, 1882:—

SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

To be Senior Apothecary.

1st Class Apothecary H. Russell.

To be 1st Class Apothecary.

2nd Class Apothecary D. Duffy.*

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

To be Sub-Conductors.

Sergeant Alfred Wakeman.

Sergeant William Hamilton Milton.

G. CHESNEY,

Secretary to the Government of India

* Subject to his passing the prescribed examination within six months.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT,**NOTIFICATION,**

Calcutta, the 23rd July, 1883.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that report of the death of the under-mentioned Commissioned Officer, on the date specified, was received in the Military Department from the 10th to the 23rd July, 1883:—

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
The Devonshire Regiment	Lieutenant P. F. Reid	5th July, 1883	Agra	...	...

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from the 10th to the 23rd July, 1883.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
<i>British Military Service.</i>					Rs. A. P.		
Edmund Woods Goldsmith. (a)	Veterinary Surgeon.	Army Veterinary Department.	20th May, 1883.	Intestate	184 14 10	...	...

(a) *Widow.*—Emmeline Ina Orpha Goldsmith.
Children.—Charles John.
Hugh Edmund.

E. H. H. COLLEN,

Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 25rd July 1883.

No. 174.—During the absence on three months' privilege leave of Major G. F. O. Bonghey, R.E., Manager, Indus Valley Railway, Mr. H. F. Storey, the Superintendent of Way and Works of the Line, will act as Manager, and Major J. A. Little, Executive Engineer, will act as Superintendent, Way and Works.

The 26th July 1883.

No. 175.—Mr. Labdha Rama Sahni, of the Railway Branch, is promoted from Assistant Engi-

neer, 3rd Grade, to Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, with effect from the forenoon of the 4th July 1883.

No. 176.—With reference to Military Department General Order No. 55, dated 26th January 1883, Major W. P. Tomkins, R.E., Superintending Engineer, Class III, sub. *pro tem.*, is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer and Secretary to the Agent to the Governor General for Biluchistan in the Public Works Department in respect of Civil Works.

The 27th July 1883.

No. 177.—Lalla Mool Chand is appointed Pay Master of the Rajputana-Malwa State Railway in Class IV of the Superior Revenue Establishment, with effect from 1st July 1883.

TELEGRAPH.

*The 27th July 1883.***No. 105 T. E.**

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Acknowledgment of the services rendered to Government by Colonel R. Murray, B.S.C.

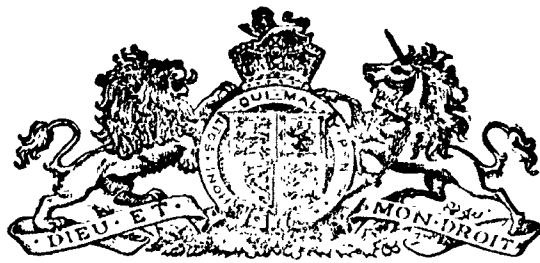
RESOLUTION.—Colonel Murray having succeeded to Colonel's allowances has vacated the office of Director General of Telegraphs in India.

Colonel Murray was permanently appointed Director General of Telegraphs in January 1878. He had, however, previously officiated in the appointment for various periods amounting in the aggregate to $4\frac{1}{2}$ years. He has consequently been the administrative head of this important Department for nearly 10 years. During this long term of office, which included the period of the Afghan War, he conducted the multifarious and constantly increasing operations of the Department most successfully and received the special acknowledgment of Government for the services rendered by him during the campaigns in Afghanistan. The present very satisfactory state of the Department is due in a great measure to the unremitting efforts of Colonel Murray, and His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to place on record the high appreciation the Government of India entertain of his very able and successful administration.

It will be a matter of great satisfaction to His Excellency the Viceroy to bring Colonel Murray's services to the notice of Her Majesty's Government.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to Colonel Murray; also that it be published in the *Gazette of India*, and that a copy be forwarded to the Secretary of State for the information of Her Majesty's Government.

W. S. TREVOR, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1883.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 18th July, 1883, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT NO. X OF 1883.

An Act to confirm and give effect to an award made by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General regarding certain matters in dispute between Sardār Bīkrāma Singh and the Kapūrthala State.

WHEREAS Sardār Bīkrāma Singh, in recognition of his services, received from the British Government a grant of land in Oudh forming part of the Akūma Estate; and that land was, with his consent, settled in the name of the Rājā of Kapūrthala;

and whereas the Rājā of Kapūrthala took possession of that land, and Sardār Bīkrāma Singh was unable to recover possession thereof by process of law;

and whereas His Highness Rājā Kurruck Singh of Kapūrthala and Sardār Bīkrāma Singh agreed that all claims preferred by Sardār Bīkrāma Singh to and on account of the said land should be referred to Sir Henry Davies, the then Chief Commissioner of Oudh, for decision as arbitrator, and those claims were referred to Sir Henry Davies accordingly;

and whereas Sir Henry Davies, on the sixth day of January, 1871, delivered the following award, hereinafter called the first award (namely) :—

“My award is that Rājā Kurruck Singh of Kapūrthala, his heirs, executors or assigns, shall pay, within six months of the present date, in trust to the Chief Commissioner and to the Financial Commissioner of Oudh for the time being, and to the Commissioner of the Faizābād Division for the time

being, jointly, on behalf of Sardār Bīkrāma Singh and the heirs male of his body (if any), the sum of five lakhs of rupees, to be invested, as early as practicable, by the aforementioned trustees in the purchase of land within the Province of Oudh. Such land, when purchased, shall be immediately delivered into the possession of Sardār Bīkrāma Singh, and shall be held by him and by the heirs male of his body, if any, in proprietary right. But in the event of Sardār Bīkrāma Singh dying without heirs male of his body, the proprietary right in all such land shall revert unconditionally to the Rājā for the time being of Kapūrthala.

“If the Rājā of Kapūrthala, his heirs, executors or assigns, fail to pay to the trustees the sum of five lakhs of rupees within six months from the present date, possession of the fifty-five habbast circles detailed in the list hereto appended shall be given to Sardār Bīkrāma Singh; and all these habbast circles shall be held by him as mortgagee until the whole sum of five lakhs of rupees shall have been paid to the trustees.

“Furthermore, the Rājā of Kapūrthala, his heirs, executors or assigns, shall pay to Sardār Bīkrāma Singh, within one month from the present date, the sum of fifty thousand rupees in full liquidation of all claims to the musue profits of past years. On the expiry of one month, such sum, if still unpaid, will bear interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum.

Addendum to award.

“To obviate doubts, I declare that, firstly, the words ‘heirs male’ mean only the sons of a woman belonging to the ahl-i-birādir of Sardār Bīkrāma Singh; secondly, Sardār Bīkrāma Singh shall, prior to the birth of an heir male of his body, have no power to mortgage or sell his interest in the estate purchased for him by the trustees without offering it in the first instance to the Rājā of Kapūrthala for the time being.

“This addendum shall be read as part of my award;”

and whereas doubts arose as to the meaning of that award, and, with the consent of the parties concerned, the matters in dispute were submitted to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India for decision;

and whereas, in accordance with this submission, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General considered those matters, and on the third day of March, 1881, made the following award, hereinafter called the second award (namely) :—

“My award is that the estates already purchased and to be purchased shall (the aid of the legislature being invoked if necessary) be so settled that they shall be the property of Bīkrāma Singh, subject to the following conditions and restrictions :—

“First.—No alienations of, or right (other than a right of tenancy subject to rent, or a right incidental to such a

tenancy) created over, the estates or any part thereof by Bikráma Singh shall be valid for any period beyond his life.

“ *Secondly*.—If Bikráma Singh at his death leaves a male heir of his body surviving him, the succession to the estates shall take place according to the proper law of inheritance ; but the estates shall not be chargeable with, or liable to be applied in satisfaction of, any debts incurred by Bikráma Singh, nor shall any person succeeding under this clause be liable, by reason of such succession, for any such debt.

“ *Thirdly*.—If Bikráma Singh at his death leaves no male heir of his body surviving him, the estates shall pass to the then Rájá of Kapúrthala.

“ *Fourthly*.—If any lease or other contract fixing rent is granted to, or made with, a tenant by Bikráma Singh for a term, and Bikráma Singh dies before the expiration of such term, or if any such lease or contract is so granted or made in perpetuity, the rent of such tenant shall, notwithstanding anything contained in such lease or contract, be subject on the death of Bikráma Singh to enhancement from time to time on the same grounds, subject to the same conditions and according to the same procedure as if such tenant were a tenant with a right of occupancy ; but if the rent is enhanced under this clause, the tenant may at any time thereafter rescind such contract ;”

and whereas it is expedient to confirm the second award and give effect to the same ;

and whereas, in obedience to the first award, the sum of five lakhs of rupees was paid by the said Rájá Kurrick Singh to the then Chief Commissioner and Financial Commissioner of Oudh and the then Commissioner of the Faizábád Division, and has been by them or by their successors in office

invested in the lands specified in the schedule hereto annexed ;

and whereas it is expedient to settle the said lands in accordance with the terms of the second award ;

and whereas the first award, in so far as it has not already been executed, will be superseded by the second award and this Act, and it is therefore expedient to rescind the first award ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. This Act may be called Bikráma Singh's Estates Act, 1883, and shall come into force at once.

2. The first award is hereby rescinded ; the trusts created thereunder shall be deemed to have been fully executed and determined ; and the trustees thereunder shall be deemed to have been discharged.

Confirmation of second award. The second award is hereby confirmed.

3. The lands specified in the schedule hereto annexed shall vest in Sardár Bikráma Singh, and shall be deemed to be settled as required by the second award.

SCHEDULE.

LANDS VESTED IN SARDÁR BIKRÁMA SINGH.

(See section 3.)

District.	Tahsil.	Pargana.	Hadbast number.	Name of village.
Sitapur	Sitapur	Sitapur	34	Aithalia.
			23	Arhbanian.
			37	Amypur.
			627	Victoria.
			463	Clarknagar.
			25	Alsia.
			75	Barabbhari.
			412	Aishbagh.
			558	Mirmagar.
			190	Pitampur.
			136	Beadounpur.
			187	Pragpur.
			410	Isanagar.
			208	Tulshipur.
Rae Bareli	Dalman	Dalman	341	Rahmatpur.
			29	Bichia Abadi.
			56	Baruábar.
			59	Bandaie.
			57	Bahadurpur.
			208	Daripur.
			171	Rampur Kalan.
			257	Rewari Pasia Khera.
			314	Saidapur.
			334	Firozpur.
			366	Kanjia.
			365	Kalehgaon with Chak.
			413	Lakhangaon with Chak.
			480	Haibatpur Khurd.
Rae Bareli	Rae Bareli	Rae Bareli	477	Hilauli.
			476	Hathmasa.
			8	Aiendhi.
			452	Malpur.
			28	Balehpur.

D FITZPATRICK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
—
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.
—

[First publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 25th July, 1883, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XI OF 1883.

An Act to give power to reduce port-dues in the port of Bombay.

WHEREAS the rate of port-dues leviable under of 1875. the Indian Ports Act, 1875, on vessels entering the port of Bombay cannot, consistently with the entry in the third column of the first schedule of

that Act in respect of the said port, be fixed at less than two annas per ton, and whereas, having regard to the present receipts and charges on account of that port, the rate of two annas per ton is unnecessarily high, and it is not expedient that a limit should be placed to the reduction of port-dues in the said port; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

In the Indian Ports Act, 1875, first schedule, XII of 1875. for the first entry in the third column in respect of the port of Bombay, the following shall be substituted:—

“Not exceeding four annas per ton for each class of vessels as the Trustees incorporated under the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, may, from time to time, direct.”

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1883.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making
Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 18th July, 1883 :—

No. 18 of 1883.

THE BURMA LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT BILL, 1883.

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- 54. Control by Commissioner and Magistrate.
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- 63. Suits against boards and their officers and servants.
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- 66. Acquisition of land under Act X of 1870.
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- 68. Prosecutions.
- 69. Recovery of taxes.

Note.—"B. B." in the margin means the draft Bill submitted by the Chief Commissioner with his letter No. 387, dated 16th November, 1883.

A Bill to amend the law relating to Local Self-government in British Burma.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to local self-government in British Burma; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

- 1. (1) This Act may be called the Burma Local Self-government Act, 1883.

Short title.

- (2) It extends to the territories under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of British Burma.

Local extent.

Commencement.

- (3) And it shall come into force on the first day of November, 1883.

- 2. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

Definitions.

"Municipality" means any local area constituted a municipality under Chapter II.

"Prescribed" means prescribed by rules made by the Local Government under this Act.

CHAPTER II.

CONSTITUTION OF MUNICIPALITIES.

- 3. The Local Government may, from time [B. B.] to time, by notification in the official Gazette, declare its intention to constitute any town or group of towns, and any tract of country adjoining the same, a municipality under this Act: [Act 1874.]

Provided that a notification under this section shall not, without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, comprise any military cantonment.

- 4. (1) Any inhabitant of a local area in respect of which a notification has been published under section 3 may, if he objects to anything therein contained, submit his objection in writing to the Secretary to the Local Government within six weeks from the publication of the notification, and the Local Government shall take his objection into consideration. [B. B.] [Act 1874.]

(2) When six weeks from the publication of the notification have expired, and the Local Government has considered the objections (if any) which have been submitted under sub-section (1), the Local Government may, by like notification, constitute the local area a municipality.

- 5. The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, constitute any local area comprised in a municipality established under the British Burma Municipal Act, 1874, a VII. municipality under this Act.

- 6. The Local Government shall, within three months from the date on which this Act comes into force, constitute the local area

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1874. comprised in every municipality established under the British Burma Municipal Act, 1874, a municipality under this Act, unless before the expiration of that period—

- (a) it has been included in some local area which has been constituted a municipality under this Act; or
- (b) the Local Government has declared, by a notification in the official Gazette, that it is unfit to be constituted a municipality under this Act.

CHAPTER III.

ORGANIZATION OF MUNICIPAL BOARDS.

Constitution of Boards.

ss. 9, 7. There shall be established for each municipality a municipal board
1 of elected and appointed members.
5 and

- (a) so many inhabitants of the municipality as may, from time to time, be determined by the Local Government, elected in manner next hereinafter prescribed, to represent wards of the municipality or particular classes of the inhabitants; and
- (b) such person or persons (if any) not exceeding in number one-fourth of the board, as the Local Government may, from time to time, appoint in this behalf:

Provided that the Local Government may appoint all the members of the board of any municipality for which it considers that a suitable system of election cannot be devised.

9.] Power to Local Gov-
1 of ernment to make rules
5.] regarding election.

8. (1) The Local Government, shall for every municipality in which a system of election is introduced, make rules regulating the following matters, namely:—

- (a) the division of the municipality into wards, or of the inhabitants into classes, or both;
- (b) the number of representatives proper for each ward or class;
- (c) the qualifications of electors and of candidates for election;
- (d) the registration of electors;
- (e) the nomination of candidates, the time of election and the mode of recording votes; and
- (f) any other matters relating to the system of representation and of election for which it may seem expedient to provide.

(2) The Local Government may, after the municipal board has come into existence as hereinafter provided, from time to time amend, after consulting the board, the rules made under this section, but any amendment made under this sub-section shall not take effect until six months after it has been published in the official Gazette.

(3) Elective members of the board shall be elected in accordance with the rules made under this section and for the time being in force.

9.] Term of office of mem-
11 of ber of board.
5.]

9. (1) The term of office of a member of a municipal board shall, subject to the provisions of sections 10, 11 and 12, be three years.

(2) An outgoing member shall, if otherwise qualified, be again eligible for election or appointment.

10. A member of a municipal board may resign by notifying in writing to the Local Government his intention to do so, and, on his resignation being accepted by the Local Government, he shall be deemed to have vacated his office. [B. B. s. 14.] [Act VII of 1874, s. 6.]

11. The Local Government may, from time to time, remove any member of a municipal board who ceases to reside within the limits of the municipality, or refuses to act, or becomes incapable of acting, or is declared an insolvent, or is convicted of any such offence, or subjected by a Criminal Court to any such order, as implies, in the opinion of the Local Government, a defect of character which unfits him to be a member, or who without sufficient excuse neglects for more than six consecutive months to be present at the meetings of the board. [B. B. s. 14.] [Act VII of 1874, s. 6.]

12. If any member of a municipal board is appointed to a salaried office under the board, he shall forthwith cease to be a member: [B. B. s. 14.]

Provided that—

- (a) if the board allots a salary to its president or vice-president, he shall not for that reason cease to be a member; and
- (b) fees allowed under section 29 to members of a board shall not be deemed to be a salary within the meaning of this section.

13. (1) When the place of an elected member of a municipal board becomes vacant by the resignation or removal of the member under section 10 or section 11, or by reason of his appointment to a salaried office under section 12, or by his death, a new member shall be elected in manner prescribed to fill the place. [B. B. s. 9.] [Act VII of 1874, s. 5.]

(2) When the place of an appointed member of a municipal board becomes vacant as aforesaid, the Local Government may, if it thinks fit, appoint a new member to fill the place.

(3) A person elected or appointed under this section to fill a casual vacancy shall hold office until the person whose place he fills would regularly have gone out of office, and shall then go out of office, but shall be again eligible for election or appointment.

14. Every municipal board shall be a body corporate by the name of the municipal board of its municipality, shall have perpetual succession and a common seal, with power, subject to the provisions of this Act, to acquire and hold property, both moveable and immoveable, and to transfer any property held by it, and to contract and to do all other things necessary for the purposes of its constitution, and may sue and be sued in its corporate name: [Act VII of 1874, s. 37.]

Provided that a board shall not purchase or transfer any immoveable property except in pursuance of a resolution passed at a special meeting and approved by the Local Government. [B. B. s. 35.]

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15. A municipal board shall come into existence at such time as the Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint in this behalf.

16. When a municipal board comes into existence under section 15 for a municipality constituted under this Act, and that municipality comprises within its limits a local area which is a municipality under the British Burma Municipal Act, 1874, the following consequences shall ensue, namely:—

- (a) the said Act shall cease to apply to the local area;
- (b) the municipal committee (if any) constituted under that Act for the local area shall cease to exist;
- (c) all property vested in that committee shall vest in the municipal board for the purposes of this Act, subject to all rights (if any) existing over, and all debts, liabilities and obligations (if any) affecting, that property;
- (d) every contract entered into by the committee may be enforced by and against the board in like manner as it might have been enforced by and against the committee if this Act had not been passed;
- (e) a Government officer employed by the committee at the time the board comes into existence shall be deemed to be similarly employed by the board, and shall not be dismissed from that employment without the sanction of the Local Government.

President and Vice-president.

17. A municipal board shall, from time to time, at a special meeting, elect one of its members to be president, and may, from time to time, at a like meeting, elect another of its members to be vice-president:

Provided that in such municipalities, if any, as the Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, exempt from the operation of this section, the president shall, from time to time, be appointed by the Local Government.

18. A president or vice-president shall hold office for one year, and on the expiration of that period may be again elected or appointed.

19. (1) If a president elected by the board or a vice-president dies, ceases to be a member of the board, resigns his office or becomes incapable of acting, the board shall, at a special meeting, elect another of its members to be president or vice-president.

(2) If a president appointed by the Local Government dies, resigns his office or becomes incapable of acting, the Local Government shall appoint another president.

(3) A person elected or appointed under this section to fill a casual vacancy shall hold office until the person whose place he fills would regularly

Notification of elections, appointments and removals.

20. All elections or appointments of presidents, vice-presidents, and all elections, appointments and removals of members of municipal boards, shall be notified in the local official Gazette.

Joint Committees.

21. (1) A municipal board may, from time to time, concur with any other municipal board, or with more than one such board, in appointing, out of their respective bodies, a joint committee for any purpose in which they are jointly interested, and in appointing a chairman of the committee, and in delegating to any such committee any power which might be exercised by either or any of the boards, and in framing and modifying regulation as to the proceedings of any such committee, and as to the conduct of correspondence relating to the purpose for which the committee is appointed.

(2) If any difference of opinion arises between boards acting under this section, the decision thereon of the Commissioner of the division if the areas under the authority of the boards are in the same division, or of the Local Government if those areas are in different divisions, shall be final.

Conduct of Business.

22. (1) A municipal board shall meet for the transaction of business at least once in every month on such day as may, from time to time, be fixed by the rules made under section 30.

(2) The president, or, in his absence, the vice-president, may, whenever he thinks fit, and shall on a requisition made in writing by not less than one-third of the members of the board, convene a meeting at any other time.

23. (1) A meeting of a municipal board shall be either ordinary or special.

(2) Any business may be transacted at an ordinary meeting unless it is required by this Act or the rules made under this Act to be transacted at a special meeting.

24. (1) The quorum necessary for the transaction of business at a special meeting of a municipal board shall be one-half of the whole board:

Provided that, when the board consists of less than six members, the quorum shall be three.

(2) The quorum necessary for the transaction of business at an ordinary meeting of a municipal board shall be such number, not less than three, as may, from time to time, be fixed by the rules made under section 30:

Provided that, if at any meeting of the board a quorum is not present, the chairman shall adjourn the meeting to such other day as he thinks fit, and the business which would have been brought before the original meeting if there had been a quorum present shall be brought before and transacted by the adjourned meeting whether there is a quorum present thereat or not.

25. (1) At every meeting of a municipal board the president, if present, shall preside as chairman.

VII of 1874.

[B. B. s. 38.]
[Act VII of 1874, s. 26.]

[B. B. s. 16.]
[Act VII of 1874, s. 8.]

[New.]

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(Chapter III.—Organization of Municipal Boards.)

the meeting and the vice-president is present, he shall preside as chairman.

(3) In any case not provided for in the foregoing portion of this section, the members present shall elect one of their number to be chairman of the meeting.

s. 18 (h) 26. (1) Except as otherwise provided by this Act or by any rule made under this Act, all questions coming before any meeting of a municipal board shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the members present.

(2) In case of an equality of votes, the chairman at the meeting shall have a second or casting vote.

B. s. 18 27. Every resolution passed by a municipal board at a meeting shall be recorded and published in a book kept for the purpose, shall be signed by the chairman of the meeting or of the next ensuing meeting, and shall be published in some local English or Vernacular newspaper, or in such other manner as the Local Government may, from time to time, direct.

B. s. 18 28. The discussions and proceedings of a municipal board shall be conducted and recorded either in English or in Burmese, as the board at a special meeting may, from time to time, decide:

Provided that, if the discussions and proceedings are conducted and recorded in English, the board shall provide for interpreting and translating them into Burmese for the benefit of members who do not understand English.

B. s. 47.] 29. A municipal board may, if it thinks fit, allow to each member thereof for attendance at meetings of the board, or at meetings of committees of the board, fees to such amount and subject to such conditions as the Local Government may, from time to time, approve:

Provided as follows—

(1) the fees paid under this section shall not exceed ten rupees for each attendance; and

B. ss. 28 3. ss. 28 (2) no fee shall be paid under this section to a member who is a servant of Government on active duty and in receipt of a salary exceeding Rs. 3,000 a year.

s. 18 (c) 30. (1) A municipal board may, from time to time, at a special meeting, make rules consistent with this Act and any rules made under this Act by the Local Government as to—

- (a) the time and place of its meetings;
- B. s. 29.] (b) the manner in which notice thereof is to be given;
- (c) the quorum necessary for the transaction of business at ordinary meetings;
- (d) the conduct of proceedings at meetings, and the adjournment of meetings;
- (e) the appointment of committees of the board, and the division of duties among them and individual members of the board;
- (f) the persons by whom receipts may be granted on behalf of the board for money paid under this Act; and
- (g) any other similar matters.

(2) A municipal board under this section shall not take

Government and published in such manner as the Local Government may, from time to time, direct. [B. B. s. 16.] [Act VII of 1874, s. 8.]

Officers and Servants.

31. (1) A municipal board shall, from time to time, at a special meeting, appoint one of its members, or some other person, to be its secretary, and may at a like meeting remove any person so appointed. [New.]

(2) If a secretary is a member of the board, he shall receive no remuneration in respect of his services. If he is not a member of the board, the board may, with the previous sanction of the Commissioner, assign to him any such pay, leave-allowance, gratuity or pension as it thinks fit. [B. B. ss. 28 & 29.]

32. (1) Subject to the other provisions of this Act, and to such rules as the Local Government may, from time to time, make prescribing the qualifications requisite in the case of persons appointed to offices requiring professional skill, a municipal board may employ, in addition to its secretary, such other officers and servants as may be necessary or proper for the efficient execution of its duties, and may assign to those officers and servants such pay, leave-allowances, gratuities or pensions as it thinks fit.

(2) In the case of an officer whose services are lent wholly or in part by the Government, the board may contribute to any leave-allowance, gratuity or pension to which he may become entitled in accordance with the rules for the time being in force.

Contracts and Transfers of Property.

33. (1) When a contract made by or on behalf of a municipal board exceeds in value or amount one hundred rupees, it must be in writing, and must be signed by the president or vice-president, and at least one other member of the board. [B. B. ss. 35 & 38.] [Act VII of 1874, ss. 24 & 31.]

(2) A transfer of immoveable property belonging to the board must be made by an instrument in writing, executed by the president and vice-president and by at least two members of the board.

(3) If any such contract or transfer is executed or made otherwise than in conformity with the provisions of this section, it shall not be binding on the board.

CHAPTER IV.

TAXATION AND FUNDS.

Taxation.

34. Subject to any general rules or special orders which the Governor in Council may, from time to time, make in this behalf, a municipal board may, for the general purposes of this Act, impose, with the sanction hereinafter specified in each case, and in manner prescribed by section 35, any of the following taxes, namely:—

(1) with the previous sanction of the Local Government—

- (a) a tax on houses, buildings and lands situate within the municipality or any part thereof, not exceeding five per centum of the an-

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- (b) a tax on lands covered by buildings and situate as aforesaid, at a rate not exceeding one pie per square foot per annum;
- (c) a tax on houses situate as aforesaid according to the number of posts in each, at rates not exceeding the following, namely:—

	Rs. A.
For a house having not more than 2 posts ...	0 8 per annum.
For a house having not more than 3 posts ...	1 8 "
For a house having not more than 4 posts ...	2 8 "
For a house having not more than 5 posts ...	4 0 "
For a house having not more than 6 posts ...	7 0 "
For a house having not more than 7 posts ...	10 0 "
and when a house has more than seven posts, four rupees eight annas additional per annum for each post above seven :	

- (d) a tax on carriages, carts, boats, horses, ponies and elephants, or any of them, throughout the municipality or any part thereof:

(2) with the previous sanction of the Local Government and of the Governor General in Council, any other tax:

Provided as follows:—

- (1) only one of the taxes mentioned in clauses (a), (b) and (c) shall be imposed in respect of the same property, and
- (2) in assessing a house to the tax mentioned in clause (c), only posts facing a road or street shall be counted, except in the case of bázárs or large buildings extending through from street to street, in which case the posts contained in one row, measured lengthwise, shall be counted.

[B. B. s. 20.]
[Act VII of 1874, s. 11.] 35. (1) A municipal board may resolve, at a special meeting, to propose such taxes. the imposition of any tax for the purposes of this Act.

(2) When a resolution has been passed under sub-section (1), the board shall publish a notice defining the persons or property proposed to be taxed, the amount or rate of the tax to be imposed, and the system of assessment to be adopted.

(3) Any person likely to be directly affected by the proposed tax, and objecting to the same, may, within a fortnight from the publication of the notice, submit his objection in writing to the board, and the board shall, at a special meeting, take his objection into consideration.

(4) If no objection is submitted within the said period of a fortnight, or if the objections received, having been considered as aforesaid, are deemed insufficient, the board may submit its proposals to the Local Government, with the objections (if any) which have been sent in under sub-section (3).

(5) The Local Government, on receiving proposals under sub-section (4), may sanction the same, or refuse to sanction them, or return them to the board for further consideration.

(6) When the Local Government sanctions under sub-section (5) any proposals which, under section 34, sub-section (2), require the further sanction of the Governor General in Council, it shall submit those proposals to the Governor General in Council with the objections (if any) received through the board; and the Governor General in Council may sanction the proposals, or refuse to sanction the same, or return them to the Local Government for further consideration.

(7) When the proposals of a municipal board in respect of a tax have been sanctioned by the Local Government, or by the Local Government and the Governor General in Council, as the case may be, the board may, at a special meeting, direct the imposition of the tax in accordance with those proposals.

36. (1) To provide for the lighting of the public streets, a municipal board [B. B. s. 22.] [Act VII of 1874, s. 13.] may, under a resolution passed at a special meeting and sanctioned by the Local Government, impose, in addition to any taxes imposed under the foregoing sections, an annual lighting-rate on all houses, buildings and lands situate in the municipality or any part thereof not exceeding two per centum of their annual value.

(2) To provide for the supply of water, a municipal board may, under a resolution passed and sanctioned as aforesaid, impose, in addition to any taxes imposed as aforesaid, an annual rate on all houses and buildings situate in the municipality or any part thereof not exceeding two per cent. of their annual value.

(3) It shall be at the option of the board, when either of the rates mentioned in this section has been imposed, to levy in lieu thereof on any native house an annual rate not exceeding one pie for every three square feet of the ground covered by the house.

(4) Every tax leviable under this section in respect of any house, building or land shall be payable by the occupier of the same.

37. A municipal board, by a resolution passed [B. B. s. 20.] [Act VII of 1874, ss. 11 & 25.] Power to abolish or reduce tax. at a special meeting and confirmed by the Local Government, or the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may abolish or reduce any tax imposed under the foregoing sections.

38. The Local Government may, from time [B. B. s. 25.] [Act VII of 1874, s. 14.] Power to make rules for assessment and collection of taxes. to time, make rules for the assessment and collection of taxes leviable under this Act:

Provided that, in the case of a tax imposed under section 35, every such rule shall be consistent with the proposals sanctioned in respect of the tax under that section.

39. All taxes leviable in any local area under the British Burma Municipal Act, 1874, at the time when a municipal board having authority over that local area comes into existence under this Act, shall be deemed to have been imposed and assessed under this Act. [B. B. s. 25.] [Act VII of 1874.]

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(Chapter V.—Duties of Municipal Board.)

Municipal Fund.

[B. B. ss. 39, 40, 42].
[Act VII of 1874, s. 7.]
Municipal fund constituted.
40. There shall be formed for each municipality a municipal fund, and there shall be credited thereto—

(a) the proceeds of all taxes levied under this Act and all other money received by the board under this Act, except the proceeds of taxes levied under section 36;

(b) the proceeds of the cesses and tax levied on lands and houses in the municipality under sections 4, 5 and 6 of the Burma District Cesses and Rural Police Act, 1880, except such portions of those proceeds as may, under section 9 of that Act, be appropriated by the Local Government for the maintenance of rural police or for the maintenance of a local postal service;

(c) the surplus accruing in the municipality under section 18 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871;

(d) the income yielded by any public ferries in the municipality, and, in the case of a ferry on a river forming the boundary of a municipality, such share (if any) of the income of the ferry as the Local Government may assign in this behalf;

(e) any sums which the Local Government may annually assign, as it is hereby empowered to do, to the municipal fund from the port fund of any port abutting on or within the municipality as being in its opinion a just and reasonable contribution towards the expenditure rendered necessary by the visits to the municipality of seamen from ships lying in the port;

(f) all rents and profits accruing from property belonging to or managed by the board;

(g) all sums contributed to the fund by the Local Government or by private persons; and

(h) when there has been included within the municipality a municipality constituted under the British Burma Municipal Act, 1874, the balance (if any) standing at the credit of the municipal fund of that municipality at the time when the municipal board came into existence.

41. The municipal fund shall, subject to the Application of municipal fund. provisions of this Act, be applicable at the discretion of the municipal board to all the purposes of this Act within the limits of the municipality, and, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, to like purposes beyond those limits when such application of the fund is for the benefit of the inhabitants of the municipality.

Lighting and Water-supply Funds.

[B. B. s. 39.]
[Act VII of 1874, s. 27.]
42. In every municipality in which a tax is levied under section 36 for Lighting and water-supply funds constituted. the purposes of lighting or water-supply, there shall be established a separate fund to be called the lighting fund or water-supply fund, as the case may be, and there shall be credited to it the proceeds of that tax, all other sums received by the board in connection with the purposes for which the tax is levied, and, when there has been included within the limits of the munici-

pality a municipality constituted under the British Burma Municipal Act, 1874, in which a like tax has been levied, the balance (if any) standing to the credit of the separate account of that tax at the time when the municipal board comes into existence.

43. The lighting fund or water-supply fund shall, [B. B. s. 39] subject to the provisions of this Act, be applicable at the discretion of the municipal board to the lighting of, or supply of water to, the local area in which it is raised (as the case may be), and to no other purpose.

Custody of, and Disbursements from, Funds.

44. (1) The balances standing to the credit of the funds established under sections 40 and 42 shall, if there is a Government treasury or sub-treasury situated within the municipality, be kept in that treasury or sub-treasury. In any other case, the bulk of the funds shall be kept in the nearest Government treasury or sub-treasury, and such funds as may be required for current expenditure shall be kept by the board in a strong box in such place and under such precautions as the board may, from time to time, direct.

(2) No disbursement of such funds or any part thereof shall be made except under the signature of the president or vice-president and one other member of the board.

CHAPTER V.

DUTIES OF MUNICIPAL BOARD.

General Improvement, Conservancy and Education.

45. The following matters shall, subject to the Duties of municipal board generally. provisions of this Act and to such exceptions or conditions as the Local Government may, from time to time, make or impose, be under the control and administration of the municipal board within the municipality, namely:—

(a) the construction, repair and maintenance of roads, streets, river-channels, ferries and other means of communication, and of drains, tanks and water-courses;

(b) the establishment, maintenance and administration of schools, hospitals, dispensaries, markets, wharves and resthouses, and the construction and repair of buildings connected with such institutions;

(c) the improvement, extension and purification of the local supply of drinking-water for men and animals;

(d) the planting and preservation of trees on public ground;

(e) the cleansing, watering and lighting of the streets in towns;

(f) the maintenance, repair and management of any buildings or other immovable property vested in the board under this Act or made over to the board by the Local Government for management; and

(g) the construction, establishment, maintenance and carrying out of any other local works, institutions or measures likely to promote the health, safety, comfort or convenience of the public.

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- (b) a tax on lands covered by buildings and situate as aforesaid, at a rate not exceeding one pie per square foot per annum;
- (c) a tax on houses situate as aforesaid according to the number of posts in each, at rates not exceeding the following, namely:—

	Rs. A.
For a house having not more than 2 posts ...	0 8 per annum.
For a house having not more than 3 posts ...	1 8 "
For a house having not more than 4 posts ...	2 8 "
For a house having not more than 5 posts ...	4 0 "
For a house having not more than 6 posts ...	7 0 "
For a house having not more than 7 posts ...	10 0 "
and when a house has more than seven posts, four rupees eight annas additional per annum for each post above seven :	

- (d) a tax on carriages, carts, boats, horses, ponies and elephants, or any of them, throughout the municipality or any part thereof:

(2) with the previous sanction of the Local Government and of the Governor General in Council, any other tax:

Provided as follows:—

- (1) only one of the taxes mentioned in clauses (a), (b) and (c) shall be imposed in respect of the same property, and
- (2) in assessing a house to the tax mentioned in clause (c), only posts facing a road or street shall be counted, except in the case of bázars or large buildings extending through from street to street, in which case the posts contained in one row, measured lengthwise, shall be counted.

[B. s. 20.]
[Act VII of 1874, s. 11.] 35. (1) A municipal board may resolve, at a special meeting, to propose the imposition of any tax for the purposes of this Act.

(2) When a resolution has been passed under sub-section (1), the board shall publish a notice defining the persons or property proposed to be taxed, the amount or rate of the tax to be imposed, and the system of assessment to be adopted.

(3) Any person likely to be directly affected by the proposed tax, and objecting to the same, may, within a fortnight from the publication of the notice, submit his objection in writing to the board, and the board shall, at a special meeting, take his objection into consideration.

(4) If no objection is submitted within the said period of a fortnight, or if the objections received, having been considered as aforesaid, are deemed insufficient, the board may submit its proposals to the Local Government, with the objections (if any) which have been sent in under sub-section (3).

(5) The Local Government, on receiving proposals under sub-section (4), may sanction the same, or refuse to sanction them, or return them to the board for further consideration.

(6) When the Local Government sanctions under sub-section (5) any proposals which, under section 34, sub-section (2), require the further sanction of the Governor General in Council, it shall submit those proposals to the Governor General in Council with the objections (if any) received through the board; and the Governor General in Council may sanction the proposals, or refuse to sanction the same, or return them to the Local Government for further consideration.

(7) When the proposals of a municipal board in respect of a tax have been sanctioned by the Local Government, or by the Local Government and the Governor General in Council, as the case may be, the board may, at a special meeting, direct the imposition of the tax in accordance with those proposals.

36. (1) To provide for the lighting of the public streets, a municipal board may, under a resolution passed at a special meeting and sanctioned by the Local Government, impose, in addition to any taxes imposed under the foregoing sections, an annual lighting-rate on all houses, buildings and lands situate in the municipality or any part thereof not exceeding two per centum of their annual value.

(2) To provide for the supply of water, a municipal board may, under a resolution passed and sanctioned as aforesaid, impose, in addition to any taxes imposed as aforesaid, an annual rate on all houses and buildings situate in the municipality or any part thereof not exceeding two per cent. of their annual value.

(3) It shall be at the option of the board, when either of the rates mentioned in this section has been imposed, to levy in lieu thereof on any native house an annual rate not exceeding one pie for every three square feet of the ground covered by the house.

(4) Every tax leviable under this section in respect of any house, building or land shall be payable by the occupier of the same.

37. A municipal board, by a resolution passed at a special meeting and confirmed by the Local Government, or the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may abolish or reduce any tax imposed under the foregoing sections.

38. The Local Government may, from time to time, make rules for the assessment and collection of taxes leviable under this Act:

Provided that, in the case of a tax imposed under section 35, every such rule shall be consistent with the proposals sanctioned in respect of the tax under that section.

39. All taxes leviable in any local area under the British Burma Municipal Act, 1874, at the time when a municipal board having authority over that local area comes into existence under this Act, shall be deemed to have been imposed and assessed under this Act.

*Burma Local Self-government Bill, 1883.
(Chapter V.—Duties of Municipal Board.)*

Municipal Fund.

[B. B. ss. 39, 40. There shall be formed for each municipality a municipal fund, and there shall be credited thereto—
[10, 42].
Act VII of 1874, s. 7]

(a) the proceeds of all taxes levied under this Act and all other money received by the board under this Act, except the proceeds of taxes levied under section 36;

[I of 1880.]

(b) the proceeds of the cesses and tax levied on lands and houses in the municipality under sections 4, 5 and 6 of the Burma District Cesses and Rural Police Act, 1880, except such portions of those proceeds as may, under section 9 of that Act, be appropriated by the Local Government for the maintenance of rural police or for the maintenance of a local postal service;

[I of 1871.]

(c) the surplus accruing in the municipality under section 18 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871;

(d) the income yielded by any public ferries in the municipality, and, in the case of a ferry on a river forming the boundary of a municipality, such share (if any) of the income of the ferry as the Local Government may assign in this behalf;

[Act VII of 1874, s. 28.]

(e) any sums which the Local Government may annually assign, as it is hereby empowered to do, to the municipal fund from the port fund of any port abutting on or within the municipality as being in its opinion a just and reasonable contribution towards the expenditure rendered necessary by the visits to the municipality of seamen from ships lying in the port;

(f) all rents and profits accruing from property belonging to or managed by the board;

(g) all sums contributed to the fund by the Local Government or by private persons; and

[VII of 1874.]

(h) when there has been included within the municipality a municipality constituted under the British Burma Municipal Act, 1874, the balance (if any) standing at the credit of the municipal fund of that municipality at the time when the municipal board came into existence.

41. The municipal fund shall, subject to the Application of municipal fund. provisions of this Act, be applicable at the discretion of the municipal board to all the purposes of this Act within the limits of the municipality, and, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, to like purposes beyond those limits when such application of the fund is for the benefit of the inhabitants of the municipality.

Lighting and Water-supply Funds.

[B. B. s. 39.]
[Act VII of 1874, s. 27.]

42. In every municipality in which a tax is levied under section 36 for Lighting and water-supply funds constituted. the purposes of lighting or water-supply, there shall be established a separate fund to be called the lighting fund or water-supply fund, as the case may be, and there shall be credited to it the proceeds of that tax, all other sums received by the board in connection with the purposes for which the tax is levied, and, when there has been included within the limits of the munici-

pality a municipality constituted under the British Burma Municipal Act, 1874, in which a like tax has been levied, the balance (if any) standing to the credit of the separate account of that tax at the time when the municipal board comes into existence.

43. The lighting fund or water-supply fund shall, [B. B. s. 39] subject to the provisions of funds. this Act, be applicable at the discretion of the municipal board to the lighting of, or supply of water to, the local area in which it is raised (as the case may be), and to no other purpose.

Custody of, and Disbursements from, Funds.

44. (1) The balances standing to the credit of [B. B. s. 47] the funds established under [Act VII of 1874, s. 29.] sections 40 and 42 shall, if there is a Government treasury or sub-treasury situate within the municipality, be kept in that treasury or sub-treasury. In any other case, the bulk of the funds shall be kept in the nearest Government treasury or sub-treasury, and such funds as may be required for current expenditure shall be kept by the board in a strong box in such place and under such precautions as the board may, from time to time, direct.

(2) No disbursement of such funds or any part thereof shall be made except under the signature of the president or vice-president and one other member of the board.

CHAPTER V.

DUTIES OF MUNICIPAL BOARD.

General Improvement, Conservancy and Education.

45. The following matters shall, subject to the [B. B. ss. 10, 44 & 45] provisions of this Act and to [Act VII of 1874, s. 30.] such exceptions or conditions as the Local Government may, from time to time, make or impose, be under the control and administration of the municipal board within the municipality, namely:—

(a) the construction, repair and maintenance of roads, streets, river-channels, ferries and other means of communication, and of drains, tanks and water-courses;

(b) the establishment, maintenance and administration of schools, hospitals, dispensaries, markets, wharves and resthouses, and the construction and repair of buildings connected with such institutions;

(c) the improvement, extension and purification of the local supply of drinking-water for men and animals;

(d) the planting and preservation of trees on public ground;

(e) the cleansing, watering and lighting of the streets in towns;

(f) the maintenance, repair and management [B. B. s. 39] of any buildings or other immoveable property vested in the board under this Act or made over to the board by the Local Government for management; and

(g) the construction, establishment, maintenance and carrying out of any other local works, institutions or measures likely to promote the health, safety, comfort or convenience of the public.

Burma Local Self-government Bill, 1883.
(Chapter I.—Duties of Municipal Board.)

B. ss. 40.] **46.** A municipal board may, from time to time, undertake beyond the limits of the municipality the control and administration of any of the matters mentioned in section 45, if its undertaking that control and administration is for the benefit of the inhabitants of the municipality.

B. s. 46.] **47.** A municipal board shall, so far as its funds available for educational purposes permit, make grants-in-aid of schools in accordance with such rules as the Local Government, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, from time to time, prescribe.

Prevention of Nuisances.

B. ss. 30 32.] **48.** (1) A municipal board may, from time to time, at a special meeting, make rules—
VII of ss. 19, 20 Power of board to make rules regarding nuisances.

(a) declaring that such acts or omissions within the municipality as may in its opinion cause or tend to cause any common injury, danger or annoyance to the public, or to people in general who dwell or occupy property in the vicinity, or any injury, obstruction, danger or annoyance to persons who may have occasion to use any public right, shall be deemed, within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code and for the purposes of this Act, to be public nuisances; and

(b) defining the cases, manner and times in and at which officers of the board may enter on private property for the detection and abatement of public nuisances.

(2) A rule made under this section shall not come into force until it has been confirmed by the Local Government and published for such time and in such manner as the Local Government may, from time to time, prescribe in this behalf.

B. s. 33.] **49.** (1) Subject to any orders which the Local Government may, from time to time, make in this behalf, a municipal board may order any person not to do, or not to omit to do, within the municipality, anything the doing of, or omission to do, which is a public nuisance.

(2) An order under this section shall be deemed to be, for the purposes of section 291 of the Indian Penal Code, an injunction by a public servant.

B. s. 31.] **50.** (1) The Local Government may invest, within the limits of the municipality, a municipal board with the powers of a Magistrate of a district as described in section one hundred and thirty-three of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and with powers to make conditional orders of the nature referred to in that section, in respect of all or any of the acts or omissions which may have been declared to be public nuisances under clause (a) of section 48 of this Act.

(2) Sections one hundred and thirty-three to one hundred and forty-two (both inclusive) of the Code of Criminal Procedure shall, so far as they can be made applicable, apply to all proceedings taken in exercise of these powers.

(3) The Local Government may, whenever it thinks fit, withdraw the powers with which it has invested a board under this section.

51. A municipal board may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, at a special meeting, delegate to one or more committees of its members, or to one or more of its members, any of the powers vested in the board by section 49, or with which the board may have been invested under section 50. [B. B. s. 34.]

52. Every police-officer in a municipality shall be bound, subject to such instructions as may, from time to time, be issued by the Inspector-General of Police in this behalf, to assist in the prevention of any public nuisance defined to be such by any rule made under this Act.

Additional Powers.

53. (1) A municipal board may, from time to time, at a special meeting, make rules— [B. B. ss. 27, 30, 31, 32 and 21 (f).] [Act VII of 1874 s. 16.]

(a) rendering licenses necessary for the proprietors or drivers of carriages, carts or boats plying for hire within the limits of the municipality, and fixing the fees payable for such licenses and the conditions on which they are to be granted and may be revoked;

(b) for regulating markets, wharves and slaughter-houses within the limits of the municipality, and rendering licenses necessary for the construction or establishment within those limits of new markets, wharves and slaughter-houses, or the keeping of lodging-houses within those limits for the accommodation of persons not being natives of British Burma, and for the holding or keeping open of markets, wharves and slaughter-houses constructed or established within those limits after the date on which this Act or the British Burma Municipal Act, 1874, came into force therein, and fixing the fees payable for such licenses and the conditions on which they are to be granted and may be revoked;

(c) for securing a proper registration of births, marriages and deaths occurring within the municipality; and

(d) generally for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

(2) In making any rule under this section, a municipal board may direct that a breach of it shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and, when the breach is a continuing one, with a further fine of five rupees for every day after the first during which the breach continues. [B. B. s. 57.] [Act VII of 1874 s. 42.]

(3) A rule made under this section shall not come into force until it has been confirmed by the Local Government, and published for such time and in such manner as the Local Government may, from time to time, prescribe in this behalf.

(4) Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing portion of this section, the municipal board of a municipality in which the Hackney Carriage Act, 1879, is in force shall not make rules under sub-section (1) with respect to any vehicles to which that Act applies. XIV of 1879.

*Burma Local Self-government Bill, 1883.**(Chapter VI.—Control.)*

CHAPTER VI.

CONTROL.

Control by Commis- 54. (1) The Commissioner
sioner and Magistrate. of the division or the
Magistrate of the district may—

- (a) enter on and inspect, or cause to be entered on and inspected, any immoveable property within the limits of the division or district respectively occupied by any municipal board or joint committee, or any work in progress within those limits under the direction of any such board or committee;
- (b) call for and inspect any book or document in the possession or under the control of any such board or committee having authority within those limits;
- (c) require any such board or committee to furnish such statements, accounts, reports and copies of documents relating to the proceedings or duties of the board or committee, as he may think fit to call for; and
- (d) record in writing, for the consideration of any such board or committee, any observations he may think proper in regard to the proceedings or duties of the board or committee.

(2) When the Magistrate of the district is a member of a board or joint committee, he shall not exercise, in respect of that board or committee, the powers conferred upon him by subsection (1).

55. (1) The Commissioner of the division or the Magistrate of the district may, by order in writing, suspend within the limits of the division or district (as the case may be) the execution of any resolution or order of a municipal board or joint committee, or prohibit the doing within those limits of any act which is about to be done, or is being done, in pursuance of or under cover of this Act, if, in his opinion, the resolution, order or act is in excess of the powers conferred by law, or the execution of the resolution or order, or the doing of the act, is likely to lead to a serious breach of the peace, or to cause serious injury or annoyance to the public or to any class or body of persons.

(2) When a Commissioner or Magistrate makes any order under this section, he shall forthwith forward a copy thereof, with a statement of his reasons for making it, to the Local Government, which may thereupon rescind the order or direct that it continue in force with or without modification, permanently or for such period as it thinks fit.

56. (1) In cases of emergency, the Magistrate of the district may provide for the execution of any work, or the doing of any act, which a municipal board is empowered to execute or do, and the immediate execution or doing of which is in his opinion necessary for the service or safety of the public, and may direct that the expense of executing the work or doing the act shall be forthwith paid by the board.

(2) If the expense is not so paid, the Magistrate of the district may make an order directing the person having the custody of the balances of the board's funds to pay the expense, or as much thereof as is, from time to time, possible, from the appropriate balance in priority to any or all other charges against the same.

(3) The Magistrate of the district shall forthwith report to the Commissioner every case in which he uses the powers conferred upon him by this section.

57. (1) If at any time it appears to the Local [B. B. s. 36.]

Government that a municipal board has made default in performing any duty imposed on it by or under this or any other Act for the time being in force, the Local Government may, by order in writing, fix a period for the performance of that duty.

(2) If that duty is not performed within the period so fixed, the Local Government may appoint the Magistrate of the district to perform it, and may direct that the expense of performing it shall be paid, within such time as it may fix, to the Magistrate by the board.

(3) If the expense is not so paid, the Magistrate, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, may make an order directing the person having the custody of the balances of the board's funds to pay the expense, or so much thereof as is from time to time possible, from the balance of the appropriate fund in priority to any or all other charges against the same.

58. (1) If a municipal board is not competent to perform, or persistently makes default in the performance of, the duties imposed on it by or under this or any other Act for the time being in force, or exceeds or abuses its powers, the Local Government may, with the previous approval of the Governor General in Council, by an order published, with the reasons for making it, in the local official Gazette, declare that board to be incompetent or in default or to have exceeded or abused its powers, as the case may be, and supersede it for a period to be specified in the order.

(2) When a board is so superseded, the following consequences shall ensue:—

- (a) All members of the board shall, as from the date of the order, vacate their offices as such members.
- (b) All powers and duties of the board may, during the period of supersession, be exercised and performed by such person or persons as the Local Government, from time to time, appoints in that behalf.
- (c) All property vested in the board shall, during the period of supersession, vest in the Local Government.

(3) On the expiration of the period of supersession specified in the order, the board shall be reconstituted, and the persons who vacated their offices under clause (a) shall not be deemed disqualified from being members.

*Burma Local Self-government Bill, 1883.**(Chapter VII.—Supplementary.)*

[B. B. s. 50.]
[Act VII of
1874, s. 34.]

59. (1) A municipal board shall, at the close of each year or of such other period as may, from time to time, be fixed by the Local Government in this behalf, submit to the Local Government a statement of its receipts and disbursements, and a report of all works executed, or proceedings taken, by it under this Act during that period.

[Act VII of
1874, s. 34.]

(2) Accounts submitted under this section shall be examined or audited in such manner as the Local Government, from time to time, prescribes.

60. (1) A municipal board shall submit, before Annual estimates of such dates in each year and receipts and expenditure. in such form as may be directed by the Local Government, an estimate of its probable receipts for the financial year next following, with proposals for its expenditure.

(2) An abstract of the estimate and proposals shall, on being so submitted, be published in such manner as the Local Government, from time to time, directs.

[B. B. s. 51.]
[Act VII of
1874, s. 35.]

61. (1) No new work, the estimated cost of which exceeds five hundred rupees, shall be begun by a municipal board, nor shall any contract be entered into by it in respect of any such work, until a plan and estimate thereof has been approved by the board at a meeting.

(2) If the estimated cost of any such new work exceeds—

twenty thousand rupees in the case of the municipalities of Rangoon, Maulmain, Bassein, and Akyab, or

ten thousand rupees in the case of any other municipality,

it shall not be begun, nor shall any contract be entered into in respect of it, until the plan and estimate have been submitted to the Local Government, and sanctioned by it in an order published in the official Gazette.

CHAPTER VII.

SUPPLEMENTARY.

[B. B. s. 56.]
[Act VII of
1874, s. 41.]

62. If any member, officer or servant of a board is, otherwise than with the permission in writing of the Commissioner of the division, directly or indirectly interested in any contract made with the board, he shall be deemed to have committed an offence under section one hundred and sixty-eight of the Indian Penal Code :

Provided that no person shall, by reason of being a shareholder in, or member of, any incorporated or registered company, be held to be interested in any contract entered into between such company and the board.

[B. B. s. 55.]
[Act VII of

63. In respect of every suit instituted against a municipal board, or against

purporting to be done by him in his official capacity, the board, officer or servant shall have, as nearly as may be, all the privileges which the Secretary of State for India in Council or a public officer respectively has under Chapter XXVII of the Code of Civil Procedure.

XIV of

64. Every member of a municipal board shall be liable for the loss, waste or misapplication of any money or other property belonging to the board, if the loss, waste or misapplication is a direct consequence of his neglect or misconduct, and a suit for compensation may be instituted against him by the board or by the Secretary of State for India in Council.

[B. B.
Act V
1874 s

65. The Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, direct that any property, moveable or immovable, which is vested in Her Majesty and is situate in the territories administered by the Local Government, shall vest in any municipal board ; and thereupon the property shall vest in that board for the purposes of this Act, subject to all rights (if any) existing over, and all debts, liabilities and obligations (if any) affecting, the property.

[B. B.

66. Where any land whether within or without the limits of a municipality is required for the purposes of a municipal board, the Local Government may, at the request of the municipal board, proceed to acquire it under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1870 ; and, on payment by the board of the compensation awarded under that Act, the land shall vest in the board.

[B. B.
Act
1874.]

67. (1) The authority empowered to make rules under sections 8, 38, 47, 48 and 53 shall, before making them, publish, in such manner as may in its opinion be sufficient for giving information to persons interested, a draft of the proposed rules, together with a notice specifying a date at or after which the draft will be taken into consideration ; and shall, before making the rules, receive and consider any objection or suggestion which may be made by any person with respect to the draft before the date so specified.

(2) Every rule made under any of those sections shall be published in the local official Gazette in English and in such other language or languages as the Local Government may direct ; and such publication shall be conclusive evidence that the rule has been made as required by this section.

68. Prosecutions under this Act for infringement of rules may be instituted by the municipal board, or any person authorised by it in this behalf, and not otherwise.

[B.
Act
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69. All fees and all rents and other sums due on account of property for the time being vested in or managed by the municipal board, and all arrears

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Act
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STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE Government of India has for some time had under consideration the question of amending the law relating to municipalities in British Burma, so as to bring it more completely into harmony with the principles of local self-government which have recently been laid down by the Government of India, and are now being generally adopted in other Provinces.

2. The present Bill has been prepared for the purpose of making such amendments in the existing Municipal Act (VII of 1874) as are needed, in order to give effect to this object. It has been thought convenient that it should repeal the existing Act, and the opportunity has been taken to introduce many improvements in matters of minor detail, in arrangement and in drafting, which the experience gained since the year 1874 has suggested. It will, however, be sufficient here to notice such of the proposed amendments as are of substantive importance.

3. Passing over the first chapter of the Bill, which contains preliminary matter, it will be found that Chapter II, relating to the constitution of municipalities, requires the Chief Commissioner (section 6) to bring every existing municipality under the new law within three months from the date on which it comes into force, unless he is in a position to declare by notification in the Gazette that it is unfit to be constituted a municipality under that law.

4. Section 3, it will be observed, enables the Chief Commissioner, subject to the usual procedure of issuing notice and hearing objections, to include within the limits of a municipality not merely a town but also any tract of country adjoining a town. This provision has been inserted on the advice of the Chief Commissioner (Mr. Bernard) and the Officiating Chief Commissioner (Mr. Crosthwaite), in order to meet the requirements of certain rural tracts, until such time as it may be found possible to establish a system of local boards for rural districts.

5. The most important alteration of the existing law proposed in Chapter III, relating to the organization of municipal boards, will be found in section 7, which, instead of leaving it absolutely in the discretion of the Chief Commissioner (as the present Act does) to determine whether the committee, or as it is now to be called, the board, should be appointed or elected, requires that at least three-fourths of the members shall be elective, except where the Chief Commissioner considers that a suitable system of election cannot be devised for them.

6. The only other provisions of this chapter which appear to call for notice are section 12, which requires a member of a board appointed to a salaried office under the board, to vacate his seat on the board; section 28, which empowers the board to determine whether their proceedings shall be conducted in English or Burmese, and provides that, when they are conducted in English, arrangements must be made for translating them into Burmese for the benefit of the native members; and section 29, which provides for the payment of small fees to the members of the board for attendance at meetings of the board or of committees.

7. The only alteration of the law proposed in Chapter IV which seems of sufficient importance to call for notice is in section 40, which provides that the following shall be credited to the municipal fund, namely:—

- (b) the proceeds of the cesses and tax levied on lands and houses in the municipality under sections 4, 5 and 6 of the Burma District Cesses and Rural Police Act, 1880, except such portions of those proceeds as may, under section 9 of that Act, be appropriated by the Chief Commissioner for the maintenance of rural police or for the maintenance of a local postal service;
- (c) the surplus accruing in the municipality under section 18 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871;
- (d) the income yielded by any public ferries in the municipality, and, in the case of a ferry on a river forming the boundary of a municipality, such share (if any) of the income of the ferry as the Chief Commissioner may assign in this behalf.

These sources of income, it need hardly be said, will, as a rule, be of little or no importance except when a considerable rural area is included in the municipality. When such an area is included, they will represent the chief contribution from it to the municipal fund.

8. It will be observed that there is nothing in the Bill corresponding to section 32 of the existing Act, which requires the municipality to provide from its funds in the first place such sums as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time fix for the maintenance of the town police. This charge will now be borne by the Government, and thus a considerable amount will be set free for expenditure on general purposes of improvement.

9. The list of duties of a municipal board contained in the first section of Chapter V is necessarily somewhat more extensive than the corresponding list in the existing Act, as under the new system some of the boards will have under them considerable rural areas, entailing duties somewhat different from those arising in connection with towns.

10. Section 47 requires a board, so far as its funds available for educational purposes will permit, to make grants-in-aid of schools in accordance with such rules as the Chief Commissioner, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, may from time to time prescribe.

11. Section 25 of the existing Act gives the Chief Commissioner absolute power to cancel, suspend or limit any of the acts, proceedings or rules of any municipal committee. For this Chapter VI of the Bill proposes to substitute a carefully moderated system of control similar to that established by the Local Self-government Bills recently introduced for other provinces.

12. The last section of the chapter relating to the sanction requisite for undertaking works corresponds to section 35 of the existing Act, but instead of leaving it, as that section does, to the Chief Commissioner to determine the limit of the powers of the committee or board, it directly provides that the four largest municipalities may, on their own authority, undertake works the estimate for which does not exceed Rs. 20,000, and that the others may similarly undertake works the estimate for which does not exceed Rs. 10,000.

13. Section 67, though new as applied to Burma municipalities, has of late become a usual provision in Acts conferring a power to make rules. It provides that, before any rules are made under certain sections of the Act, they shall be published, that a certain time shall be allowed for the public or those concerned to put forward objections to them, and that any objections received shall be duly considered.

The 17th July, 1883.

C. P. ILBERT.

D. FITZPATRICK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING
LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE
ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House, Simla, on Wednesday, the 25th
July, 1883.

P R E S E N T :

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.G., G.M.S.I.,
G.M.I.E., *presiding*.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., C.I.E.

Major the Hon'ble E. Baring, R.A., C.S.I., C.I.E.

Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson, C.B., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, LL.D., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble J. W. Quinton.

The Hon'ble D. G. Barkley.

BOMBAY PORT-DUES BILL.

Major the Hon'ble E. BARING moved that the Bill to give power to reduce
port-dues in the Port of Bombay be taken into consideration.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

Major the Hon'ble E. BARING also moved that for the enacting clause of
the Bill the following be substituted, namely :—

“ In the Indian Ports Act, 1875, first schedule, for the first entry in the third column
in respect of the Port of Bombay, the following shall be substituted, namely :—

‘ Not exceeding four annas per ton for each class of vessels as the Trustees incorporated
under the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, may, from time to time, direct.’ ”

He said that the Motion was a purely formal one. The Bill in its new form
would have the same effect as the Bill as it was originally introduced, that is
to say, it would allow the Bombay Port Commissioners to levy duty at less than
two annas per ton, which they could not do under the existing law. The change
of form was suggested by the Solicitor of the Bombay Government and approved
by that Government. The present proposal was intended to give effect to their
proposals.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

Major the Hon'ble E. BARING also moved that the Bill as amended be
passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

BURMA LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT moved that the Bill to amend the law relating
to Local Self-government in British Burma be referred to a Select Committee
consisting of the Hon'ble Sir Stuart Bayley, the Hon'ble Messrs. Hope, Quinton
and Barkley, and the Mover.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 8th August, 1883.

D. FITZPATRICK,

SIMLA;
The 27th July, 1883. }

Secretary to the Government of India,

Legislative Department.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
HOME DEPARTMENT.

EXECUTION OF DEEDS, CONTRACTS, &c., ON BEHALF OF THE SECRETARY
OF STATE.

No. 1082.

*Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Home Department (Judicial),
—dated Simla, the 26th July 1883.*

Read—

A letter from the Government of the Punjab, No. 172, dated the 16th June 1883, to the address of the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department.

RESOLUTION.

In exercise of the power conferred by the thirty-third and thirty-fourth of Vic., Cap. fifty-nine, Section two, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the undermentioned class of deeds, contracts, and other instruments referred to in the twenty-second and twenty-third of Vic., Cap. forty-one, Section two, may, in the territories under the administration of the Government of the Punjab, be executed as follows:—

By Deputy Commissioners { Agreements for the recovery of advances under Act X of
1879 (The Northern India Taccavi Act), together with
interest on the same.

Nos. 1083-84.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the Government of the Punjab and to the Revenue and Agricultural Department, and that it be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

A. MACKENZIE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 24th JULY 1883.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Although a general break in the rains seems now to have set in, yet during the early part of the week to which the reports relate good rain fell throughout India, except in some districts of the Punjab. In Bombay the fall was heavy along the Western Ghats, but some deficiency is reported in parts of the Southern Mahratta Country. In Baroda and Surat the excessive rainfall of previous weeks has been succeeded by light showers. A break would be beneficial in parts of Central India. In Rajputana the rainfall has been light, but favourable; and the tanks have generally a sufficiency of water, except in Marwar where they are empty.

In Burma the rainfall though below average has been generally sufficient. Good rain has fallen all over Bengal; at Burdwan the fall was exceptionally heavy, but in some parts of that district and in Rajshahye, Rungpur, and Purneah more is needed for transplanting of rice. Rain continues to hold off in Gaubati; elsewhere in Assam the fall has been sufficient. Seasonable weather prevails over the Central Provinces, and prospects there are very favourable. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh ample rain fell in all reporting districts up to the 24th instant, and the crops are reported to be doing well. In the Punjab the fall has been very partial, and more rain is much wanted in several districts.

Harvesting continues in the Madras Presidency, and standing crops are generally in good condition, except in parts of Coimbatore and Tanjore where they are suffering from want of rain. Sowings for the *kharij* have nearly been completed in the Bombay Presidency, Central India, and the Central Provinces, and are in full progress in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Punjab. The cotton crop is being weeded in the Central Provinces and Berars and promises well. Transplanting of rice is being pushed on in Bengal and Assam. In the former province harvesting of early rice and jute continues, and indigo manufacture has been commenced. Ploughing is nearly finished in Burma, and rice seedlings are being transplanted.

The crops in the Deccan are seriously threatened by locusts. Cattle-disease is reported from most districts.

Cholera appears to be prevalent in Bombay, the Central Provinces, and parts of Bengal; and a severe epidemic is said to exist in the city of Agar in Central India.

Prices are fluctuating.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(July 25th)		
Bellary ...	·43 (average of six stations).	Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy, yield average.
Kurnool ...	·84 (average of eight stations).	Standing crops good; small-pox in one and cattle-disease in six taluks.
Ganjam ...	1·52 (average of sixteen stations).	Standing crops red gram, gingelly, and sugarcane thriving; cholera slight at Chicacole; cattle-disease slight at Berhampur.
Kistna ...	1·25 (average of twelve stations).	Standing crops promising; fever, guinea-worm, small-pox, and cattle-disease slight.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	1·66 (average of ten stations).	Standing crops good where water available; harvest <i>khar</i> , paddy, &c., yield half; small-pox and cattle-disease slight in two taluks; cholera in one village, 1 death.
Coimbatore	·13 (average of six stations).	Condition of wet crops good; dry crops in parts of three taluks suffering for want of rain, and in parts of two taluks attacked by insects; harvest <i>cholum</i> and <i>cumbon</i> in parts, yield average; <i>cheena</i> in one taluk; 5 deaths from fever in parts of two taluks.
Tanjore ...	·43 (average of six stations).	Standing crops generally good, except in parts of one taluk not flourishing for want of sufficient rain; 37 deaths from cholera; cattle-disease in parts of two taluks.
Madura ...	·58 (average of four stations).	Standing crops fair; harvest paddy and dry crops in parts.
Malabar ...	5·7 (average of fourteen stations).	First crop progressing in all taluks; small-pox slight in all taluks; fever and cattle-disease in parts, latter slight; cholera in Palghat, 6 deaths.
Travancere ...	·555	Paddy in good condition; fever prevails.
Bombay—(July 25th)		
Kurrachee ...	·30; average of ten other stations, 2·30.	Small-pox in eight villages in districts, 12 fresh cases, 3 deaths, 10 remaining sick; river at Kotri on 23rd 18 feet 2 inches, against 17 feet 11 inches on same date last year; fever in five talukas; <i>kharij</i> sowings progressing; wheat, red rice, and <i>bajri</i> in Kurrachee 26, 32 and 36, in Manjhand 32, 24 and 48, in Sakro 16, 28 and 38, and in Mirpur Botoro 22, 30 and 34 lbs. per rupee respectively.
Hyderabad ...	Rain in ten talukas—average fall 2·33.	River 3 inches more than on same date last year; small-pox in seven and cattle-disease in two talukas; prices of food-grains steady since last week.
Ahmedabad ...	·58	Total rainfall 14·77; sowing progressing; wheat 26½ and <i>bajri</i> 30 lbs. per rupee.
Baroda ...	·56	Total rainfall 32·16; sowing of <i>kharij</i> in progress; transplantation of rice in Kadi division commenced; health good; <i>bajri</i> 27 and rice 24 lbs. per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—contd.		
Surat	... 81	Total rainfall 37·36; sowing operations continue; cattle-disease in Olphad; cholera in Burdoli and Bulsar; <i>juari</i> 38 and <i>ragli</i> 43 lbs. per rupee.
Nasik	... At Igatpuri, 12·30; at Peint, 7·79; slight in other places.	Cholera in all talukas except Malegaon, Baglan, and Peint, deaths 99; <i>kharij</i> sowings progressing vigorously; wheat 25, <i>bajri</i> 28, and rice 22 lbs. per rupee; young locusts appearing in several talukas, old ones still in a few.
Colaba (Bombay)	... Light rain daily; total of week 1·42.	Total rainfall to date 53·39, being 12·53 above average; abnormal temperature 2° warm; vapour in air slightly in excess of normal; abnormal wind northerly from 20th to 23rd, wind normal on all other days.
Poona	... Rain in four talukas—maximum 5·0 in Mawal, minimum 57 in Khed.	Cholera cases 510, fatal 205; <i>bajri</i> 37 and <i>juari</i> 46 lbs. per rupee, in Poona <i>bajri</i> 32 and <i>juari</i> 41 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmednagar	... Slight rain in all talukas, except Shrigouda, Karjat, and Rahuri.	Cholera cases 1,355, 663 deaths; cattle-disease in Karjat and Parner; <i>juari</i> —maximum 66 lbs. per rupee in Janakhed, minimum 45 lbs. in Kopergaon; <i>bajri</i> —maximum 54 lbs per rupee in Janakhed, minimum 33 lbs. in Kopergaon.
Sholapur	... 41	Total rainfall 13·71; <i>kharij</i> sowings nearly completed; <i>juari</i> 62 and <i>bajri</i> 52 lbs. per rupee; cholera cases 745, deaths 352.
Dharwar	... 2·59 in Hangal; 1·94 in Hubli; slight elsewhere.	Crops good; sowings retarded in Kalghatgi and Hangal by excessive moisture and in Navalgand and Ron by want of rain; public health good; 1 case of cholera in Ron; slight cattle-disease in Kalghatgi; <i>juari</i> 74 lbs. per rupee in Ranibennur and Kod, 48 to 63 lbs. per rupee elsewhere; rice 32 and wheat 43 lbs. per rupee.
Kanara	... In Karwar, 12·89; in Kumpta, 20·20; in Sirsa, 10·08; in Halhal, 4·0.	Total rainfall 95·68; weeding continues, also transplanting in some places; sugarcane and garden crops healthy; small-pox in Karwar, Kumpta, Bhatkal, and Sidapur; fever in some places; cattle-disease in Sidapur; common rice in Karwar 12½ seers per rupee, in district average 13½ seers.
Rajkot	... 25	Total rainfall 21·25; weather cool; general health fair; sowing operations continue; cholera in some villages of Halar; <i>bajri</i> 29 and <i>juari</i> 35 lbs. per rupee.
<i>General Remarks.</i> —Rain throughout the Presidency and Sind, wanted in parts of the Southern Mahratta Country; sowing and transplanting of rice still in general progress; locusts in Nasik, Khundesh, Tanna, Colaba, and Ratnagiri; cholera in all districts of the Deccan, in Tanna, Colaba, Surat, and Kaladgi; small-pox, fever, and cattle-disease in a few districts.		
Bengal—(July 25th)		
Chittagong	... 13·28	Weather seasonable; prospects of crops fair; <i>aman</i> doing well; prices stationary; cattle-disease still reported; general health good.
Dacca	... 3·24	Paddy being sown; <i>aus</i> paddy being harvested; <i>aman</i> paddy, sugarcane, and other crops thriving well; jute damaged by worms in Nawabgunge.
24 Pargunnahs (Calcutta)	... 4·76	Prospects good; early crops promise well; <i>aman</i> being transplanted; public health generally good; rivers rising.
Moorsshedabad	... 5·0	Transplanting operations being pushed on vigorously owing to recent rain; <i>aus</i> also much benefited by it; health on the whole good; cattle-disease has broken out in thana Shamsheergunge.
Rajshahye	... 2·58, good rain during week.	Paddy being transplanted; more rain necessary for transplanting; some fever reported.
Burdwan	... 14·40; Culna 9·52; Cutwa 5·3.	Transplanting in progress; prospects favourable except in Cutwa, where more rain wanted; public health fair.
Rangpore	... 1·27	Weather hot; <i>aus</i> rice and jute being harvested; prospects of <i>aman</i> rice and sugarcane good; more rain wanted; cholera still somewhat prevalent in some parts of district.
Bhagalpur	... 2·68, fair rainfall	Everywhere prospects of crops good.
Patna	... 3·65	More rain required for transplanting winter rice; health fair; slight fever; rivers rising again.
Durbhunga	... 4·55	Ploughing and sowing going on rapidly; prospects of crops good.
Hazaribagh	... 3·9	Transplanting progressing well; prices stationary; health good.
Cuttack	... 5·50; ample rain during week.	Weather cloudy and seasonable; prospects of crops good; public health good.
	... 3·27	<i>Sarad</i> rice progressing well; <i>beali</i> rice being weeded; public health good; a few cases of cholera in the town.
<i>General Remarks.</i> —Rain in varying quantities fell throughout these provinces during the week; it has generally been pretty good for agricultural purposes, though certain districts still complain of its insufficiency; state of the early crops has been improved, and transplanting of late rice is now being carried on with vigour; harvesting of early rice and jute is going on in parts of Central and Eastern Bengal, and indigo manufacture has commenced in Bihar; in Orissa re-sowing is being made on the flooded tracts from which the waters have now receded; cholera is still prevalent in Gya, and is epidemic in one thana of Lohardugga, otherwise the public health is reported to be fair.		

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (July 24th)	11·7; Chandausi, 10·5; Gangapur, 7·7.	The late rains have done immense good to the <i>khariif</i> crops; no sickness of men or cattle; prices steady.
Allahabad („ 25th)	Abundant and constant rain in all tahsils, except Bara; general average, 5·6; Bara, 1·4.	<i>Khariif</i> sowings nearly completed and crops doing well; cholera diminished in district, but has appeared in city in mild form; prices generally fallen.
Gorakhpur („ 23rd)	Rain general, 3·9 since the 17th instant.	<i>Khariif</i> sowings in progress; some cattle-disease; prices rising.
Jhansi („ „)	7; Mau, 5; Moth, 2·0; Garotha, 2.	Sowing in progress; health good; people engaged on field work.
Agra („ 24th)	From 2·9 to 8·1 in all parganas.	<i>Khariif</i> sowings continue; fever in two parganas; sporadic cholera in one pargana; prices steady.
Bareilly („ „)	Ample and general rain.	Sowings everywhere progressing; slight fall in the price of barley and wheat, <i>juari</i> and <i>arhar</i> risen; health remains satisfactory.
Meerut („ „)	3·0; Shardana, 3·4; Bagpat, 5·4; Mowana, 3·2; Ghaziabad, 2·2; Hapur, 3·1.	Weather seasonable; <i>khariif</i> crops sown; health good; prices stationary.
Kumaun („ „)	Rain not heavy, but sufficient and general.	Crops very good; general health good; cattle-disease continues; prices stationary.
Lucknow („ „)	10·8; Mahabad, 5·1; Mohanlalganj, 8·0.	Prices steady; prospects favourable; public health good.
Partabgarh („ „)	Sadr, 4·0; Kunda, 5·5; Patti, 4·3.	<i>Khariif</i> sowings nearly completed; slight small-pox reported in Patti; general health good; prices almost stationary.
Sitapur („ „)	General rain throughout district; average, 8·0.	Prices stationary.
Fyzabad („ „)	Sadr, 5·5; Akbarpur, 8·1; Bikapur, 4·7; Tauda, 5·4.	Weeding going on; public health good; cattle-disease in part of district.
Rae Bareilly („ 23rd)	Good rain all over the district; Sadr, 4·1 and 3·0.	Weather cloudy; agricultural operations in progress; prices stationary.
Cawnpore („ 24th)	Average in nine parganas, 5·4.	Cholera decreasing; <i>khariif</i> sowings in progress all over the district; prices almost stationary.
Farukhabad („ „)	Abundant and well distributed rain fell throughout the week.	The sowing of the early <i>khariif</i> crops nearly completed, and the land is in good condition for sowings of <i>juari</i> and <i>bajri</i> .
General Remarks. —Ample rain has fallen in all reporting districts during the week, doing much good; the <i>khariif</i> sowings are progressing well, and are nearly completed in a number of districts; the general health is good, and cholera seems to be abating; prices are fluctuating.		
Punjab—(July 24th)		
Delhi ...	1·60	Health good; <i>khariif</i> ploughings in progress; slight rise in prices.
Hissar ...	.....	Health good; <i>khariif</i> sowings in progress; crop prospects good; prices falling.
Umballa ...	3·70	More rain wanted; health fair; <i>khariif</i> sowings in progress; prices stationary.
Jullundur ...	50	More rain much wanted; health fair; crops backward; prices stationary.
Amritsar ...	4·90	Health good; prices steady.
Sialkot ...	1·0	More rain wanted; <i>khariif</i> sowings in progress; health good; slight fall in prices.
Ferozepore ...	3·60 at tahsil Zira, less elsewhere.	Health good; <i>khariif</i> ploughings and sowings in progress; prices rising.
Lahore ...	No rain	Rain wanted; health good; prices stationary.
Rawalpindi ...	1·50	A few cases of fever in Kahuta tahsil; <i>khariif</i> sowings completed; prices rising.
Mooltan ...	.....	Health good; crop prospects favourable; prices slightly falling.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	1	Health good; <i>khariif</i> sowings commenced; prices steady.
Peshawar ...	1·90	Health good; prices stationary.
General Remarks. —Rain has fallen in nearly every district, but more is needed; health good, except in the Umballa, Jullundur, and Rawalpindi districts; <i>khariif</i> sowings in progress.		
Central Provinces—(July 25th)		
Nagpur ...	1·73	Weather cloudy, with light showers; sowings almost completed; cholera prevalent throughout the district, 776 cases, 360 deaths; cattle-disease prevalent; prices steady.
Jubbulpore ...	4·77	Weather cloudy and rainy; <i>khariif</i> sowings continue; weeding of cotton commenced; prospects favourable; prices stationary.
Saugor ...	3·42	Rainfall deficient; sowings almost finished; weeding in progress; prospects good; prices steady; health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces— <i>contd.</i>		
Sambalpur (July 21st)	10.91	Weather wet but seasonable; prospects good; health good; common rice 45 seers per rupee.
Seoni („ 24th)	Heavy rain since 23rd after break of one week.	Transplanting of rice commenced; 10 deaths from cholera; prices stationary.
Hoshangabad ...	3.21	Weather cloudy and rainy; weeding in progress; 7 deaths from small-pox; wheat 15 and rice 9 seers per rupee.
Khandwa ...	3.30	Prospects good; 62 deaths from cholera in Burhanpur; wheat 15, <i>juari</i> 20, and rice 15 seers per rupee.
Raipur ...	2.91	Prospects good; 4 deaths from cholera at Nandgaon. <i>General Remarks.</i> Weather cloudy, with light rain; prospects of crops very favourable; prices steady; severe cholera in some places.
British Burma— (July 26th)		
Akyab ...	20.46	Total rainfall up to date 95.00; 6 deaths from cholera in town and three in district, otherwise public health good; 147 deaths of cattle in three townships, in others health of plough cattle good; ploughing nearly completed; sowing commenced.
Rangoon ...	3.23	Total rainfall up to date 36.23; public health good; price of paddy from Rs. 88 to Rs. 89 per 100 baskets.
Bassein ...	6.85	Total rainfall up to date 45.81; 2 deaths from cholera in Bassein township, otherwise public health good; 14 deaths of cattle in two townships; ploughing progressing; transplanting begun in parts of the district.
Prome ...	3.68	Total rainfall up to date 26.49; public health good; 14 deaths of plough cattle in Shwaydoug; about 32,500 acres already ploughed; more rain wanted in a few circles in the Shwaylay and Shwaydoug townships.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	10.76	Total rainfall up to date 81.38; 2 deaths from cholera in one township, otherwise public health in Moulmein and district good; 938 deaths of cattle in five townships; about 90 per cent. fields ploughed; health of plough cattle generally good; sowing progressing; about 30 per cent. fields sown; crop prospects favourable; nurseries, health, ploughing, and sowing somewhat disturbed on account of high water; health of cattle good; nearly 20 acres of crops destroyed by crabs; transplanting progressing; state of supply of seedlings for transplanting fair.
Toungoo ...	6.78	Total rainfall up to date 35.50; public health good; health of plough cattle good; ploughing progressing rapidly; price of paddy Rs. 64 per 100 baskets.
Kyaukpoo (July 26th)	12.26	Total rainfall up to date 78.32; public health and health of cattle good; half the district ploughed; a fourth of the district sown; cost of ploughing per acre, inclusive of hire of cattle and wages of labourers, Rs. 6.
Sandoway („ „)	18.17	Total rainfall up to date 95.11; public health good; ploughing and sowing progressing; about 4,218 acres ploughed; reports of area sown out in nurseries not received; ploughing wages Rs. 4-8 in northern township.
Hanthawaddy ( „ „ )	.....	Public health and health of cattle good; ploughing progressing; price of paddy varying from Rs. 80, 85 and 95 per 100 baskets.
Pegu („ „)	6.11	Total rainfall up to date 54.41; public health good; slight cattle-disease in Ponglin township; ploughing and sowing progressing; price of paddy from Rs. 75 to Rs. 80 per 100 baskets.
Tharrawaddy („ „)	6.60	Total rainfall up to date 48.02; public health good; 38 deaths of cattle in two townships; health of plough cattle in all other townships good; ploughing and sowing progressing; ploughing wages from 30 to 70 baskets per man; price of paddy from Rs. 90 to Rs. 95 per 100 baskets.
Thonegwa („ „)	5.58	Total rainfall up to date 38.53; public health good; 1 death of cattle in Daybayeh township, otherwise health of plough cattle good; ploughing continues; some damage caused by crabs to nurseries in two townships.
Henzada („ „)	6.69	Total rainfall up to date 39.13; public health good; 7 deaths of cattle in Zaloon township; ploughing progressing, about one-half ploughed, one-seventh transplanted; general appearance of young plants good.
Thayetmyo („ „)	1.33	Total rainfall up to date 19.50; public health good; ploughing continues; transplanting going on.
Shwaygyin („ „)	11.82	Total rainfall up to date 66.75; public health good; 55 deaths of cattle in Zokeelake circle; ploughing progressing rapidly; area ploughed five-eighths of whole; sowing commenced generally; price of paddy Rs. 75 per 100 baskets. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Rainfall steady, but up to date less than recorded at same time last year; public health good; cattle-disease mild, and not on increase except in Amherst, where mortality is heavy; ploughing nearly completed; sowings well in hand and transplanting commenced; prices keeping steady.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Assam—(July 25th)		
Gauhati ...	7.1	Weather hot and sultry; public health fair; cattle-disease in the interior; <i>aha</i> paddy being reaped; rain much wanted for transplanting of <i>sali</i> paddy.
Sylhet ...	5.02	State and prospects of crops favourable; public health good; small-pox in part of the district.
Cachar ...	4.19	Weather very warm; transplanting <i>aus</i> crops nearly finished and that of <i>sali</i> crops progressing; common rice 16 seers per rupee; small-pox still reported; general health good.
Dibrugarh ...	4.93	Weather seasonable; transplanting of <i>sali</i> crop progressing; public health good.
Mysore and Coorg— (July 25th)		
Bangalore ...	2.5	Standing crops in good condition; prospects favourable; public health good.
Mysore ...	1.0	Standing crops in good condition; prospects and health good.
Mercara ...	Heavy rain, 14.80	The Cauvery river in full flood; <i>rapi</i> crop in Nanjajapatna taluk thriving; transplantation of rice commenced; second blossom of coffee failed; labour still scarce; work on coffee estates backward; price of food-grains stationary; public health good, save in Nanjajapatna taluk where small-pox prevails. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Rain more or less in all districts; standing crops in good condition; prospects favourable; public health generally good; no material change in prices.
Berar & Hyderabad— (July 25th)		
Amraoti ...	2.9	<i>Kharif</i> crops thriving; prospects good; wheat 16 and <i>juari</i> 26 seers per rupee.
Akola ...	2.11	Cotton being weeded, other crops progressing favourably.
Hyderabad ...	Average of week 8.0	Total rainfall from 1st January 12.24; <i>kharif</i> crops prospering; <i>abi</i> sowings in some places commenced, in others ground being prepared; tanks have not yet received sufficient water; cholera prevails in two talukas—Asfnagar and Shahabad; no cattle-disease; prices of wheat 15, coarse rice 10½, white <i>juari</i> 22½, yellow <i>juari</i> 28½, and <i>tur</i> 2¼ seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States— (July 25th)		
Indore ...	9.9	A break in the rains is desirable; a few cases of cholera, otherwise health good.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	2.98	Health good; weather cloudy and cool.
Sutua ...	4.46; rain general	Health good.
Rutlam ...	...	No report received.
Schore ...	2.18	Weather cloudy, with occasional showers; crops and public health good.
Neemuch ...	4.3	<i>Makka</i> and <i>juari</i> crops in progress; weather seasonable; public health good.
Goona ...	6.2	Weather cloudy; <i>kharif</i> sowings completed; health good; wheat 24 seers per rupee.
Bhopal ...	.....	No report received.
Agar ...	.....	A severe epidemic of cholera in the Agar city.
Nowgong ...	3.71	Weather seasonable; <i>kharif</i> prospects good; cholera prevalent in parts; prices steady.
Bhopawar ...	.....	Prospects good; a break in the rains required.
Rajputana—		
Abu (July 25th)	3.64	Total rainfall to date 36.40; heavy clouds and high winds.
Sirohi („ 22nd)	1.78; satisfactorily light showers, but of frequent occurrence.	Tanks and wells full; health and crop prospects good; weather pleasant.
Marwar („ 20th)	9.8	Tanks all empty, water obtained from wells with difficulty; health and crops good; weather still close and sultry; prices stationary.
Meywar („ 22nd)	7.6	Tanks, wells, and health good; crop prospects very good; weather seasonable.
Harowti („ 21st)	Dimoli, 2.47; Tonk, 2.11; Kotah, 9.8; previous week Kotah, 1.87; Shahpura, 1.58.	Few cases of sporadic cholera; sowings nearly completed; prospects favourable; health good; prices falling.
Jhallawar („ 20th)	1.35	<i>Makka</i> crops doing well; health fair.
Ajmere („ 21th)	1.15	Crops looking well; a few cases of cholera and slight cattle-disease.
Jeypore („ „)	7.0	Cholera abating; prices almost stationary.
Blurtapore ...	.....	No report received.
Ulwur (July 24th)	Average, 2.64	Tanks and wells filling; 34 deaths from cholera in Ramgurh tahsil; in other tahsils cholera decreasing; <i>kharif</i> sowings continue.
Nepal—(July 20th)		
Katmandu ...	1.57	Agricultural prospects good; weather seasonable.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1883.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 17th March 1883.

From the 7th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Reports, will be published at Simla. After the 31st March, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Parts IV and V of the *Gazette of India*, containing the Acts and Bills of the Legislative Council, may be subscribed for separately from the other Parts of the Gazette. The annual subscription for the two Parts is Rs 5 per annum, payable in advance. When sent by post, Rs 2-8 per annum additional will be charged for postage.

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E. J. DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE.

Calcutta, the 24th July 1883.

The Annual General Meeting of the Proprietors and Shareholders of the Bank of Bengal will be held at the Bank on Monday, the 13th proximo, at 3 P.M., for the transaction of the following business:—

- I.—To receive the Directors' Report and, the audited accounts up to the 30th. June 1883.
- II.—To elect two Directors in room of Mr. F. E. Patteson and Mr. L. P. D. Broughton, who go out by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
- III.—To elect two Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board,

R. HARDIE,
Secretary & Treasurer.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mount Abu, the 16th July 1883.

No. 2364 G.—Mr. W. R. Lawrence, C.S., Assistant Agent, Governor General, Rajputana, is granted three months' privilege leave from the 15th July 1883, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

No. 2371 G.—Lieutenant G. H. J. Moore, Officiating Adjutant, Merwara Battalion, returned to duty on the 8th July 1883 from the privilege leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 1708 G., dated 29th May 1883.

The 18th July 1883.

No. 2429 G.—Surgeon-Major T. French Mullen, M.D., Agency Surgeon, Ulwur, availed himself of privilege leave from the forenoon of the 12th May to the afternoon of the 10th July 1883.

By Order,

E. A. FRASER,

1st Asst. Agent to the Govr. Genl.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 21st July 1883.

No. 581.—In exercise of the powers invested in him by Section 5 of the Opium Rules sanctioned for the District of Ajmer-Merwara and published in Part II of the *Gazette of India*, dated 21st April 1883, the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara is pleased to direct that the possession of Opium shall be restricted in the under-mentioned areas :—

- (1) The Municipal limits of Ajmere.
- (2) The Municipal limits of Kekri.
- (3) The Municipal limits of Beawar.
- (4) The Cantonment limits of Nusseerabad.

Notification No. 360, dated 28th May 1881, published in Part II of the *Gazette of India*, dated 4th June 1881, is hereby cancelled.

By Order,

E. A. FRASER,

1st Asst. to the Chief Commr.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF COORG.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 21st July 1883.

No. 657-218.—Mr F. B. Dickinson, Deputy Conservator of Forests in Coorg, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. M. Muttanna, Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests, will be in charge of the Office of the Deputy Conservator of Forests in Coorg, during the absence of Mr. Dickinson on leave, or until further orders.

By Order,

H. WYLIE, Major,

Secretary to the Chief Commr. of Coorg.

RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 16th July 1883.

No. 12.—This Office Notification No. 5, dated 25th May 1883, appointing Mr. J. H. A. Tremheere, M.C.S., to officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, during the absence on privilege leave of Colonel H. G. Thomson, is cancelled.

By Order,

H. WYLIE, Major,

Assistant to the Resident.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Presidency & Oudh Command.

Lucknow, the 14th July 1883.

No. 14.—With reference to Inspector General of Military Works' Notification No. 23, dated 22nd June 1883, Lieutenant F. H. Oldfield, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, has been posted to the Lucknow Division, Military Works, which he joined on the forenoon of the 10th July 1883.

H. McV. CRICHTON, Major, R.E.,

*Supdg. Engr., Presdy. & Oudh Command,
Military Works.*

CONSULTING ENGINEER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Lucknow, the 21st July 1883.

Lieutenant G. K. Scott-Monerieff, R.E., Officiating Deputy Consulting Engineer to Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lucknow, passed, on 2nd July 1883, the examination in Persian by the Higher Standard as laid down in G. O. G. G., dated 9th September 1864.

C. H. LUARD, Lieut.-Col., R.E.,

*Offg. Consng. Engr. to the Govt. of India
for Guaranteed Railways.*

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 19th July 1883.

No. 34.—Mr. F. R. Tebbs, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, has passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani, prescribed in Chapter II, Section i, paragraph 21, of the Public Works Department Code.

H. F. HANCOCK, Col., R.E.,

Offg. Director General of Railways.

**PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY,
Manager's Office.**

NOTIFICATION.

Rawalpindi, the 23rd July 1883.

No. 2.—Mr. F. R. Upcott, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, has been granted six days' subsidiary and fifteen months' furlough to England, with effect from forenoon of 25th June 1883.

H. JOHNSON, M.I.C.E.,

Offg. Manager.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 28th July 1883.

It is hereby notified for general information that the following mail despatches to Ceylon will be made from the Calcutta General Post Office during August 1883 :—

DATE OF CLOSING.	ROUTE.
3rd August 1883*	By B. I. S. N. Co.'s private vessel.
7th August 1883	By P. & O. Steamer from Bombay.
9th August 1883	By P. & O. Steamer from Calcutta.
17th August 1883*	By B. I. S. N. Co.'s private vessel.
20th August 1883*	By Star Line private vessel.
21st August 1883	By P. & O. Steamer from Bombay.
23rd August 1883	By P. & O. Steamer from Calcutta.
23rd August 1883	By French Steamer.
31st August 1883*	By B. I. S. N. Co.'s private vessel.
31st August 1883*	By Star Line private Vessel.

* These dates are subject to alteration in the event of departure of the vessels being delayed.

N.B.—The letter-box will close at 7 p.m. precisely, after which hour letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 p.m.

The rate of postage on letters conveyed by private vessels is two (2) annas per ½ oz. (prepayment compulsory).

The postage on letters conveyed by the P. & O. and French steamers is three (3) annas per ½ oz. (prepayment optional).

The 28th July 1883.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Foreign Mails for	Date.	Per Steamer
Persian Gulf	1st Aug.	From Bombay.
Mauras, Ceylon, and Intermediate Ports	2nd Aug.	Str. <i>Sudhana</i> .
Colombo, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Australian Colonies	7th "	From Bombay.
Foreign Mails via Bombay	28th July	From Bombay.*
Foreign Mails via Bombay	4th Aug.	From Bombay.†
Do. Book Post and Pattern Packets	3rd "	From Bombay.
Rangoon and Moumein	1st "	Str. <i>Kilwa</i> .
Chittagong, Akyau, Kyauk Phyo, and Rangoon	1st "	Str. <i>Mahratta</i> .
Port Blair and Camorta	2nd "	Str. <i>Maharauti</i> .

* Also for South Africa via England; also via Aden for Mauritius, Mahé (Seychelles), Mayotte, Nossi Be and Réunion can be forwarded.

† Also for South Africa via England can be forwarded.

N.B.—The letter-box will close at 7 p.m. precisely, after which hour, foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 p.m.

E. HUTTON,

Presidency Post Master.

Report of a Deserter from the 1st Battalion, Regiment of Royal Welsh Fusiliers, dated at Dum-Dum, this 21st day of July 1883.

Number, Rank, and Name,— No. 2588, Lance Corporal Thomas William Hemsley.	At what Place Enlisted,— Brighton, Sussex.
Age,—23 years 6 months.	Parish and County in which Born,—Ditchling, Bright-
Size,—5 feet ½ inches.	ton, Sussex.
Colour of— Complexion, fresh; Hair, brown; Eyes, grey.	Marks,—None.
Date of Desertion,—18th July 1883.	Trade,—Waiter.
Place of Desertion,—Dum- Dum.	Coat or Jacket,—
Date of Enlistment,—2nd March 1880.	Waistcoat,—
	Breeches or } Regi- Trowsers— } mental.
	REMARKS,—
	Under 4 years' service.

C. ELGEE, Colonel,

Comdg. 1st Battn., R. W. Fusiliers.

Report of a Deserter from the 8-1st Cinque Ports Division, Royal Artillery, dated at Colaba, this 17th day of July 1883.

Number, Rank, and Name,— No. 32150, Gunner Joseph Bell.	Coat or Jacket,—
Age,—25 years 11 months.	Waistcoat,—
Size,—5 feet 8 inches.	Breeches or } Regi- Trowsers,— } mental.
Colour of— Complexion, fresh; Hair, dark brown; Eyes, grey.	Date of Desertion,—15th July 1883.
Parish and County in which Born,—Bray, Dublin.	Place of Desertion,—Colaba.
Marks,—Tattooing on both forearms.	Date of Enlistment,—17th August 1881.
Trade,—Bricklayer.	Place of Enlistment,— Clomnel.
	REMARKS,—
	Under 2 years' service.

HUGH W. PERRY, Lieut.,

Comdg. 8-1st C. P. D., R.A.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates :—per four ounce tin *R4-8*; per eight ounce tin, *R5-5*; per pound tin, *R16-8*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Gardens, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates :—per four ounce tin *R5-5*; per eight ounce tin *R10-5*; per pound tin, *R20*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggist in Calcutta. Postage 8 annas per four and eight ounce tins, and 12 annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبري فيوج

یہ دوا کوئینائین کا خوب قائم مقام ہے اور کلکتہ کے ہوائیکل گارڈن یعنی کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے ہر ایک ملازم سرکاری واسطے سرکاری کام اور خیرات کے اور سیوے اونکے جو کوئی ایک مشیت بیس پونڈ خرید لینے سے بقیہ نقد حسب نرخ ذیل خرید کرسکتے ہیں یعنی نرخ چار اونس کے تین کا چار روپیہ آٹھ آنے; آٹھ اونس کے تین کا آٹھ روپیہ آٹھ آنے; ایک پونڈ کے تین کا سولہ روپیہ آٹھ آنے

اور عوام الناس ہوائیکل گارڈن یعنی کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقیہ نقد حسب نرخ ذیل خرید کرسکتے ہیں یعنی نرخ چار اونس کے پانچ روپیہ آٹھ آنے; آٹھ اونس کے تین کا دس روپیہ آٹھ آنے; ایک پونڈ کے تین کا بیس روپیہ

یہ دوا کلکتہ کے بڑے بڑے دلائی اور دیسی دواخانوں میں ہوتی ہے ماسیوے قیمت مذکورہ بالا کے مفصول قاب چار اور آٹھ اونس کے تین کا آٹھ آنے; اور ایک پونڈ کے تین کا بارہ آنے

Meteorological Publications for Sale.

The following publications of the Meteorological Office of the Government of India are on sale and can be procured at the Meteorological Office, No. 4, Middleton Row, or either at

Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., or at Messrs. Brown & Co., at the prices noted against them:—

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E. N. BAKER,

Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1883.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost or Destroyed.

The lower half of the Government Promissory Note No. 094817, of the 4 per cent. of 1865, for Rs3,500, originally standing in the name of the Officer in charge of the Treasury, Indore, and last endorsed to Resident, Gwalior, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietor.

Stolen

The Government Promissory Note, No. 017039, of the 4 per cent. loan of 1835-36, for Rs500. Payment of the above Note and interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate.

For the Oriental Bank Corporation, Calcutta,

H. P. CAMPBELL.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

N^o 30.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1883.

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DEPARTMENT OF

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

DISTRICTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), <i>Holcus</i> <i>Sorghum</i> .			Bairush Millet (Cam boo, Bajra), <i>Pennisetia Spicata</i>		
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1882.
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antapur	13 6	13 6	14 6	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	15 0	12 5	12 5	16 3	30 14	30 14	30 14	30 23	28 1	21 8
lary	16 5	17 5	16 5	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	12 5	13 8	13 8	13 8	36 0	35 0	31 14	29 2	28 3	32 5
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ath Arcot	10 14	10 8	10 2	...	...	...	16 8	16 2	15 11	17 2	17 2	16 10	...	...	...	26 3	25 13	27 1
njore	11 6	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	17 13	17 6	18 5	...	...	...	31 13	35 0	35 13	30 6	31 14	31 1
ichinopoly	10 10	10 10	9 14	...	...	...	15 13	15 13	16 3	16 5	16 5	16 11	...	...	28 0	26 11	30 8	27 1
idura	12 2	12 8	11 11	...	...	...	16 0	16 6	15 8	16 8	17 11	16 0	40 8	32 6	30 13	35 5	32 5	30 1
anevelly	9 14	9 14	9 3	...	...	...	15 2	16 5	15 8	16 0	17 10	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
imbatore	14 13	13 14	12 5	...	...	...	14 6	13 14	13 8	15 6	14 14	14 8	26 2	27 0	26 2	28 10	27 0	35 1
lgiris	10 10	10 10	9 14	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	9 10	12 0	12 0	11 3	20 0	20 0	20 0	19 10	21 0	19 1
lem	14 6	14 6	12 11	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 10	16 0	16 0	15 10	29 2	29 2	29 2	26 8	26 8	23 1
uth Canara	8 3	8 3	8 10	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	9 11	11 13	11 13	13 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
alabar	8 10	8 10	7 3	...	...	...	14 10	14 10	15 0	15 13	15 13	15 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
ombay	10 11	10 9	10 2	25 8	23 11	16 12	8 3	8 2	7 7	11 4	12 6	12 13	19 4	18 15	19 3	15 5	15 1	15 1
hmedabad	12 0	12 0	12 8	19 8	20 0	...	7 8	7 8	6 8	12 0	12 0	8 0	17 8	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	14 1
nira	11 7	11 7	11 7	21 5	21 5	20 0	9 11	9 11	9 2	16 0	16 0	14 9	16 0	17 12	16 0	14 4	14 14	...
urat	11 1	11 6	11 9	12 5	12 7	7 7	7 8	7 9	7 7	8 7	8 7	8 5	19 1	19 1	14 14	11 1	14 14	...
ronch	12 4	12 4	12 5	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 6	11 7	11 7	12 9	16 0	16 0	15 14	13 13	14 13	...
anna (Salsette)	9 12	9 12	9 12	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	8 3	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 10	18 10	18 10	15 0	15 0	...
olaba (Alibag)	9 0	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	12 8	14 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
handesh (Dhulua)	14 0	14 0	14 9	...	...	...	7 10	8 1	7 4	9 15	12 10	10 15	16 0	16 0	23 13	14 4	14 4	...
saik	14 4	14 4	15 8	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	7 7	13 6	13 6	12 0	22 6	22 6	...	15 5	15 5	...
hmednagar	13 6	13 2	14 0	...	...	...	9 6	9 3	10 0	13 12	12 2	12 6	22 0	21 14	27 6	16 12	22 2	...
ona	12 8	12 10	12 10	9 4	9 4	...	9 13	9 13	11 0	11 0	11 10	12 4	19 9	19 9	21 12	16 2	16 2	...
holapur	14 8	14 8	14 1	...	...	...	10 6	10 15	10 7	11 5	11 5	11 5	26 12	25 14	31 1	22 0	20 8	...
nladgi (Bagalkot)	17 8	18 12	19 0	15 8	17 0	15 0	6 12	6 12	6 8	10 12	10 12	9 0	25 8	27 0	33 0	24 0	26 0	...
atara	11 0	12 1	12 1	...	...	...	8 9	8 14	9 11	10 6	11 7	11 7	17 0	16 5	25 5	15 14	15 8	...
Belgaum	No return received						13 0	13 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	11 0	24 0	23 0	24 0	26 0	24 0	...
harwar (Hubli)	23 0	23 0	21 0	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	7 13	14 2	14 2	12 11	...	20 18	18 3	13 8	14 11	...
atnagiri	9 14	9 14	10 9	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	12 2	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...
anara (Karwar)	11 8	11 8	9 0	1 6	1 6	...	11 6	11 6	11 6	15 0	15 0	15 0	22 13	22 13	22 8	16 0	16 0	...
anch Mahals (Godhra)	11 6	11 6	11 6	...	...	...	6 3	6 3	6 3	7 0	7 0	7 0	12 7	12 7	11 3	11 3	11 3	...
den	9 5	9 5	8 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 2	11 0	14 4	14 8	12 0	18 0	18 0	23 11	17 14	18 5	...
airgarh	13 6	13 9	14 0	...	...	...	7 14	8 3	8 12	11 10	11 11	11 10	15 2	15 3	16 5	13 6	13 7	...
aroda	9 5	9 5	10 8	14 0	15 3	14 0	6 14	6 14	6 6	9 0	9 0	8 11	17 0	17 0	17 13	16 13	17 0	...
dia	13 8	13 8	13 4	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 8	10 0	9 4	10 0	20 0	19 0	17 0	12 0	12 0	...
imach	15 4	15 4	14 0	21 0	21 0	16 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	22 8	22 10	23 5	17 8	17 8	...
insirabad	16 12	16 8	16 1	23 6	23 0	21 11	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	17 6	17 6	17 6	14 0	14 0	...
ajkot	13 12	14 2	12 4	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 8	9 0	10 12	11 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	...
pper Sindh Frontier	14 4	14 4	14 4	25 8	25 8	26 0	12 4	13 4	11 4	16 4	17 8	20 0	23 0	24 0	22 0	18 0	17 0	...
arachi	13 0	13 13	12 5	23 0	22 0	21 8	9 5	9 0	9 8	16 0	17 0	15 0	28 0	28 0	26 0	25 0	26 0	...
aidarabad (Nakur)	16 0	16 0	16 0	30 0	35 0	25 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	29 0	18 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	26 0	25 0	26 0	...
hikarpur	14 6	14 2	13 14	27 9	25 12	25 10	12 4	12 13	13 24	19 0	19 0	20 0	29 8	29 8	27 8	26 8	26 8	...
ukkur	14 8	14 8	14 12	29 8	29 8	28 8	12 8	12 8	11 12	19 8	19 8	19 8	29 8	29 8	27 8	26 8	26 8	...
har & Parkar (Umarkot)	14 0	14 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 15	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	...
Western Districts.																		
ardwan	16 0	15 8	14 0	20 0	30 0	40 0	18 12	18 0	21 5	23 13	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
anceoorah	13 12	14 0	13 12	19 0	19 0	17 0	18 8	18 12	28 8	24 0	24 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
teerbhoom	15 0	15 12	14 0	...	...	...	18 0	16 8	21 0	22 8	21 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
idnapore	14 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	17 0	...	18 0	18 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
ooghly	13 8	13 8	18 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 8	18 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
owrah	13 4	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	13 4	14 8	16 0	19 8	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

a In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Cutwa 13-8 seers, Cutwa 11 seers and Raneeunge 13 seers.
 b Retail price of salt at Rajpore 11 seers, Sonamukhi 12 seers, and Meja, Bishenpore, Indas and Kotulpore 13 seers.
 c In the interior retail prices of salt range from 9 to 13 seers.

INDIA.

ICE AND COMMERCE.

DIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JUNE 1883.

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.

Per Milllets, Ragl, &c. Savara, Veragu, Sawao, Sena, Coraloo, Murn- Nuglee), Panicum tiacuum, &c.				Grain.						Firewood.						Salt.												Able-bodied Agricultural Lab- ourer.		Syce or Horse-keeper.		Common Mason, Carpenter or Blacksmith.										
				Past fortnight.			Corresponding fort- night of 1882.			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fort- night of 1882.			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fort- night of 1882.			Wholesale.			Retail.											
				S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			R. a. p.		R. a. p.		R. a. p.	
				S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			R. a. p.		R. a. p.		R. a. p.	
				S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			R. a. p.		R. a. p.		R. a. p.	
				S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			R. a. p.		R. a. p.		R. a. p.	
				S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			R. a. p.		R. a. p.		R. a. p.	
				S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			R. a. p.		R. a. p.		R. a. p.	
				S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			R. a. p.		R. a. p.		R. a. p.	
				S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			R. a. p.		R. a. p.		R. a. p.	
				S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			R. a. p.		R. a. p.		R. a. p.	
				S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			R. a. p.		R. a. p.		R. a. p.	
				S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			R. a. p.		R. a. p.		R. a. p.	
				S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			R. a. p.		R. a. p.		R. a. p.	
				S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			R. a. p.		R. a. p.		R. a. p.	
				S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			R. a. p.		R. a. p.		R. a. p.	
				S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			R. a. p.		R. a. p.		R. a. p.	
				S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			R. a. p.		R. a. p.		R. a. p.	
				S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			R. a. p.		R. a. p.		R. a. p.	
				S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			R. a. p.		R. a. p.		R. a. p.	
				S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			R. a. p.		R. a. p.		R. a. p.	
				S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			R. a. p.		R. a. p.		R. a. p.	
				S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			R. a. p.		R. a. p.		R. a. p.	
				S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			R. a. p.		R. a. p.		R. a. p.	
				S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			R. a. p.		R. a. p.		R. a. p.	
				S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			R. a. p.		R. a. p.		R. a. p.	
				S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			R. a. p.		R. a. p.		R. a. p.	
				S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			R. a. p.		R. a. p.		R. a. p.	
				S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			R. a. p.		R. a. p.		R. a. p.	
				S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			R. a. p.		R. a. p.		R. a. p.	
				S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			R. a. p.		R. a. p.		R. a. p.	
				S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			R. a. p.		R. a. p.		R. a. p.	
				S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			R. a. p.		R. a. p.		R. a. p.	
				S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			R. a. p.		R. a. p.		R. a. p.	
				S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			R. a. p.		R. a. p.		R. a. p.	
				S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			R. a. p.		R. a. p.		R. a. p.	
				S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			R. a. p.		R. a. p.		R. a. p.	
				S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			R. a. p.		R. a. p.		R. a. p.	
				S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			R. a. p.		R. a. p.		R. a. p.	
				S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			R. a. p.		R. a. p.		R. a. p.	
				S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			R. a. p.		R. a. p.		R. a. p.	
				S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			R. a. p.		R. a. p.		R. a. p.	
				S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			R. a. p.		R. a. p.		R. a. p.	
				S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			R. a. p.		R. a. p.		R. a. p.	
				S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			R. a. p.		R. a. p.		R. a. p.	
				S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			R. a. p.		R. a. p.		R. a. p.	
				S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			R. a. p.		R. a. p.		R. a. p.	
				S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			R. a. p.		R. a. p.		R. a. p.	
				S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			R. a. p.		R. a. p.		R. a. p.	
				S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			R. a. p.		R. a. p.		R. a. p.	
				S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			R. a. p.		R. a. p.		R. a. p.	
				S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			R. a. p.		R. a. p.		R. a. p.	
				S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			R. a. p.		R. a. p.		R. a. p.	
				S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			R. a. p.		R. a. p.		R. a. p.	
				S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			R. a. p.		R. a. p.		R. a. p.	
				S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			R. a. p.		R. a. p.		R. a. p.	
				S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			R. a. p.		R. a. p.		R. a. p.	
				S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			R. a. p.		R. a. p.		R. a. p.	
				S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			R. a. p.		R. a. p.		R. a. p.	
				S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			R. a. p.		R. a. p.		R. a. p.	
				S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			R. a. p.		R. a. p.		R. a. p.	
				S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			R. a. p.		R. a. p.		R. a. p.	
				S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S. Ch.			S.																				

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGH

DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE																	
	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholam, Jowar), Holets Sorghum.			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), Pennisetum Opuntia.		
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Central Districts.																		
Alcutta	14 0	14 4	14 0	20 0	19 6	26 8	10 5	10 5	10 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	...
4-Pergunnahs	13 5	13 5	12 0	16 0	16 0	21 4	8 0	8 0	10 0	16 12	14 0	17 0	...	...	20 0	...	...	...
Judda	14 8	14 8	14 8	...	22 15	26 0	15 4	15 4	17 4	16 13	17 4	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Choolna	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	16 0	25 0	25 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bessore	14 8	14 8	16 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 12	22 12	22 12	24 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jorahedabad	15 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	17 12	19 0	19 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jungepore	13 8	11 0	13 0	...	11 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	19 8	20 6	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jajahawye	16 8	16 8	13 8	30 0	30 0	48 12	13 8	13 8	18 0	17 4	17 4	21 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jungpore	11 7	11 7	18 0				16 0	16 0	18 12	18 0	18 0	24 12						
Jogra	15 0	15 0	17 4	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 8	24 0	24 0	28 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jubna	19 8	19 8	18 12	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	19 8	17 4	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jarjeeling	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	9 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jalpauri	10 0	10 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	11 8	13 4	16 0	16 0	18 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Districts.																		
Jacca	12 4	14 8	12 4	18 12	19 0	32 0	15 8	15 12	22 0	19 4	19 4	26 12	...	...	...	19 0	...	...
Jurreepore	20 0	20 0	22 0	30 0	30 0	35 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jackergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jymensingh	11 8	12 0	11 8	...	...	...	16 0	13 0	22 8	17 8	17 8	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jipperah	11 6	12 12	11 8	...	...	...	18 8	17 8	22 0	19 4	20 0	28 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jhittagong	12 0	12 0	9 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jonkhilly	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	27 0	22 0	22 0	31 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jhittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 4	12 8	16 0	13 5	13 4	17 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hill Tipperah	10 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Behar.																		
Patna	17 8	17 8	16 8	32 0	32 0	34 0	14 0	14 0	11 8	19 0	19 0	21 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bya	20 8	20 0	17 0	26 0	27 0	28 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bahaband	17 0	17 0	15 15	25 0	27 0	30 0	11 0	11 8	20 0	15 0	15 0	...	22 0	25 0	...	32 0	30 0	...
Darbhanga	18 0	18 0	17 0				12 0	12 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	...						
Mozufferpore	17 0	17 0	14 0	37 0	35 0	35 0	13 8	13 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barrun	18 0	17 0	16 0	30 0	28 0	30 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chumparun	17 0	17 0	15 8	27 0	27 0	30 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	21 0	30 0	29 0	32 0	...	...	...
Monghyr	19 0	19 0	18 0	36 0	40 0	36 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	17 0	18 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhagalpur	18 10	18 14	16 12	27 14	31 8	34 9	13 14	14 10	15 12	15 12	16 12	19 15	...	...	...	...	...	...
Purneah	16 6	16 6	14 8	27 12	27 8	30 4	15 2	15 12	18 15	17 10	17 10	22 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldah	16 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	18 0	19 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southal Pergunnahs	17 0	17 8	16 0	...	...	...	14 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Benthal Pergunnahs	14 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa.																		
Cuttack	13 2	11 13	14 7	...	...	...	13 2	14 7	17 1	22 5*	23 10	27 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pooree	13 2	13 2	11 4	...	...	...	20 0	21 0	22 0	23 10	23 10	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balsore	14 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	26 0	28 0	28 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPORE.																		
South-Western Frontier Agency.																		
Hazaribagh	16 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	22 0	24 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lohardugga	16 0	17 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	26 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jingbhoom	18 0	20 0	20 0	32 0	32 0	28 0	36 0	32 0	36 0	40 0	36 0	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maubhoom	13 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	17 0	18 0	19 0	27 0	27 0	34 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

* In the interior retail prices of common rice vary from 31-8 to 30-6 seers.
 † In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Baraset and Hussirhat 13 seers, Diamond Harbour 10-8 seers, Barrackpore 12-13 seers, and Dam-Dam 12 seers.
 ‡ In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Koochitla 12-12 seers, Meherpore 12 seers and Choondanga 12-8 seers and Ranaghat 13 seers.
 § In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Satkhira and Bagirhat 11 seers.
 ¶ In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Jhenidah, Magura and Narai 12 seers, and Bongong 13 seers.
 †† In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Lalbagh 11 seers, Jungipore 10 seers, and Kandi 11-8 seers.
 ‡‡ Retail prices of salt at Raigunge 11-8 seers and Neetpore 12 seers.
 §§ In Nattore and Nowgong retail price of salt 12 seers.
 ¶¶ In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Gaibanda 10 seers, Nilphamari 12 seers.
 ††† In Serajung retail price of salt 12 seers.
 ‡‡‡ Retail price of salt at Kurseong 8 seers and Silligore 10 seers.
 §§§ Retail Price of salt at Fallacotta in Alipore sub-division 10 seers.
 ¶¶¶ In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Mamickgunge 11 seers, Moonshogunge 10 seers 10-11 chittacks, and Naraingunge 13-4 seers.
 †††† In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Gaulundo 10-8 seers, Madaripore 14 seers, Bhangra 11 seers, and Gopalgunge 12-12 seers.
 ‡‡‡‡ In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Patuakhali 10-10 seers, Ferozepore 11 seers, and Bhola 9 seers.
 §§§§ In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Kishoregunge 10-10 seers, Aitua 12 seers, Jamalpore 11 seers, and Nitrokona 12-5 seers.

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.

Per Milllets, Ragl, &c. Savara, Veraga, Bawee, Jeena, Coraloo, Murh- la, Nagieel, Panicum isacuum, &c.						Gram.						Firewood.						Salt.												Able-bodied Agricultural La- bourer.			Syce or Horse-keeper.			Common Mason Carpenter, or Blacksmith.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
Past fortnight.			Corresponding fort- night of 1882.			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fort- night of 1882.			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fort- night of 1882.			Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers.						Retail.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.										Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.

* In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Brahmaberriah 12 seers and Chandpore 12·8 seers.

• Retail price of salt at Kumeriah 10 seers, and Hathazaree and Cox's Bazar 8 seers.

• In the interior retail prices of salt range from 8 to 12-4 seers.

a In Nowada retail price of salt 10 gerres.

g. In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follows:—Madhubani 9 seers, and Teipur 12 seers.

21 In the interior retail prices of salt range from 9 to 12 seers.

22 In the sub-divisions retail price of salt are as follow:—Sewan 11-4 seers, and Gopalgunge 12 seers.

29 In the interior retail prices of salt range from 10 to 12 seers.

#4 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :- Beguserai 10 seers and Jainui 11 seers.

25 In the sub-divisions retail-prices of salt are as follow:—Barka and Soopole 11 seers and Muddehpura 10 seers.

#7 In Khordha retail price of salt 13 more

28 Retail price of malt at Bindrak 10 seern.

29 Retail price of salt at Chutra 10 seers and Khurrukdih 11-8 seers.

10 Retail price of salt at Kanchanathura 11 per bag and Muzhappuram 12.00 per bag

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE																			
DISTRICTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), Zizua Sorghum.			Bairash Millet (Cumbao, Baira), Pennisetum Scitula.			
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	
Sylhet																			
Cachar																			
Goolpara																			
Naga Hills																			
Kamrup																			
Darrang																			
Nowgong																			
Sibsagar																			
Lakhimpur																			
Khas & Jaintia Hills																			
Naga Hills																			
Dahra Dún																			
Saharanpur																			
Muzaffargarh																			
Meerut																			
Bulandshahr																			
Aligarh																			
Kannun																			
Garhwal																			
Bijnor																			
Moradabad																			
Budaun																			
Bareilly																			
Sháhjahanpur																			
Tarái Pergunnahs																			
Muttra																			
Agra																			
Farakhabad																			
Mainpuri																			
Etawah																			
Etah																			
Jalaun																			
Jhansi																			
Lalitpur																			
Cawnpore																			
Fatehpur																			
Banda																			
Allahabad																			
Hamirpur																			
Jaunpur																			
Gorakhpur																			
Basti																			
Azamgarh																			
Mirzapur																			
Benares																			
Ghazipur																			
Balia																			
Pilibhit																			
Lucknow																			
Unao																			
Bara Banki																			
Sitapur																			
Hardoi																			
Kheri																			
Fyzabad																			
Bharnich																			
Gonda																			
Rai Bareilly																			
Sultanpur																			
Partabgarh																			
Delhi																			
Gurgaon																			
Karnal																			
Misrar																			
Rohatak																			
Sirsa																			
Unbhatta																			
Ludhiana																			
Simla																			
Jullundur																			
Hoshiarpur																			
Kangra																			

[illegible]

nds for Blacksmith, e Stands for Carpenter, e Stands for Grasscutter, / Stands for Labourer, p Stands for Ploughman. e Stands for Syce.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

[illegible]

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE																							
	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), Holcus Sorghum.			Bulrush Millet (Cumbho, Bajra), Penicillaria Spicata								
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1882.
Bangalore	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Kolar	11 7	12 4	12 2	12 12	13 7	13 1	9 14	10 2	10 2	10 15	10 15	11 1	27 12	27 1	24 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tumkur	14 0	14 0	14 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	11 11	11 11	13 15	15 3	15 3	15 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	10 8	11 0	10 4	...	...	...	10 8	12 0	10 12	12 0	13 0	13 0	11 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hassan	No return received	No return received	No return received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shimoga	14 11	14 11	12 10	16 13	16 13	14 11	11 9	11 9	10 8	15 12	15 12	12 10	34 10	34 10	27 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kadur	14 0	14 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chitaldroog	No return received	No return received	No return received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coorg	9 5	8 15	7 15	10 2	10 1	8 7	13 1	14 5	10 11	18 0	17 14	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jeypore	16 8	16 8	16 8	23 0	23 0	22 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	22 0	24 0	20 0	0 19	0 20	0 19	0 20	0 19	0 20	0 19	0 20	0 19
Kisbengurh	17 8	15 12	15 8	22 8	23 8	22 0	11 0	8 0	7 0	12 0	9 8	8 0	23 0	24 0	22 0	0 17	0 18	0 17	0 18	0 17	0 18	0 17	0 18	0 17
Kerrowlee	19 6	18 6	17 0	26 14	26 13	20 0	12 8	12 8	13 8	13 12	13 12	15 0	26 14	26 13	20 0	2 22	8 23	2 22	14 23	8 16	0 17	8 16	0 17	8 16
Ulwur	19 3	19 7	17 0	26 9	26 11	21 8	8 10	8 10	8 0	10 10	10 10	11 11	23 7	24 12	22 2	2 22	14 23	8 16	0 17	8 16	0 17	8 16	0 17	8 16
Bhurlpore (City)	18 1	19 8	17 8	28 4	29 12	23 8	7 12	8 0	6 8	9 6	9 13	11 0	27 4	27 8	23 8	8 22	12 21	8 19	8 19	8 19	8 19	8 19	8 19	8 19
Ajmere	15 8	15 0	14 8	23 0	21 12	21 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	0 19	0 14	0 14	0 16	0 16	0 16	0 16	0 16	0 16	0 16
Deoli Cantonment	19 4	19 2	16 0	25 6	25 4	19 5	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 8	23 0	23 4	20 0	0 18	0 18	0 16	0 16	0 16	0 16	0 16	0 16	0 16
Erinpura	16 0	16 6	16 10	27 8	27 6	29 0	...	...	...	8 2	9 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	0 25	0 19	0 20	0 23	0 23	0 23	0 23	0 23	0 23	0 23
Sirohee	13 4	14 0	17 0	25 0	25 0	28 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	18 0	18 0	0 17	0 18	0 18	0 21	0 21	0 21	0 21	0 21	0 21	0 21
Abu	12 0	12 0	15 6	18 12	18 12	22 12	6 12	6 10	6 8	8 4	8 10	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anndra	13 4	13 4	17 2	21 4	21 12	26 4	7 8	7 4	7 0	9 0	9 4	9 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	0 21	0 21	0 21	0 21	0 21	0 21	0 21
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	20 0	20 0	18 8	26 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meywar (Oodeypore)	13 10	13 4	14 1	17 15	16 12	18 5	10 2	10 8	10 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Banswara (Meywar Agency)	No return received	No return received	No return received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Partabgarh (")	15 11	15 0	15 5	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 15	11 4	11 4	13 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marwar (Jodhpore)	15 10	15 5	14 11	20 10	20 0	20 0	6 4	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	6 14	21 4	20 0	0 20	0 18	4 17	13 17	8 17	8 17	8 17	8 17	8 17	8 17
Bikaner	11 11	11 11	12 0	...	...	...	3 8	3 8	3 1	6 4	6 4	6 8	...	...	...	19 12	19 12	17 10	17 10	17 10	17 10	17 10	17 10	17 10
Boondee	21 0	21 4	16 8	30 8	30 0	25 8	10 0	10 0	9 8	11 0	10 8	10 0	25 0	...	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kotah	20 0	20 0	16 4	25 0	25 0	21 0	10 0	10 0	8 12	13 0	13 0	11 0	26 0	26 0	0 20	0 15	0 15	0 16	0 16	0 16	0 16	0 16	0 16	0 16
Tonk	19 0	19 0	13 14	25 4	26 0	19 6	7 8	7 0	7 0	8 8	9 12	10 0	25 8	26 0	0 20	15 16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jhallawar	18 8	19 14	15 4	23 9	23 9	15 2	...	...	...	8 13	8 13	8 13	23 7	23 7	7 16	4 17	2 18	5 13	5 13	5 13	5 13	5 13	5 13	5 13
Shahpore	17 7	17 2	17 12	23 4	30 0	21 0	13 12	13 15	10 0	16 3	17 0	13 8	18 3	19 0	0 18	0 17	0 16	4 17	0 16	4 17	0 16	4 17	0 16	4 17
Dholpur	17 2	17 9	16 8	25 12	25 12	21 9	10 2	10 2	10 2	11 4	11 4	12 6	23 10	23 8	20 10	22 8	22 5	18 12	18 12	18 12	18 12	18 12	18 12	18 12
Indore	} No return received	} No return received	} No return received	} No return received	} No return received	} No return received	} No return received	} No return received	} No return received	} No return received	} No return received	} No return received	} No return received	} No return received	} No return received	} No return received	} No return received	} No return received	} No return received	} No return received	} No return received	} No return received	} No return received	} No return received
Gwalior																								
Goona																								
Baghelkhand (Sutna)																								

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Comparative Statement of the Nett Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first three months of the official year 1883-84, and of the twelve preceding years.
(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

YEAR.	FOR THE THREE MONTHS, APRIL TO JUNE.																								YEAR.										
	BENGAL.						BOMBAY.						SINDH.						MADRAS.							BRITISH BURMA.						TOTAL BRITISH INDIA.			
	On Imports of Liquors.		On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.		Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.					
	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.		On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.						
1871-72.	2,46	16,87	5,35	24,68	2,37	7,46	1,11	10,94	27	24	32	83	94	2,99	3,89	7,82	35	1,11	6,69	8,15	6,39	28,67	35,06	17,36	52,42	1871-72.									
1872-73.	3,19	15,58	5,68	24,45	1,52	10,34	1,09	12,95	26	22	79	1,27	1,03	3,37	3,16	7,56	91	1,27	11,85	14,03	6,91	30,78	37,69	22,57	60,26	1872-73.									
1873-74.	2,24	15,12	3,85	21,21	1,69	8,65	1,12	11,46	30	15	29	74	1,05	3,42	3,86	8,33	90	1,19	11,04	13,13	6,18	28,53	34,71	20,16	54,87	1873-74.									
1874-75.	3,06	16,42	3,36	22,86	1,70	8,74	1,01	11,45	30	11	26	67	91	3,70	3,21	7,82	1,11	1,79	8,09	10,99	7,08	30,76	37,84	15,95	53,79	1874-75.									
1875-76.	3,08	19,81	4,36	27,25	1,88	10,38	2,88	15,14	28	28	66	1,22	1,13	3,60	3,92	8,65	1,10	1,08	14,60	16,78	7,47	35,15	42,62	26,42	69,04	1875-76.									
1876-77.	3,38	15,70	2,66	21,74	2,08	9,12	44	11,64	34	14	7	55	1,47	3,30	2,26	7,03	1,30	1,40	9,92	12,62	8,57	29,66	38,23	15,35	53,58	1876-77.									
1877-78.	3,80	19,07	3,06	25,93	2,61	10,90	47	13,98	55	22	13	90	1,35	1,85	48	3,68	1,38	1,56	8,49	11,43	9,69	33,60	43,29	12,63	55,92	1877-78.									
1878-79.	3,39	16,13	3,24	22,76	2,27	10,62	58	13,47	48	11	9	68	1,51	2,60	1,14	5,25	2,12	1,84	9,96	13,92	9,77	31,30	41,07	15,01	56,08	1878-79.									
1879-80.	2,89	15,23	1,93	20,05	2,40	8,32	63	11,35	71	21	7	99	1,30	1,91	1,30	4,51	1,84	1,46	12,40	15,70	9,14	27,13	36,27	16,33	52,60	1879-80.									
1880-81.	3,33	12,19	1,85	18,17	2,29	10,75	53	13,57	1,21	25	8	1,54	1,41	2,49	2,44	6,34	1,32	1,87	12,64	15,83	9,56	28,35	37,91	17,54	55,45	1880-81.									
1881-82.	3,59	13,46	3,15	20,20	2,85	10,35	58	14,28	1,14	36	11	1,61	1,24	2,51	2,14	5,89	1,90	1,91	13,82	17,63	10,72	29,09	39,81	19,80	59,61	1881-82.									
1882-83.	3,85	1	3,42	7,28	3,02	—68*	50	2,84	92	2	18	1,12	1,42	...	1,11	2,53	2,32	1	18,99	21,32	11,53	—64*	10,89	24,20	35,00	1882-83.									
1883-84.	3,62	3	4,81	8,46	2,83	14	34	3,31	97	1	16	1,14	1,28	1	1,55	2,84	2,25	5	15,56	17,86	10,95	24	11,19	22,42	33,61	1883-84.									

* The amount refunded is greater than the duty collected.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH;

Calcutta, 23rd July 1883.

D. BARBOUR,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XXV of 1883.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	Total length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 1ST JULY 1882.		Total length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 30TH JUNE 1883.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 1ST JULY 1882.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 30TH JUNE 1883.		Total Increase in 1883-84.	Total Decrease in 1883-84.
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
7th July 1883	<i>Guaranteed.</i> Eastern Bengal . . .	172	R 96,394	R 560	207	R 1,12,365	R 543	R 9,66,272	R 428	R 12,01,243	R 446	R 2,34,971	...
7th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand . . .	547	1,10,009	201	547	1,06,779	195	14,78,914	206	17,36,301	244	2,57,387	...
7th ditto	Sind, Punjab & Delhi . . .	676	2,18,996	324	748	2,89,091	386	25,89,629	291	33,07,119	344	7,17,490	...
30th June 1883	Madras . . .	858	1,94,549	227	861	1,30,061	151	18,81,623	167	17,07,276	153	...	1,74,847
30th ditto	South Indian . . .	655	1,05,151	161	655	85,758	131	10,71,792	125	10,37,776	122	...	34,016
7th July 1883	Great Indian Peninsula . . .	1,458	4,89,385	336	1,458	5,37,004	368	1,07,89,029	566	1,17,13,414	618	9,24,385	...
30th June 1883	Bombay, Baroda and Central India . . .	461	3,06,309	664	461	1,74,085	378	35,13,198	580	38,22,698	638	3,09,500	...
	TOTAL . . .	4,827	15,20,793	315	4,937	14,35,143	291	2,22,90,457	351	2,45,25,827	382	22,35,370	...
7th July 1883	<i>State.</i> East Indian . . .	1,507	8,44,197	560	1,509	11,55,469	766	1,17,02,020	591	1,40,90,792	719	23,88,772	...
7th ditto	Calcutta and South-Eastern . . .	33	11,595	351	56	7,695	137	55,751	146	80,964	120	25,213	...
7th ditto	Nelhati . . .	27	1,582	59	27	1,397	52	18,708	53	21,491	61	2,783	...
7th ditto	Northern Bengal . . .	233	46,361	199	230	42,833	186	4,95,325	162	5,28,106	177	32,781	...
7th ditto	Tirhoot . . .	85	11,035	130	166	13,538	82	1,70,182	153	2,16,830	102	46,648	...
2nd June 1883	Patna-Gya . . .	57	9,477	166	...	(a) ...	...	(b) 94,551	181	(c) 93,015	181	...	1,536
7th July 1883	Muttra-Ilathras . . .	29	2,746	95	29	2,287	79	31,453	83	34,493	91	3,040	...
7th ditto	Cawnpore-Furrukhabad . . .	87	10,190	117	87	7,506	86	89,601	78	90,223	80	622	...
7th ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghaziपुर . . .	12	1,039	87	12	817	68	14,888	94	15,691	101	803	...
7th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa . . .	1,117	3,61,944	324	1,117	2,76,200	247	31,08,867	212	36,07,200	248	4,98,333	...
7th ditto	Wardha Conl . . .	45	24,966	555	45	20,413	454	1,83,075	309	2,11,067	361	27,992	...
7th ditto	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh . . .	98	11,197	114	149	15,033	101	2,13,705	166	5,25,271	271	3,11,566	...
7th ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley . . .	161	26,992	168	161	22,173	138	4,37,520	207	4,14,614	198	...	22,906
7th ditto	Sindia . . .	75	7,414	99	75	6,147	82	86,004	88	81,837	87	...	1,167
7th ditto	Punjab Northern . . .	412	88,853	216	419	58,159	139	8,08,918	155	7,85,237	143	...	23,681
7th ditto	Indus Valley and Kandahar . . .	660	1,15,715	175	660	2,16,312	328	11,34,439	131	22,23,025	259	10,88,586	...
7th ditto	Muttra-Achnera . . .	23	1,850	80	23	1,090	47	16,817	55	19,582	65	2,765	...
7th ditto	Kaunia-Dhurla . . .	32	1,188	37	32	1,673	52	21,026	50	25,256	61	4,230	...
7th ditto	Rewari-Ferozepore . . .	...	...	...	89	8,900	100	...	...	84,617	73	84,617	...
	TOTAL . . .	3,186	7,34,144	230	3,377	7,02,173	208	69,80,830	167	90,61,519	203	20,80,689	...
7th July 1883	<i>Native States.</i> Bhavnagar-Gondal . . .	194	12,978	67	193	15,846	82	3,25,672	127	3,67,270	146	41,598	...
7th June 1883	Nizam's . . .	121	33,553	277	121	15,117	125	2,38,883	150	1,98,693	126	...	40,190
7th ditto	Mysore . . .	86	18,341	213	...	(a) ...	...	(d) 60,453	57	(e) 60,829	59	576	...
7th July 1883	Jodhpore . . .	19	29	2	19	670	35	(f) 35	...	10,056	41	10,021	...
	TOTAL . . .	420	64,901	155	333	31,633	95	6,24,843	118	6,36,848	117	12,005	...
	GRAND TOTAL . . .	9,940	31,64,035	318	10,156	33,24,418	327	4,15,98,150	319	4,83,14,986	361	67,16,886	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,91,35,149	147	2,31,91,193	173	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,24,63,001	172	2,51,23,793	188	26,60,792	...

(a) Return not received.
(b) Total receipts from 1st April to 3rd June 1882.
(c) Total receipts from 1st April to 2nd June 1883.

(d) Total receipts from 1st April to 24th June 1882.
(e) Total receipts from 1st April to 23rd June 1883.
(f) Total receipts from 24th June to 1st July 1882.

R. A. SARKAR, INCHARGE, M. & C. P.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN BENGAL FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1883-84.

Areas leased for Irrigation up to the end of April 1883.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Estimated full discharge in month.	Average discharge in month.	Discharge utilized.	Approximate area of land under irrigation during month.	Approximate area of land under irrigation last year at same time.	DETAILS OF AREAS LEASED.										RAINFALL, 1882-83.	RAINFALL, 1883-84.	REMARKS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
								ANNUAL LEASES.					GRAND TOTAL.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Up to end of month.				Up to end of month.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
								Five years. All crops.	Five years. Kharreef.	Kharreef.	Rubbee.	Sugar-cane.										Bhadol.	Hot weather.	TOTAL.	Acres.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
Orissa.	Cuttack.	Kendrapara . . .	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	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G. F. E. S. NEILL, Major, M.S.C.,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
P. W. Department.

The 2nd July 1883.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHABIF IN THE PUNJAB FOR 1883-84 UP TO 31st MAY 1883.

CANAL DIVISION.	WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING MAY 1883.				NAVIGATION RETURN CANAL.		LAND IRRIGATED (APPROXIMATE).		RAINFALL.		CHIEF CROPS (APPROXIMATE).		REMARKS.
	DEPTH IN CANAL AT REGULATING GAUGE.		GROSS CONSUMPTION, CUBIC FEET PER SECOND.		PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF TRAFFIC.		ZILA.	ACRES.	Average.	During month.	NAME.	Area in acres	
	Full supply.	Actual through-out.	Estimated full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Up.	Down.							
1st Division	4.9	4.5	3,073.60	1,071	...	...	Gurdáspur	7,017	1.0	0.5	Cotton	16,633	On the Bari Doab Canal the demand for water during the month was moderate, owing to the cultivators having been occupied in harvest operations. The prospects of the present crop are favorable. There is a decrease of 819 acres as compared with the corresponding period of last year.
2nd Division, Main Branch, Lower	4.6	4.0		996	...	...	Amritsar	17,003	1.1	2.0	Rice	933	
2nd do., Lahore Branch	3.35	3.1		635	...	...	Lahore	26,846	1.3	4.7	Sugarcane	8,969	
Passed out of Escapes	...	...	...	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	Others	24,331	
TOTAL BARI DOAB CANAL	...	...	3,073.60	2,812	...	...	...	50,866	...	...	...	50,866	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	3,073.60	2,451.88	...	...	...	51,685	...	...	...	51,685	The operations on the Western Jumna Canal during the month show a decrease of 15,417 acres as compared with those of May 1882; the difference averaged nearly 3,100 acres for each of the five following districts: Karnal, Hissar, Jind, Rohtak, and Delhi. There is a total decrease of 13,377 acres of sugarcane in the whole Circle as compared with last year, which is attributed to the low price of sugar prevailing, owing to the large crop of last year.
Karnal Division	4.33	4.51	2,546	436	{	321,614 kurries, bullocks, &c.; 4,964 manads of wool; and 11,863 cubic feet wood.	Unballa	307	0.79	1.97	Cotton	13,879	
do.	5.70	5.83		845			Karnal	7,385	1.37	1.22	Rice	140	
Háusi do.	9.00	7.78		870			Delhi	17,137	0.60	0.90	Sugarcane	31,278	
Do. Bulla Head.	8.80	7.41	245	245	...	...	Rohtak	16,004	0.45	1.10	Others	7,117	
Passed out of Escapes	...	...	...	250	...	...	Hissar	8,601	0.50	1.00	...	...	
TOTAL WESTERN JUMNA CANAL	...	...	2,546	2,696	...	321,614	Jhind	2,904	0.20	0.80	...	...	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	2,546	2,612	...	109,024	Bikaner.	298	...	...	...	...	
Upper Sutlej Division	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kalsia State	78	...	...	...	...	On the Inundation Canal there is a decrease of 100,816 acres as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year, which is wholly due to the low state of the rivers during the month.
Lower Sutlej and Chenab Division	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lahore	600	...	...	Detail not obtainable for want of establishment.	...	
Indus Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	Montgomery	1,600	...	...		...	
Muzaffargarh Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mooltan	34,565	0.4	1.5		...	
TOTAL INUNDATION CANALS	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dera Gházi Khan	4,143	0.54	...	...	...	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	Muzaffargarh	52,344	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL CANALS, GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93,252	...	...	...	93,252	On the Inundation Canal there is a decrease of 100,816 acres as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year, which is wholly due to the low state of the rivers during the month.
Do. corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	194,008	...	...	...	194,008	
Do. corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	103,580	...	...	...	103,580	On the Inundation Canal there is a decrease of 100,816 acres as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year, which is wholly due to the low state of the rivers during the month.
Do. corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	119,816	...	...	...	119,816	

J. E. CATTON,

Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

